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Monday

9 December, 2019

18 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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# **RAJYA SABHA**

*Monday, the 9th December, 2019/18 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## **MEMBER SWORN**

Shri Arun Singh (Uttar Pradesh)

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## **REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it has been reported that 43 persons lost their lives and around 20 others were critically injured in a massive fire, which broke out in a five-storey building housing manufacturing units and warehouses in Anaj Mandi area on Rani Jhansi Road in New Delhi, in the early hours of 8th December, 2019. The loss of so many precious lives and injury to hapless persons in this tragic incident is, indeed, unfortunate and painful.

This House joins me in expressing our heartfelt condolences as well as deep sympathy and sorrow to the bereaved families and in praying for the speedy recovery of the injured. The House also expresses its concern over the lack of adequate safety measures in factories and industrial establishments and proper urban infrastructure planning and stresses upon the need for proper safeguards therein to prevent occurrence of such tragic incidents.

I request Members to rise in their places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of those who lost their lives in this tragedy.

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

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

## **PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Defence Institute of Advanced Technology (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 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above technology.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1062/17/19]

**Notification of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, on behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, I lay on the Table, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. N-10/001/(6)2015-PBRB, dated the 2nd September, 2019, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Director General (Akashvani) and Director General (Doordarshan) Recruitment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1142/17/19]

**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF)  
New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), New Delhi, 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. 670/17/19]

**Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL)  
Bhadradari, Kothagudem, Telangana and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri Pralhad Joshi, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Ninety-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL), Bhadradi Kothagudem, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

**I Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various companies and related papers.**

**II MoU (2019-20) between Government of India and BEML Limited.**

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK: Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1328/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1326/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1075/17/19]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the BEL Optronics Devices Limited, Pune, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1076/17/19]

(v) (a) Sixty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, (HSL), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1327/17/19]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the BEML Limited, for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1330/17/19]

**I. Administrative Report and accounts (2018-19) of Haj Committee of India, Mumbai and related papers.**

**II. Report and accounts of various years of NADA, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. 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 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Haj Committee of India, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Committee.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1410/17/19]



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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (c) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (d) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (e) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (f) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (g) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (h) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (i) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (j) Consolidated Review by Government on the working of the above Agency.
- (k) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (j) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1094/17/19]

- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Waqf Council, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1409/17/19]

**I Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of various Ports, Trusts across the country and related papers**

**II Report and Accounts (2017-18) of Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh and related papers.**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (i) (a) Annual Administration Report and Accounts of the Chennai Port Trust, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1446/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Kamarajar Port Limited (KPL), (Erstwhile Ennore Port Limited), Chennai, Karnataka, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1443/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Fortieth Administration Report and Accounts of the V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust, Tuticorin, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1448/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Administrative Report of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19.  
(b) Annual Accounts of the Kolkata Port Trust, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1447/17/19]
- (v) (a) Administration Report of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2018-19.  
(b) Annual Accounts of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT), Visakhapatnam, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.  
(d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1449/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Administration Report of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2018-19.  
(b) Annual Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.  
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Port Trust.  
(d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1450/17/19]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 24 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, 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. 1445/17/19]

**Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of R&C, Mumbai, NBCIL, Mumbai, HECL Ranchi and BHEL, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS;  
AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND  
PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, under  
sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English  
and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Limited (R&C), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1290/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited (NBCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1288/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited (HECL), Ranchi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1289/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1016/17/19]

**Reports and Accounts (2013-14) of KLDC, Thiruvananthapuram and National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand (2017-18) 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) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act 2013:—

(a) Forty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited (KLDC), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2013-14, 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.

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee, Uttarakhand, 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. 1453/17/19] MR.

CHAIRMAN: General (Retd.) V.K. Singh; not present. Shri V. Muraleedharan.

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

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

1. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Eighteenth, 2009

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1471/17/19]

2. Statement No. XXVIII Two Hundred and Nineteenth, 2010

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1472/17/19]

3.	Statement No. XXIX	Two Hundred and Twentieth, 2010 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1473/17/19]
4.	Statement No. XXV	Two Hundred and Twenty First, 2010 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1474/17/19]
5.	Statement No. XXVIII	Two Hundred and Twenty Third, 2011 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1475/17/19]
6.	Statement No. XXVII	Two Hundred and Twenty Fifth, 2012 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1476/17/19]
7.	Statement No. XXI	Two Hundred and Twenty Sixth, 2012 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1477/17/19]
8.	Statement No. XXIII	Two Hundred and Twenty Eighth, 2013 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1478/17/19]
9.	Statement No. XIX	Two Hundred and Twenty Ninth, 2013 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1479/17/19]
10	Statement No. XXI	Two Hundred Thirtieth, 2013-14 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1480/17/19]
11	Statement No. XIX	Two Hundred and Thirty Second, 2014 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1481/17/19]
12	Statement No. XVIII	Two Hundred and Thirty Third, 2014 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1482/17/19]
13	Statement No. XVI	Two Hundred and Thirty Fourth, 2015 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1483/17/19]
14	Statement No. XVI	Two Hundred and Thirty Fifth, 2015 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1484/17/19]
15	Statement No. XV	Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth, 2015 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1485/17/19]
16	Statement No. XIV	Two Hundred and Thirty Seventh, 2015 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1486/17/19]
17	Statement No. XIII	Two Hundred and Thirty Eighth, 2016 [Placed in Library. <i>See</i> No. L.T. 1487/17/19]

18	Statement No. XII	Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth, 2016 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1488/17/19]
19	Statement No. XI	Two Hundred and Fortieth 2016 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1489/17/19]
20	Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Forty First, 2016 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1490/17/19]
21	Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Forty Second, 2017 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1491/17/19]
22	Statement No. VII	Two Hundred and Forty Third, 2017 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1492/17/19]
23	Statement No. VI	Two Hundred and Forty Fourth, 2017-18 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1493/17/19]
24	Statement No. V	Two Hundred and Forty Fifth, 2018 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1494/17/19]
25	Statement No. IV	Two Hundred and Forty Sixth, 2018 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1495/17/19]
26	Statement No. III	Two Hundred and Forty Seventh, 2018-19 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1496/17/19]
27	Statement No. II	Two Hundred and Forty Eighth, 2019 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1497/17/19]
28	Statement No. I	Two Hundred and Forty Ninth, 2019 [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1498/17/19]

**I Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of Coir Board, Kochi and related papers.**

**II Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, various MSME Centres and the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai and related papers**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—
- (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1123/17/19]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ni-msme), Hyderabad, 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. 1110/17/19]
  - (ii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo-German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1114/17/19]
  - (iii) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1122/17/19]
  - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Centre (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1115/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1116/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, Punjab, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1117/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1121/17/19]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process-cum-Product Development Centre), Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1113/17/19]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industry), Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1119/17/19]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Fragrance & Flavour Development Centre), Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1118/17/19]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1120/17/19]
- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME Technology Centre (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1111/17/19]
- (xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1112/17/19]
- (xiv) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1455/17/19]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1457/17/19]

(xvi) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1458/17/19]

(xvii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1459/17/19]

(xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1456/17/19]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Ministers and hon. Members should take note of this as I have said it last time also. If you are laying a paper on the Table of the House, you must read, in one line or two lines, the heart of that paper. Secondly, this practice of Ministers giving notices to lay papers in their names on the Table of the House and not being present in the House is not acceptable. They should meet the Chairman and explain the reason why they could not make it to the House in spite of fact that they themselves gave the notice to place their items on the Agenda. They have got every right to ask for a postponement. But after giving notice and then not coming to the House is not good.

#### **Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (i) Two Hundred Seventy Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth Report on 'Infrastructure Lending in Road Sector';
- (ii) Two Hundred Seventy Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Sixty Second Report on 'Development of Buddhist Circuit in India'; and
- (iii) Two Hundred Seventy Fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations of the Committee contained in its Two Hundred and Seventy First Report on 'Fellowships, Scholarships, Grants, Pensions and Schemes administered by the Ministry of Culture'.

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#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER

##### **Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-eight Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on 'General Defence Budget, BRO, ICG, MES, CSD, DGDE, DPSUs, Welfare of Ex-Servicemen, Defence Pension and ECHS (Demand No. 19 and 22)' pertaining to the Ministry of Defence.

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#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Husain Dalwai, have given notices for Zero Hour. I suggest them to apply their minds seriously and give notices on subjects which can be taken up under Rule 267. It should not become a regular habit of giving notice so that you can get an opportunity. I will not allow it. These subjects are already covered under other provisions of the Rules of the House. Hence, I disallow them.

Now, I am taking up Matters raised with the permission of the Chair, that is, Zero Hour; Shri Vijay Goel. As the House has already expressed its condolence on this important issue, I would request the hon. Members to just make a mention and give

your suggestion. Don't get involved in accusing this Government or that Government. This will not serve the purpose. Please understand it.

### **Loss of lives in fire at Anaj Mandi, Delhi**

**श्री विजय गोयल** (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, कल प्रातः दिल्ली के रानी झाँसी रोड पर फिल्मिस्तान के पास अनाज मंडी में जो आग लगी, उसमें 43 लोगों की जान जाना बहुत दुखदायी है। उसमें 43 लोगों की ही जान नहीं गई है, बल्कि और जो 20 लोग जले हैं, वे भी मरे समान ही हैं, इस बात को समझिए, क्योंकि उनका जीवन और ज्यादा जोखिम में है। हम सबने शोक व्यक्त किया है, लेकिन मैं सबसे पहले फायर ब्रिगेड के उन 50 फायर फाइटर्स और पुलिस का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने मौके पर जाकर 60 से ज्यादा लोगों को बचा लिया।

महोदय, मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसकी गलती है और किसकी गलती नहीं है और मुझे यह भी मालूम है कि इससे हम कोई भी सबक नहीं सीखेंगे। यह इसलिए मालूम है, क्योंकि आज दिल्ली आग के मुहाने पर खड़ी है और उपहार सिनेमा अग्नि कांड को बीस साल हो गए, पर हमने उससे कुछ सीख नहीं ली। ओखला, नरेला, नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन, ऐसे बहुत सारे इलाके हैं, जहाँ पहले भी आग लगी थी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जगह-जगह पर इस तरह की illegal buildings बनी हुई हैं, जिनमें illegal तरीके से फैक्ट्रियाँ चल रही हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN** (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is talking politics. Who has not learnt?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Rangarajan, what are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Rangarajan, I have to caution you. You stood up on your own and you are speaking to the Member.

**SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN:** Sir, you said...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** So, if I say something, you will also say something! Then, you should take over the Chair.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA** (Himachal Pradesh): He is supporting the Chair.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** It is not his duty. There is the Chairman, who is duty-minded. If this is the practice, then, let everybody talk to each other. This is such an important issue. He has not mentioned any political party. The moment he mentions some party or some Government, I am there to take care of it. I have already forewarned the Members. I feel very sorry.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** These things do happen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This should not happen, Anandji. You are a very experienced Member.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, जगह-जगह illegal buildings हैं, उनमें छोटे-छोटे लोग फैक्ट्रियाँ चला रहे हैं। अगर हमारे यहाँ एक कमरे में 50 लोगों के रहने की जगह है और वहाँ 500 लोगों को आना है, तो सरकार को ये व्यवस्थाएं करनी पड़ेंगी। अगर व्यवस्थाएं नहीं करेंगे, तो आने वाले समय में दिल्ली का क्या हाल हो जाएगा, इसका अंदाजा आप लगा सकते हैं। सर, एक मजिस्ट्रेट जाँच या दस-दस लाख के मुआवजे से कुछ नहीं होगा, बल्कि हमें असल में इसके लिए मिलकर काम करना पड़ेगा, नहीं तो समझ लीजिए कि बहुत incidents होंगे। मैं आपको सिर्फ एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज चाँदनी चौक में आधी से ज्यादा बिल्डिंगें खतरनाक हैं और आधे चाँदनी चौक में बिल्डिंगें टूटकर मलबा पड़ा हुआ है और वह उठ नहीं रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं किसी पार्टी, किसी सरकार को इसलिए ब्लेम नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि मुझे पहले ही सभापति जी ने कहा है, पर हमें यह सोचना ही पड़ेगा कि हममें से कौन जिम्मेदार है? आने वाले समय में ऐसी आग न लगे और नुकसान न हो, इसके लिए हमें क्या करना है, इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Vijay Goel.

श्री विनय दीनू तेंदुलकर (गोवा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): मान्यवर, अभी जिस विषय का जिक्र विजय गायल जी ने किया, वह हम सभी के लिए बहुत पीड़ा का विषय है। मान्यवर, 43 लोगों की जानें गईं और वे यहाँ मजदूरी करने आए थे। वे 1000-1200 किलोमीटर दूर से मजदूरी करने के लिए आए थे। वे ऐसी विषम परिस्थितियों में रह रहे थे कि अगर आप उस मौके को देखेंगे, तो आपकी आँखें खुल जाएंगी। बाहर से ताला बन्द, अन्दर ventilation का कोई सिस्टम नहीं,

[श्री संजय सिंह]

चारों तरफ से पैक, वहीं मीटर लगा हुआ है, वहीं शॉर्ट सर्किट हुआ। वे लोग भाग भी नहीं सके, चीखते-चिल्लाते रहे। ये किसकी कमियाँ हैं, अगर इस पर जिक्र करने लग जाएंगे, तो बात दूसरी दिशा में चली जाएगी। मैं हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसमें राजनीति मत कीजिए। हम सब लोग मिलकर, एमसीडी की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, दिल्ली सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, डीडीए की क्या जिम्मेदारी है, चलिए बैठते हैं, मिलते हैं, तय करते हैं और अपनी जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करके भविष्य में ऐसी घटना न हो, इसके लिए पहल करते हैं।

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

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

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

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली** (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI (Punjab): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

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

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.



DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

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

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

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

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Sanjay Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam, you want to associate! You may associate in one line.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, only one sentence. Sir, in this country, the lives of poor people have become a matter of no value. Day by day, there are these people, dying in fire, firing, etc. Sir, the Government can accuse each other, the parties can accuse each other.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: There should not be a repetition of this. Places where the poor people are living should be a safe place to live. That is the main thing.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: All the Members who have raised their hands, please send slips so that your names can be included, as you are associating with the issue.

**Need to set up an Ahir Regiment in the Indian Army**

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, पौराणिक काल से आज तक, प्रत्येक काल में अहीर जाति का शस्त्रों, साहस, शौर्य तथा सेना के साथ अटूट संबंध रहा है। मान्यवर, करनाल, पानीपत, बर्मा युद्ध से लेकर 1948, 1962, 1965 और 1999 के कारगिल युद्ध तक, पाकिस्तान व चीन के साथ सभी युद्धों में अहीरों ने अपनी बहादुरी से सदैव स्वर्णिम गाथाएं लिखी हैं। आजादी से पूर्व अहीर योद्धाओं द्वारा विदेशी सत्तनतों के खिलाफ सदैव विद्रोही तेवर अपनाने के कारण से अहीर रेजिमेंट की 100 वर्ष पुरानी माँग को सदैव टुकराया गया। महोदय, भारतीय सेना में जाति व क्षेत्रों के नाम से तीस से अधिक रेजिमेंट्स हैं। राजपूत, जाट, सिख, मराठा, महार, डोगरा, कुमाऊँ, गढ़वाल, मद्रास आदि के नाम से रेजिमेंट्स हैं, परंतु अहीरों के नाम से नहीं हैं। महोदय, अहीरों में सेना में भर्ती को लेकर विशेष प्रकार का जुनून होता है और देश में शायद ही अहीरों का ऐसा कोई गाँव होगा, जहाँ दो-चार अहीर नौजवान सेना में न हों। सन् 1962 में चीन के साथ रेजांगला के युद्ध में भारतीय जवानों ने जिस साहस व वीरता की विश्वविख्यात अमर गाथा लिखी, उसकी मिसाल दुनिया में दी जाएगी।

मान्यवर, रेजांगला के युद्ध में 14 कुमायूँ बटालियन के 120 जवानों में से 114 जवान शहीद हुए थे और उन्होंने शहीद होने से पहले 1,300 चीनी सैनिकों को मौत के घाट उतार दिया था। इस असाधारण वीरता के लिए इस कम्पनी के एक अधिकारी को परमवीर चक्र, आठ जवानों को सेना मेडल, एक जवान को मेशन इन डिस्पैच और एक कमांडिंग ऑफिसर को एवीएसएफ सम्मान से अलंकृत किया गया था। भारतीय सेना के इतिहास में किसी एक कम्पनी को एक युद्ध में ये सर्वाधिक पुरस्कार थे और इनमें से एक-दो को छोड़कर, बाकी सब अहीर, यानी यादव समुदाय के भारत माता के सपूत थे।

परन्तु, दुर्भाग्य से स्वर-साम्राज्ञी लता मंगेशकर जी ने शहीदों की याद में जो "ऐ मेरे वतन के लोगों" गीत गाया, उसमें "कोई सिख, कोई जाट-मराठा, कोई मद्रासी" तो थे, परन्तु उसमें अहीरों का नाम नहीं था। इसका कारण केवल अहीर रेजीमेंट का न होना ही था। इसके कारण अहीर समाज आहत है और आन्दोलित है।

अतः मैं सदन के और आपके माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी व सरकार से अहीर अथवा अहीरवाल नाम से रेजीमेंट गठित करने की माँग करता हूँ। इसके लिए अहीर समाज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का सदैव आभारी रहेगा। जय हिन्द, जय भारत!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send the slips for associations.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

—جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع کے ساتھ سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

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

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva. Sivaji, I am just telling this to be put on record. I am allowing some notices, which could not be taken up on 5th December because the House got adjourned, as a one-time exception. This will not be a practice because I had mentioned on that day also that for no fault of many of the Members, the House got adjourned. So, they lost an opportunity, but if it becomes a practice, then Members will think it will come up again; if not today, it may come up tomorrow. That is why, I don't want to make it a practice. As I told that day, as an exception, I am allowing certain Members who had given notices, but which could not be taken up on that day. Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

#### **Deprivation of medical seats to OBC students due to reservation policy**

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the NEET PG examination for admission to MD, MS and other post-graduate medical courses is scheduled to be held on the 5th January, 2020. But, an announcement from the National Board of Examination has led to a widespread condemnation across the country because it states that the 27 per cent reservation for the OBCs will be applicable only in the Central Government-owned colleges, and not in the State-owned colleges.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

The total number of seats that come to the Central pool is 30,774. The State Governments give 50 per cent of their seats to the Central pool. Out of the total 30,774 seats, the seats in the Central pool are about 15,387. The SC and ST students get 3,462 seats. Seats in the OBC quota are 4,155. But, actually, because of this announcement, they will be entitled to only 300 seats. In Tamil Nadu itself, the total number of seats is 1,538. Of course, the OBCs should get 879 seats. They are losing 450 seats. At the same time, the Circular about the 2020 Examination issued by the National Board of Examination states that the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes will have their quota and the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) will have the 10 per cent quota across the country in all the colleges, whereas only the OBCs will be confined to the Central Government-owned colleges. The State Government runs the colleges. It funds the colleges, and if this 27 per cent reservation, which has been won after a very long struggle, is denied to the OBC community, it will be a very big blow to the reservation benefits.

Moreover, it is a very serious issue. Earlier, when the regional languages were withdrawn from the Postal Examination, thanks to your intervention, it was found that it was a bureaucratic fault and it was rectified. So, I think, the Health Ministry's circular is different and the National Board of Examination's circular is different. The OBCs are very much deprived of it. So, I urge upon the Government to take this issue very seriously and render justice to the OBC students. They should not be deprived of their due, that is, the 27 per cent reservation which is due to them. So, I urge upon the Government to rectify this. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Muraleedharanji, take note of it and discuss with the Health Minister as well as the Social Justice Minister. एसोसिएट करने वाले कृपया स्लिप्स भेज दें।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

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

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

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

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

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

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

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

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

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

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva.

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

#### **Need for viability gap funding for petrochemical complex in Andhra Pradesh**

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, as you are very much aware, this is another tragic saga in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. This is regarding the viability gap funding for petrochemical complex at Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act proposes for establishment of cracker and petrochemical complex at Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh. Accordingly, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, HPCL, GAIL India have signed a MoU and conducted a feasibility

[Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao]

study and decided to establish the petrochemical complex with an estimated cost of Rs. 32,901 crores at Kakinada. However, the public sector undertakings have opined that a viability gap funding is necessary to make the project viable. The Ministry of Petroleum conveyed to the State that as the proposed project is a capital-intensive project requiring huge investments, the Government of Andhra Pradesh shall bear this viability gap funding from its own resources. Sir, as lot of us are aware, Andhra Pradesh has lost its financial base and became a revenue deficit State due to bifurcation. To compensate the financial loss occurred to the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government has assured several infrastructure projects apart from 'Special Category Status' to the State for five years to keep Andhra Pradesh in a level-playing field with other States. But, unfortunately, the Special Category Status was denied to the State and since last five years, the State is facing severe fund crunch for developmental works. Now, it will be difficult for the State to provide this viability gap funding for proposed petrochemical complex. But, the petrochemical complex is very much required for the economic stability of the State and for the progress of the country. I, therefore, urge the Government, to provide the viability gap funding required for establishment of Petrochemical complex at Kakinada as a grant or at least direct the oil PSUs to provide these funds as a loan to State which can be recovered from the State after an initial moratorium of ten years of commissioning of the Petrochemical complex.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I need not say it every time. I am saying it again and again just to make you aware and get into the system. Please send the slips of association.

### **Changing of the name of the State of West Bengal to Bengal**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, my Zero Hour submission is regarding

renaming of 'West Bengal' to 'Bengal' which is badly needed because the State of West Bengal, which has been progressing significantly for the last few years, is always at the bottom of the alphabetical list of the States. Sir, our Chief Minister, other Ministers and officials hardly get any time or a very small time for expressing their views. I would like to draw the kind attention of the House towards Article 1 of the Indian Constitution which states that India, i.e., Bharat, shall be a Union of States and not a federation. So, the States can be changed, States can be renamed, States can unite, States can divide and Article 3 of Indian Constitution has given the power to the Parliament to take the decision regarding changing the boundaries and regarding changing the names of the States. Sir, it is very unfortunate to let you know that though our neighbouring State, Odisha, they started their initiative of changing their name from Orissa to Odisha in the year 2008 and the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Act came into force in the year 2010. But, so far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, area-wise, it ranks 13th in the country, population-wise it ranks 4th in the country, its GDP per capita is Rs. 1,16,831, which is much better than most of the States of the country, its literacy rate is nearly 79 per cent, which is much better than most of the States of the country and its Chief Minister, hon. Madam Mamata Banerjee, has been awarded the best Chief Minister of the country consecutively for several years. But, unfortunately, West Bengal has been facing step-motherly attitude of the Government in several issues.

Sir, I would like to let you know after Madam Mamata Banerjee became the Chief Minister of West Bengal, she gave a proposal that West Bengal should be named as Paschim Banga but this proposal was turned down by the Government of India.

Again, on 29th August, 2016, three names were proposed by West Bengal Legislative Assembly, that is, Bangla in Bengali, Bengal in English, and, Bangal in Hindi. Unfortunately, it was again turned down and the West Bengal Legislative Assembly was asked to come out with a single name.

On 26th July, 2018, a single name was proposed and it was resolved in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly that it should be Bangla. Unfortunately, in spite of repeated appeals, it has been ignored by the Government of India. Sir, West Bengal is a State which is getting the national and international awards. West Bengal's Chief Minister got the award in the Hague city of Netherland for the Kanyashree Prakalpa 'project, which was chosen amongst the 552 projects submitted by 62 countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please come to the subject.

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, West Bengal is a State whose Utkarsh Bangla and Sabuj Sathi project got award from the United Nations. But, unfortunately, West Bengal is not...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Time is over. Next is Dr. Sasmit Patra. Hon. Members, when you make out your case for your State, my appeal to you is, please do not drag the names of other States. They will unnecessarily get hurt. Please sit down, Dr. Santanu Sen.

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

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

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

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

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

**Need to protect rocket/satellite launch sites in India from rising sea levels**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, this is a matter relating to national security. We have been speaking in the House about the impact of rising sea levels on the cities of our country. Sir, last week itself, we discussed the issue of Mumbai. Sir, I would like to extend the discussion further specifically about the rising sea levels and its impact on launch sites for missiles and satellites in India.

Sir, as we are aware, there are three launch sites in India for missiles and satellites. One is the integrated test range at Balasore, Chandipur, which is the wheeler island, now, renamed by hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, as Dr. Abdul Kalam Island. The second is at Sriharikota, which is the Satish Dhawan Space Centre and the third one is at Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station at Thiruvananthapuram.

Sir, the site in Odisha is an island; the site in Andhra Pradesh is a barrier island and the Thumba is on the sea coast. As the hon. Government has been talking about



that every year, approximately 1.7 mm of sea level has increased over the last fifty years, which has resulted in an increase of 8.5 cm increase in the sea level. During the last decade, the sea level has risen at 6.1 mm per year. Considering this rapid rise over a period of time, and considering the topographical and geographical situation of three satellite launch sites, rocket launch sites — these are sensitive installations and they cannot be overnight moved to other locations — through you, I would like to bring to the knowledge of the Government so that they must take due notice of it and ensure that these sensitive installations are taken care of because if we do not take pro-active steps now, it will be very difficult to take such a decision when the sea-level would have already risen to that extent. Thank you.

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

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

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

#### **Expeditious construction of the Ramayyapatnam port**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh has requested to the Central Government for construction and development of port at Ramayapatnam. Initially in the A.P. Reorganisation Act, the Government of India has originally proposed to construct a port in Dugarajapatnam. Due to non-feasibility of Dugarajapatnam port, later, a decision was taken to shift it from Dugarajapatnam to Ramayapatnam.

Sir, the Ramayapatnam port, apart from being of importance for the State also has international relevance. Sir, two days' seminar of BIMSTEC international conference on the development of ports with the countries adjoining Bay of Bengal had extensively spoken about Port of Ramayapatnam and its implications on trade with the BIMSTEC countries.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

The proposal is that the port shall be constructed by the State Government, to be funded by the Central Government as per the A.P. Reorganisation Act. The erstwhile State Government decided to build on its own a non-major port in Ramayapatnam instead of getting a Central port sanctioned by the Government of India. But the present State Government has a different proposal the port shall be constructed by the State Government and to be funded by the Central Government, so that the State will hold the absolute power on the port. The State Government has already identified 3,000 acres of land at Ramayapatnam for setting up the project. I urge the Government of India to kindly expedite the process and facilitate completion of project at Ramayapatnam as it has been five years since the passing of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. It is unfortunate that my party still has to raise our voices for proper implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Cut in subsidies by Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences  
and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram in Kerala**

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, the Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology at Thiruvananthapuram is an institution of national importance under the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. It has specialisation in cardiovascular and neurological disorders. It repeatedly comes in the news for groundbreaking research. Earlier this institute catered to both the Below the Poverty Line patients and the Above the Poverty Line patients at subsidised rates. According to the Annual Report of this institution, only two per cent of the patients have taken free assistance and fifty per cent of the patients have paid the full fee. Last December, the management or the Government has taken a decision to cut almost all the subsidies to the BPL patients as well as the APL patients. There are two categories. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. There is one problem. When you stand to speak, sometimes mike will take some time to pick up, but when you turn to a side and

speak, it will catch immediately. That is a secret. I don't know why it is there, but be careful.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, there are two schemes. One is, free treatment. The other one gives 30 per cent subsidy to the people. For the BPL cardholders, it is something like an interview. There are nine indicators. A BPL patient has to pass the minimum of seven. Then only will he get free assistance. Of that, the two are — drinking water and toilet. As you know, Sir, Kerala has been declared Open Defection Free State. Most of the time the genuine BPL patients do not happen to get the assistance at all. About 8-9 years ago, the Government of Kerala came out with the Karunya Benevolent Scheme. It was a very efficient scheme. It was a remarkable one. Even late Arun Jaitley ji had come over there to attend a function. Over a period of five years from its introduction, they have sanctioned about Rs.1,000 crore to one lakh families. It was a very, very good scheme. But after the last budget of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme, the Government of Kerala has dispensed with the Karunya Benevolent Scheme. Now what happened is this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you have to conclude.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, my request to the Government is, please restore the subsidies given by the Government of India.

श्री सभापति: श्री रेवती रमन सिंह।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान ..

श्री सभापति: यह Meja Thermal Power Station, सेंटर का है या स्टेट का है?

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: सर, यह joint venture है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

#### **Need to restart power generation from Meja Thermal Power Station, Allahabad**

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान मेजा ऊर्जा निगम की बंद इकाई की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह इकाई बहुत समय से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का और एनटीपीसी का joint venture है। यह Koharaghat, Meja में लगा हुआ है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि 630 मेगावॉट की पहली unit चलते ही बंद हो गयी। दूसरी यूनिट तभी चल पाएगी, जब पहली यूनिट ठीक से function कर सके। मान्यवर, यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि 24 अक्टूबर, 2019 में टरबाइन में आई खराबी की वजह से यह इकाई बंद हो गई और यह पता नहीं है

[श्री रेवती रमन सिंह]

कि यह इकाई कब चलेगी। टरबाइन में क्या खराबी आई है और यह कब उत्पादन करेगी, इसकी कोई समय सीमा निश्चित नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से करोड़ों का बिजली का नुकसान हो रहा है, पूरे देश का नुकसान हो रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश का भी नुकसान हो रहा है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से चाहूंगा कि इलाहाबाद (प्रयागराज) बिजली का हब होने जा रहा है। इन 630 मेगावॉट और 630 मेगावॉट की इकाइयों के अलावा बारा में 1980 मेगावॉट का काम वहां की इकाई कर रही है। कर्छना में भी इकाई लगनी है। मान्यवर, देश, जो self-sufficient है, अगर यह टरबाइन चल जाए, तो दूसरी टरबाइन भी तीन महीने के अंदर चल जाएगी और देश में बिजली का उत्पादन ठीक हो जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

**Need to release of Central share in State Disaster Response  
Fund (SDRF), for the year 2019-20**

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, as per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the States are required to contribute ten per cent to the State Disaster Response Fund during the award period and remaining ninety per cent is to be contributed by the Union Government. However, the Union Government, in the Explanatory Memorandum, accepted the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission with modification that the percentage share of the States will continue to be as before, that is, 75:25, till GST is in place. Sir, since GST was implemented with effect from 1st July, 2017, the sharing pattern of SDRF ought to have been in the ratio of 90:10 from the year 2017-18 onwards. But the Government of India released the Central share of SDRF for the year 2017-18 in the ratio of 75:25 instead of 90:10.

Subsequently, in a reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No.103 put by hon. Member, Shri Derek O'Brien, the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Kiren Rijju, informed the Rajya Sabha that from the year 2018-19, Central share in SDRF for all the States had been enhanced from 75 per cent to 90 per cent by which there will be an additional SDRF contribution by the Central Government of ₹1690.35 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 1734.67 crore in 2019-20.

Sir, it has now been intimated by the Government of India that since GST has not been stabilized, the competent authority has decided that during the Fourteenth Finance Commission award period, Centre's share or contribution to State Disaster Response Fund shall remain in the same ratio, that is, 75:25, as it was in the Thirteenth Finance Commission award period.

Sir, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to take steps to revert back to the sharing pattern of 90:10 in SDRF in line with the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, Para 14 of the Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission and the information given by the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to the Rajya Sabha. Considering the gravity of extremely severe cyclonic storm 'Fani' which hit Odisha on 3.5.2019...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prashantaji, you have to conclude. Go by the time. Conclude in one line.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: I urge the hon. Minister to release the balance amount of ₹266 crore.\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is now not going on record, as I had said also because the time is fixed.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (ODISHA): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Prashanta Nanda.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Prashanta Nanda.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Prashanta Nanda.

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

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#### **WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM MALDIVES**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Maldives, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency Mr. Mohamed Nasheed, Speaker of People's Majlis of Maldives.

On behalf of Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other members of the delegation and wish

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\*Not recorded

[Mr. Chairman]

our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to get to know more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Maldives. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Maldives.

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION – Contd.**

**Need for issuing instructions to Airlines to provide requisite amenities like wheelchairs/ buggy etc. to needy passengers**

**श्री मोहम्मद अली खान** (आंध्र प्रदेश): चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके तवस्सुत से मरकज़ी सरकार की तवज्जो दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मरकज़ी सरकार ने एयरपोर्ट पर मुसाफिरों की सहूलियत के लिए, तकरीबन हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर काफी एयरपोर्ट्स का प्राइवेटाइजेशन किया है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी को दी गई है कि वे लोग मुसाफिरों की सहूलियतों को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए, प्राइवेट आपरेटरर्स के साथ मिलकर सहूलियतें पहुंचाने की कोशिश करें। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि तकरीबन-तकरीबन काफी एयरपोर्ट्स के ऊपर जो उम्र रसीदा ख़वातीन और पैसैजर्स हैं, जिनको जरूरत के हिसाब से buggy, wheel chair और बस का इंतजाम करने के लिए मुतालबा करते हैं, लेकिन उस मुतालबे को तकरीबन नामुकम्मिल करती है बल्कि उनको नजरअंदाज करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

मैं आपके तवस्सुत से मरकज़ी सरकार से यह गुज़ारिश करूंगा - हालांकि इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री वजीरे आजम ने 2019 में यह एलान किया था कि एयरपोर्ट्स के अन्दर और बाहर देश के अंदर जो वीआईपी का कल्चर है, उसको खत्म करके तमाम लोगों को मसावियाना तरीके के साथ वह अपनी जिंदगी के अमल को आगे बढ़ाये। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि प्राइवेट एयरपोर्ट के अन्दर buggy, wheeh chair और बस एयरपोर्ट के अन्दर या बाहर मखसूस तबकों को, मखसूस लोगों के लिए फैसेलिटीज़ अरेंज की जाती हैं और आवाम जो सहूलियत से इस्तिफ़ादा करना चाहते हैं, उसको नजरअंदाज किया जाता है। मैं आपकी तवस्सुत से मरकज़ी सरकार से यह अदबन गुज़ारिश करूंगा कि मरकज़ी सरकार का जो मक़सद है, मरकज़ी सरकार ने जिस मक़सद के लिए एयरपोर्ट्स को प्राइवेट किया है, आवाम की सहूलियतों को मद्देनज़र रखकर, लेकिन उनको वे सहूलियतें नहीं मिल रही हैं।

मैं आपके ज़रिए से मरकज़ी सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी और सरकार इस तरफ तवज्जो दे और जिन लोगों को buggy, wheel chair और बस की फैसेलिटी चाहिए, उन मुतालिके को पूरा करें।

چےرمین ساہب، میں آپکی تہسسوت سے - کھوںکی میں نے اونکو ےسا کرتے هوے اپنی آنکھوں سے دےکھا ہے، ےمرپورٹ کے اندر فرسٹ کلاس اور آم کلاس کے موسافروں کے اندر بھی یہ مساصیانا तरीکا ہونا چاہیے۔ جب ہم ےمرپورٹ پر، فلائٹ سے زمین پر اترتے ہیں، بس سے موسافروں کو ےمرپورٹ کے اندر لے جاتے ہیں، تو بس سے سفر کرنے کے اندر ہم نے یہ دےکھا ہے کی فرسٹ کلاس کے پےسےجرس اےلےہدا بس کے جریے لےکر ےمرپورٹ کے اندر لے جاتے ہیں، جس بس کے اندر 50 پےسےجرس سفر کر سکتے ہیں، لےکین افسوس کے ساتھ کھنا پڑتا ہے کی پانچ پےسےجرس فرسٹ کلاس کے اترتے ہیں، اونکے لیے بھی ےک اےلےہدا بس کا ایتجام کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ یہ گلت بات ہے۔ جب پراڈم مینسٹر نے کھا کی مساصیانا तरीکے کے تھت تمام ےمرپورٹس پر ایتجام ہونا چاہیے۔

† جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش) : چیئر مین صاحب، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ چیئر مین

صاحب، میں آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ مرکزی سرکار نے ایئرپورٹ پر مسافروں کی سہولیت کے لئے، تقریباً ہندوستان کے اندر کافی ایئرپورٹس کا پرائیویٹائزیشن کیا ہے، اس کی ذمہ داری ایئرپورٹ اتھارٹی کو دی گئی ہے کہ وہ لوگ مسافروں کی سہولیتوں کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، پرائیویٹ آپریٹرس کے ساتھ مل کر سہولیتیں پہنچانے کی کوشش کریں۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ تقریباً تقریباً کافی ایئرپورٹس کے اوپر جو عمر رسیدہ خواتین اور پیسینجرس ہیں، جن کو ضرورت کے حساب سے بگئی، وہیل چیئر اور بس کا انتظام کرنے کے لئے مطالبہ کرتے ہیں، لیکن اس مطالبے کو تقریباً نامکمل کرتے ہیں بلکہ ان کو نظر انداز کرنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں۔

میں آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار سے یہ گزارش کروں گا، حالانکہ اس دیش کے پردھان منتری، وزیر اعظم نے 2019 میں یہ اعلان کیا تھا کہ ایئرپورٹس کے اندر اور باہر یا دیش کے اندر جو وی۔آئی۔پی۔ کا کلچر ہے، اس کو ختم کر کے تمام لوگوں کو

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

† مساویانہ طریقہ کے ساتھ وہ اپنی زندگی کے عمل کو آگے بڑھائے۔ لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ پرائیویٹ ایئرپورٹس کے اندر، بگ، وہیل چئیر اور بس ایئرپورٹس کے اندر یا باہر مخصوص طبقوں کو، مخصوص لوگوں کے لیے سہولیات اربنچ کی جاتی ہیں اور عوام جو سہولیت سے استفادہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں، اس کو نظر انداز کیا جاتا ہے۔ میں آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار سے یہ ادباً گزارش کرونگا کہ مرکزی سرکار کا جو مقصد ہے، مرکزی سرکار نے جس مقصد کے لیے ایئرپورٹس کو پرائیویٹ کیا ہے، عوام کی سہولیتوں کو مدنظر رکھ کر، لیکن ان کو وہ سہولیتیں نہیں مل رہی ہیں۔

میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے مرکزی سرکار سے اپیل کرونگا کہ ایئرپورٹس اتھارٹی اور سرکار اس طرف توجہ دے اور جن لوگوں کو بگ، وہیل چئیر اور بس کی سہولت چاہیئے، ان کے مطالبہ کو پورا کریں۔

چئیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے توسط سے، کیوں کہ میں نے ان کو ایسا کرتے ہوئے اپنی آنکھوں سے دیکھا ہے، ایئرپورٹ کے اندر فرسٹ کلاس اور عام کلاس کی مسافروں کے اندر بھی یہ مساویانہ طریقہ ہونا چاہیئے۔ جب ہم ایئرپورٹس پر فلائٹ سے زمین پر اترتے ہیں، بس سے مسافر کو ایئرپورٹس کے اندر لے جاتے ہیں، تو بس سے سفر کرنے کے اندر ہم نے یہ دیکھا ہے کہ فرسٹ کلاس کے پسنجرس علیحدہ بس کے ذریعہ لیکر ایئرپورٹس کے اندر لے جاتے ہیں، جس بس کے اندر پچاس پسنجرس سفر کرسکتے ہیں، لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ پانچ پسنجرس فرسٹ کلاس کے اترتے ہیں، ان کے لیے بھی ایک علیحدہ بس کا انتظام کر دیا جاتا ہے یہ غلط ہے۔ جب پرائم منسٹر نے کہا کہ مساویانہ طریقے کے تحت تمام ایئرپورٹس پر انتظام ہونا چاہیئے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.



श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर आइए।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: मैं आपसे मुतालबा करूंगा आपकी तवस्सुत से मरकजी सरकार से कि इसको भी खत्म करके तमाम मुसाफिर जो सफर करते हैं, उनको मसावियाना हुकूक के साथ बस में सफर करने की इजाजत दी जाए। आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, धन्यवाद।

† جناب محمد علی خان: میں آپ سے مطالبہ کرونگا آپ کے توسط سے مرکزی سرکار سے کہ اس کو بھی ختم کر کے تمام مسافر جو سفر کرتے ہیں، ان کو مساویانہ حقوق کے ساتھ بس میں سفر کرنے کی اجازت دی جائے۔ آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ، دھنیو۔

श्री सभापति: आपका भी शुक्रिया कि आपने समय के अंदर समाप्त किया।

#### Problems being faced by Gold/Silver traders and workers due to misuse of IPC Section 411

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में सोने-चांदी का व्यवसाय करने वाले कारीगरों की पीड़ा से अवगत करना चाहता हूँ। सारे हिन्दुस्तान में भारतीय दंड विधान की धारा 411 की आड़ में लाभ प्राप्त करने की नीयत से इस धारा के क्रियान्वयन के दुष्परिणाम स्वरूप पूरे स्वर्णकार समाज के कारीगर पीड़ित हैं। उनके खिलाफ असत्य मुकदमे कायम किए जाते हैं जिसके कारण कई आत्महत्या के मामले भी सामने आए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को भारतीय दंड विधान की धारा 411 के संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब औने-पौने दामों में कोई चीज़ खरीदी जाए और उसका कोई रिकॉर्ड न रखा जाए, तब यह धारा गठित होती है। लेकिन रिकॉर्ड रखने के बाद, बाजार भाव पर सामान खरीदने के बाद वास्तविक चोरी तो चोर की नहीं होती है, बल्कि सुनार की होती है, कारीगर की होती है। वह एक बार तो दाम विक्रेता को देता है और फिर उसको पुलिस से पीड़ित होना पड़ता है। महोदय, तीसरे उसका सामान जब्त होता है। इस प्रकार से तीन-तीन चोरियां, सर्राफों और स्वर्णकारों की होती हैं। भगवान ने जिन्हें अपने आपको सजाने और आदमियों को सजाने का कर्तव्य निर्धारित किया है, उनकी बहुत दुर्दशा है। उनके खिलाफ पुलिस की इस प्रकार की कार्रवाई से वे पीड़ित होकर बहुत दुखी और परेशान हैं। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से विधि मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित कराते हुए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय दंड विधान की 411 में एक 'परन्तुक' जोड़ दिया जाए कि यदि बाजार दाम से सामान खरीदा है और सोना-चान्दी का व्यवसाय करने वालों ने record रखा है, तो उनके विरुद्ध पुलिस की इस प्रकार की उत्पीड़न करने वाली कार्रवाई न की जाए। किसी के माथे पर नहीं लिखा है कि कोई चोर है। हमने आधार कार्ड की कॉपी पर दस्तखत कराए हैं और रिकॉर्ड रखा है। उसके बावजूद उसके खिलाफ धारा 411

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री कैलाश सोनी]

का प्रयोग किया जाता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से पुनः विधि मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय दंड विधान की धारा 411 में एक परन्तुक जोड़ा जाए, ताकि स्वर्णकारों का उत्पीड़न रुक सके।

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

### **Problems of tea plantation workers and tea garden owners**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, Darjeeling tea is the first thing we have in the morning which gives us our first smile of the day. It is high time that the Government pays back the workers and tea garden owners the much deserving return gift. Sprawling tea gardens in the green foothills of West Bengal's Dooars region provides livelihood to majority of the area's tribal population. Unfortunately, the market rate of tea and the overall cost of producing it has forced many tea gardens to close down, which, consequently, forced the labourers to look for other sources of earning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Seeing the plight of tea workers, the State Government started providing rice and atta at Rs. 2 per kg. \*, who calls himself a former \* had promised to look into the issues of the plantation workers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You don't bring the name of Prime Minister and Chief Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even if it is a fact, that is not relevant to this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Up till 2011, wages of tea workers were only Rs. 67 per day. Ever since, our Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee, has gradually increased it to its present rate of Rs. 176 per day and formed the Tea Directorate for welfare of tea workers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your demand or suggestion?

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry to implement the Minimum Wages Act in tea gardens, provide subsidy to the tea gardens for modernisation and re-plantation, urgently set up centrally-located hospitals for tea workers and dependents, provide scholarships for children of

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\*Not recorded

tea workers willing to pursue higher education and, finally, a serious look into the grave issue of our world famous 'Darjeeling Tea' brand being wrongfully misrepresented by Nepal Tea, thereby, adversely affecting our tea industry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MIR MOHAMMAD FAYAZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**Problems faced by musicians due to damage to their musical  
instruments in Air India flight to the USA**

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I have the honour of being nominated by the President of India from the field of culture and arts. And this has happened

almost after quarter of a century, after Pandit Ravi Shankarji. The issue that I want to raise, through you, is, unfortunately, the community of artists, especially, performing artists, has no voice and no representation, generally. There are hardly any discussions. I want to give you a small example. The equipment of artists that they use whether it is the instruments or the costumes that they use or whatever it is, that is, professionally very, very important to their lives, art and vocation. There is hardly any arrangement or convenient way to insure them. Number two, Air India is our own airline and I always travel by Air India until and unless I have to travel to a place where Air India does not go. Sir, Air India breaks the professional instruments, and I want to give you a recent example, when a very eminent sitarist travelled to JFK, New York on 1st November. The performance was on 2nd November and the sitar, costing almost Rs. 4 lakh, was given to him at the JFK airport, broken vertically and horizontally. Whereas, they had packed it, as per the international norms, the instruments have to be packed properly, and fragile and all these stickers have to be put on that. Sir, they had the concert on 2nd November. The sitar costing 4 lakhs of rupees was made to order. What did they do, Sir? The Air India, instead of apologising to them, told them that they should buy another seat. Sir, this is ridiculous. So, my request through you, Sir, is that the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Civil Aviation should come together to discuss this very important issue. Culture, Sir, is not being taken seriously any more, as I see, and as I have observed, and I feel very sad about this. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

**Need to fill vacancies in various Courts including High Courts**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am raising a very important issue. Even last Friday, the Supreme Court took a serious note of the fact that hundred names of judges were recommended by the Supreme Court for the appointment of judges, but still, the proposal is lying pending with the Government. One more thing is there. There are many posts of judges which are lying vacant. Almost 30 per cent of the sanctioned posts of judges are lying vacant. The total sanctioned strength of High Court judges in India is 1018. But, 400 posts are still currently vacant. It is amazing. I don't understand why the Government is not filling up these posts when lots of cases are pending in the High Courts. The turn of one case comes up for hearing after three, four years in the High Court because of the vacancies of judges. Allahabad High Court is the worst hit where there are 58 vacancies of judges against the sanctioned strength of 160 judges. Punjab and Haryana High Court comes second with 37 vacancies against the sanctioned strength of 85 judges. So, vacancies of judges keep arising on account of several reasons, including retirement, resignation, and elevation of judges. The moment retirement takes place, elevation takes place, and a vacancy takes place. So, a mechanism should be built up and the Government should take action immediately, and they should take the recommendations of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, and then, immediately fill up the vacancy. I think, six months back, this issue was raised, but, nothing has happened till now. Sir, this is a very important issue. Even subordinate courts have also shortage of 5,000 judicial officers against the approved strength of 22,074 judicial officers. We are seeing the upward trend of crimes against women. Serious offences, like rapes, murders, violence against women take a lot of time for getting justice because one of the main reasons is that there are lots of vacancies of judges.

So, I urge upon the Government, especially the Law Minister, to take urgent measures to complete all formalities for filling up vacancies in various High Courts, and also issue directions to various State Governments to take urgent steps for filling up the vacancies in the subordinate courts since the administration of justice system is suffering because of existence of large vacancies. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because this is the responsibility of the Government as well as the Judiciary, and you are mentioning about the subordinate judiciary also. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can't sit and speak. Only the Chair can do it.

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

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

**Huge siltation on the riverbed of the Keleghai-Kapaleswari rivers**

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I want to draw the attention of the Government, particularly, the hon. Minister of Jal Shakti Department, that an irrigation project for accelerated irrigation, an FMP, Flood Management Project in West Bengal, was set up in the district of Paschim Midnapore and Purba Midnapore, covering eleven blocks and near about twenty-five lakhs of people, to give benefit, to get rid of the devastating recurring flood each year. The Central Government during that period of 2010, on 28th February sanctioned Rs. 650 crore with the mission of distribution of share, State Government-25 per cent, Central Government-75 per cent, but, later on, in the 12th Plan Period, it was reverted to 50:50 percentage of the State Government and the Central Government.

As on date, Rs. 373 crore have been spent and as its share, the West Bengal Government, headed by Madam Mamata Banerjee, spent Rs. 197 crore. The Central Government released only Rs. 176 crore. Rs. 373 crore has been spent out of Rs. 650 crore. My humble submission, through you, to the Central Government is that crops, houses, vegetables and animal resources, valuing crores and crores of rupees, are destroyed every year by the devastating floods in blocks and districts. The people got relief for the last nine years as there were no floods. This year, Sir, I personally watched that—my home constituency is Sabang in the district of Paschim Medinipur—because of heavy rains, the water level got raised. It was totally inundated. Eight blocks were inundated. The vegetables, fishery, farms were totally devastated by the floods. It needs immediate dredging and desiltation of the river beds of Keleghai, Kapaleswari, Baghai and Chandia rivers.

So, my earnest appeal to the hon. Minister and the Central Government, through you, is that you should kindly speak to the Government of West Bengal and release the funds, by which dredging and desiltation process can be done so that the people are relieved from the recurring devastating floods.

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

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

**Need to ensure uniform implementation of the Maternity Benefit Act**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under the National Food Security Act, 2013, all pregnant women are entitled to get maternity benefit of Rs.6,000 per child. On December 31st, 2016, hon. Prime Minister announced that nationwide, pregnant women would soon get Rs.6,000 into their account. The maternity benefit scheme was rolled out in 2017. The Prime Minister Matru Vandana Yojana violates the National Food Security Act as the benefits are restricted to Rs.5,000 per child. In 2017-18, about Rs.2,700 crore Budget provision was made, whereas the actual amount required was Rs. 15,000 crore. In the same year, the actual expenditure made was only Rs. 2,000 crore whereas the requirement was Rs. 15,000 crore. The Revised Budget spent was Rs.1,200 crore. This shows that the schemes for the benefit of women and children are neglected. A survey called Jachcha Bachcha conducted in six States—Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh—says that only 31 per cent have taken extra nutritious food during their pregnancy. Tamil Nadu gave Rs. 18,000 for two children and in Odisha, under Mamata Scheme, 80 per cent applied and 75 per cent got the benefit, which is fairly good. It is necessary to implement the scheme on a national basis to save the lives of women and children.

Sir, hon. AICC President, Shrimati Sonia, has written to Congress-ruled States to implement the National Food Security Act and give the benefit to pregnant women. I urge upon the Government to implement the scheme throughout the country so that the scheme will benefit the maximum number of pregnant women. There is a report which says that out of three children, two are dying due to malnutrition. This is a very, very important scheme which has to be implemented. I urge upon the Government to take a note of this and start implementing the scheme fully for the benefit of women of the country.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri G.C. Chandrashekhar; the hon. Member is not there; another Member absent!

Hon. Members, I would like to remind you all that the purpose of the Zero Hour is to bring to the notice of the House and the Government something urgent, of a recent occurrence, and that should be utilised only for that purpose. We should not make general speeches. We should not drag the name of other dignitaries into this matter. Unnecessarily, we will then be diverting, somebody would object and the issue gets lost. This is exclusively a provision made, which was not there originally in the rules, to facilitate the Members so that they get some opportunity to raise and bring to the notice of the nation and the Government something very important, which is not there in the normal Business. Please take note of the same, see to it that you adhere to the spirit of Zero Hour. There is an impression —I would like to take the advice of the Members afterwards — that the very name of Zero Hour sounds that anything can be said. ऐसा नहीं है। This is the first hour of the House. So, we have to make it the best hour. The first hour should be made into the best hour by bestowing our attention to the very purpose of this first hour. Thereby, the country is benefited, the Parliament is benefited and the Government also can take note of this. The first thing is, some Members are wearing headphones and talking to the Member sitting by his side without knowing how much sound it is making outside. Secondly, Members are not supposed to go and sit next to the Ministers and discuss with them. You can make a request to the Minister to come out. If he obliges, both of you can go out and then discuss, complete the discussion fully, come back and be seated in your places. I have been watching some Members going from this side to that side, some Members coming from that side to the Ministers, sitting next to them, disturbing them, disturbing the House. This should be avoided totally and today, again, some Ministers, like the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs were not there. They should write beforehand to me. They should meet the Chairman and the Secretariat and take permission and then only remain absent. Otherwise, they should not give their names. You should not propose something and then do the opposite of your own proposal. This should also be avoided. Please understand this. Now, Question Hour.

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**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS****New tariff order of TRAI for cable TV and DTH operators**

\*211. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new tariff order of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for cable TV and Direct-To-Home (DTH) operators, has adversely impacted the TV viewers, who have taken up the matter with TRAI for immediate relief from being fleeced by broadcasters and cable operators;

(b) whether the TV viewers have complained that broadcasters try to push bouquets of mostly unpopular channels along with a few popular channels by offering them at highly discounted rates; and

(c) whether the consumers are now caught between TRAI and broadcasters and are choosing video streaming platforms as an alternative?

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) to (c) No, Sir. It is not correct to say that consumers are not happy with new regulatory framework. To ensure orderly growth of the sector, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) notified the new regulatory framework on 3rd March, 2017 for Broadcasting and Cable services.

- The main objectives of new regulatory framework are to ensure:
  - (i) transparency, non-discrimination, non-exclusivity for all stakeholders in the value chain,
  - (ii) adequate and real choice to subscribers/customers,
  - (iii) alignment of commercial interests of broadcasters and distributors of television channels to enable the distributors of television channels to recover their network and distribution cost and the broadcasters to monetize their channel prices, and

(iv) Reduction in disputes among stakeholders.

- The new framework is successful in establishing harmonized business processes in the sector, level-playing-field among stakeholders, transparency in TV channel pricing, reduced disputes among stakeholders, better tax compliance and reduced entry barrier.
- TRAI has conducted survey through an independent agency for gauging consumers' view with respect to new regulatory framework for broadcasting and cable TV services. The survey confirms that new regulatory framework has been good for different stakeholders including consumers.
- Some complaints have been received from the consumers regarding increase in price after implementation of the new regulatory framework. These complaints were analysed. In some cases, it was noticed that broadcasters have increased the prices of their popular channels and in some subscription prices of multi TV homes have also increased.
- Accordingly, TRAI on 16th August 2019, released a Consultation Paper on Tariff related issues for Broadcasting and Cable services seeking comments from the stakeholders. Through this consultation, TRAI calls upon all stakeholders to participate and provide their considered inputs duly supported with analytical details and data points to enable meaningful outcomes. This paper primarily discusses issues related to:
  - Discount given in the formation of the bouquet
  - Ceiling price of channels for inclusion in bouquet
  - Need for formation of bouquet by Broadcasters and DPOs
  - Variable Network Capacity Fee (NCF) and discount on long term plan.
- TRAI is working to address the issues highlighted in the consultation paper and prescribe remedial measures to address the consumer issues.
- The focus of new regulatory framework is to give more power to consumers which in turn enable market-driven discovery of prices of TV channels. Accordingly, the TV channel prices are expected to settle down to the advantage of the consumers.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, after the new tariff order of TRAI was introduced, I would like to know whether there has been a decrease in the number of cable TV or DTH subscribers, and whether a variable Network Capacity Fee is to be brought about, and if so, what factors would form the basis of its rates.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Firstly, I am replying on behalf of hon. Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Shri Prakash Javadekar. Let me tell you that TRAI is an autonomous body and it has two jurisdictions, two powers. The first power is the prescriptive and the obligatory power where it does not require any permission from the Government when it wants to issue a notification or a directive, as you know. The second is the recommendatory power which TRAI sends to the Government and based on that the Government actually can accept or reject the recommendation made by TRAI. I can assure you that cable TV and watching television is a very popular form of entertainment in the country. So, TRAI has made several consultative discussions in the last few years, once in 2017 and also in 2019, where a perfect balance has been secured between the consumers and also the distributors, the consumers and the providers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please put your second supplementary. The reply has to be brief and crisp.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, the Minister has not answered my question. My second supplementary is, why is it that after the statutory directive to enforce regulation on tariff rate, the TV and cable network operators are allowed to enjoy a free hand to the disadvantage of the subscribers who are paying four times than the earlier rate and whether because of the steep hike, the subscribers are switching over to the freely accessible streaming platform?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, it is not true. It is a perception that may have been created. It is, basically, awareness about the positive changes that TRAI has made to ensure that a perfect balance is maintained, as I said.

Sir, let me tell you, there is MRP prescribed where distributor is sending signal to houses — there are four different kinds, such as DTH, etc., which the hon. Member is aware of — and hence they cannot charge more than what the MRP of a particular channel is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Mantriji. Shri Supriyo, you reply by looking at the Chair, not the Member. If you like him too much, both of you can meet outside again.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, I like you and you are my first boss. I wanted to say one last sentence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have a chance. Shri K.T.S. Tulsi. You have to reply to other supplementaries as well.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Sir, according to new tariff order, TV viewers are greatly impacted. In fact, there has been, according to the media reports, 25 per cent decline in subscriber base as a result of very high price of individual channels. The conflict that TRAI is forcing consumers to opt out of DTH services. Now, my question is: Is it correct, as a result of over the top media services which are available and provide you free video streaming platforms, there high prices are now forcing people to opt out and shift to high-speed and low-cost mobile internet?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, it is not correct. I have already replied to this question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already said it.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: I have already answered this in reply to first and second supplementary questions.

Let me make it clear once again that it is not correct. The TRAI has made it mandatory that if service provider is providing channels in bouquets, he will also have to provide in a-la-carte as well. If you choose your channels judiciously, then your prices are going to go much down. I will give a small example which could be informative to many. Several sports channels have HD channels as well as normal ones. So, instead of going for a bouquet, if you are watching HD channels, why will you go for normal ones? If everything is provided in a-la-carte, please choose your channels judiciously. There is no way that your charges will go up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have already told you that you have to be crisp in your replies. I have to cover fifteen questions.

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया: सभापति महोदय, उपभोक्ता video streaming platform को चुन रहे हैं और यह प्लेटफॉर्म मोबाइल पर भी है एवं ऐप के माध्यम से भी वीडियो की सुविधा दे रहा है, लेकिन उसमें ग्राहक की उम्र का कोई physical verification नहीं होता है, जब कि बहुत adult contents भी होते हैं। छोटे बच्चे भी इस ऐप को डाउनलोड कर लेते हैं।

श्री सभापति: सवाल, सवाल।

**श्री पी. एल. पुनिया:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या का समाधान करने के संबंध में कुछ सोचा है?

**श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो:** सर, आपको मालूम होगा कि कुछ महीने पहले सरकार ने सारे नेटवर्क प्रोवाइडर्स को कुछ साइट्स, जिनकी आप बात कर रहे हैं, उनको strictly ब्लॉक करने का clear directive दिया है। When you go and try to open any channel — I don't know if you have ever tried — it will say that this is not provided by the service provider. This is number one.

Secondly, you can also do it through parental control. The Government need not do anything, because smart phones, today, give you the facility where you can put parental lock and your children will not be able to download such Apps. In another way, if you connect your phone with your children in family sharing, then anything that they download will immediately come to your smart phone. I am suggesting to use smart phone judiciously. Sir, this is very important. If you go to the Menu of your smart phone, it says 'App sharing.' So, if you are paying for it — obviously, not child — and if you have a family sharing facility and add your son and daughter to it, any App they download which you think is not appropriate for them, immediately you get a notification that they have done it and you can block it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 212 — hon. Member not present. Any supplementaries?

**Assessment of capacity of plants to absorb carbon dioxide**

\*212. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tree plantation areas are included while calculating forest area and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether a correct assessment of the capacity of forest to absorb carbon dioxide has been made and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, in the absence of correct information regarding the capacity of plants inside and outside forest areas to absorb carbon dioxide, whether any other system is likely to be developed to assess the purity of air; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the said system is likely to be developed?

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

*Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir. All tree plantation areas, irrespective of ownership and legal status, having area more than one (1) hectare and tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent are included while calculating forest cover. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area and may include orchards, bamboo and palm. This is the definition of forest cover used in India State of Forest Report (ISFR), published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir. Forest Survey of India estimates carbon stock of India's forest by using National Forest Inventory data collected during forest inventory and forest cover area following the guidelines given by United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Forests in general act as net carbon sink and contribute to mitigation action. The carbon stock in forest as per the latest ISFR 2017 is estimated to be 7,082 million tones which is an increase of 38 million tons (0.53%) as compared to the carbon stock reported in ISFR-2015. Hence, the capacity of absorbing CO<sub>2</sub> has gone up with increase in forest cover.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** मान्यवर, विस्फोटक जनसंख्या की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए वनों की अत्यधिक कटाई से वनों के अस्तित्व, मानव व जीव-जन्तुओं के जीवन को खतरा पैदा हो गया है। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि पिछले दस वर्षों में शहरी आवास, सड़क मार्ग, औद्योगीकरण, नदी-घाटी परियोजनाओं तथा मनुष्य के अनेक प्रकार के उपयोग के लिए कितने हेक्टेयर वन भूमि का विनाश व वृक्षों की बलि चढ़ाई गई और अंधाधुंध वन विनाश से हो रही जीवनदायिनी ऑक्सीजन की हानि की पूर्ति के लिए क्या सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रभावी कार्रवाई की गई है? यदि हाँ, तो उसका पूर्ण विवरण क्या है?

**SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO:** Sir, we are one of the few countries in the world where the forest cover has increased. But, for infrastructure projects, you have to sometimes lay the roads and pipelines through the forests. But, for that, the Ministry has a very specific and a well-crafted scheme called CAMPA Funds, which had been stuck since 2011 because of various litigations. But, now, just three months back, we had invited

all the Forest Ministers from the States and had distributed rupees forty-seven thousand crores for the said purpose. If you dislocate or destroy one plant, five plants have to be planted to compensate that.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, the urban pollution is much more serious than pollution in rural areas. Will the Government ensure creation of urban forests, to act as carbon sinks, in all cities by making its inclusion mandatory in any urban planning and city Master Plans?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, there is a procedure laid down by the Good Practice Guidelines (GPG), developed by the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change. And, it is universally accepted. We are trying very hard to bring down the emission intensity, which is like the amount of carbon footprint you create for creating one unit of GDP. In the urban areas, the same CAMPA Fund can be used, if you are destroying any tree and stuff. You know, this is an inter-governmental process in which sourcebook for concepts, definitions, various pools, methods, default values, different things are used for preparing the account of carbon stocks. *...(Interruptions)...* Just one last thing, in the Smart City Mission and in AMRUT projects, specific guidelines have been laid down about what the State Governments can do to ensure that urban forests are created. And, seven such forests have been created in Bengaluru, Hyderabad and other cities.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question arises from part 'b' in the Minister's answer. I would like to know what percentage of our current emissions is being absorbed by our forests. My question is very specific. What percentage of our emissions is being absorbed by the green cover and the forests? And, what is the plan of the Government, ten years from now, that proportion increases?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot have two supplementaries. Only one is allowed.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, as I said, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), submitted under the Paris Agreement in the UNFCCC Secretariat, clearly say that post-2020 climate actions needed to be controlled through a Nationally Determined Contribution. There are eight measures that have been taken. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, you are asking a specific question: What exact proportion is being absorbed by the forests? Right now, I do not have data in this regard. *...(Interruptions)...* I am telling you the procedure *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You collect the information and send it to him. Now, Question No. 213. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, I have got it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Twelve per cent of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 213. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: I have received the information, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will send it to the hon. Member concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Question No. 213.

**ट्रकों पर क्षमता से अधिक भार लादे जाने के कारण समस्याएं**

\* 213. श्री प्रभात झा: क्या सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में ट्रकों पर क्षमता से अधिक भार लादा जाना एक गंभीर समस्या बन गई है और ट्रकों पर क्षमता से अधिक भार लादे जाने के कारण राष्ट्रीय और राज्य राजमार्गों पर होने वाली दुर्घटनाओं में हर वर्ष बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की जानें चली जाती हैं तथा पुल और सड़कें समय से पहले ही क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाती हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या क्षमता से अधिक भार लादने के कई मामले सीमेंट ढोने वाले ट्रकों के विरुद्ध दर्ज किए गए हैं और क्या यह भी सच है कि इस संदर्भ में परिवहन अधिकारियों की सीमेंट कंपनियों के साथ मिलीभगत होने के मामले भी सरकार के संज्ञान में आए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है?

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल):** (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है।

**विवरण**

(क) और (ख) सभी राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के पुलिस विभाग से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार क्षमता से अधिक भार लादने वाले वाहनों की श्रेणी के तहत मारे गए कुल लोगों की संख्या, कैलेंडर वर्ष 2017 में 20,848 और कैलेंडर वर्ष 2018 में 17,981 थी। पिछले दो वर्ष के राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्रवार ब्योरा उपाबंध पर दिया गया है (नीचे देखिए)।

(ग) और (घ) ऐसा कोई आंकड़ा या सूचना राज्य और मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।



उपाबंध

संलिप्त वाहन के लदे हुए भार की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार मारे गए लोग - वर्ष 2017 और 2018

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	2017		2018	
		सामान्य रूप से भार लदे वाहन द्वारा मारे गए लोग	क्षमता से अधिक भार लदे वाहनों द्वारा मारे गए लोग	सामान्य रूप से भार लदे वाहन द्वारा मारे गए लोग	क्षमता से अधिक भार लदे वाहनों द्वारा मारे गए लोग
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	4485	890	4435	880
2.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	19	22	71	61
3.	असम	1483	304	1964	432
4.	बिहार	2375	1918	4477	979
5.	छत्तीसगढ़	1634	249	1972	146
6.	गोवा	326	2	262	0
7.	गुजरात	4127	424	5469	765
8.	हरियाणा	433	205	823	252
9.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1010	126	1064	89
10.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	252	145	254	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	54
11.	झारखंड	1044	812	1488	520	Oral Answers  [RAJYA SABHA]  to Questions
12.	कर्नाटक	7945	791	7597	801	
13.	केरल	3625	216	3972	58	
14.	मध्य प्रदेश	4877	1621	6057	1027	
15.	महाराष्ट्र	6492	1560	6778	2331	
16.	मणिपुर	56	25	79	26	
17.	मेघालय	39	72	26	24	
18.	मिजोरम	1	7	30	3	
19.	नागालैंड	10	2	25	0	
20.	ओडिशा	2407	1747	2769	919	
21.	पंजाब	2167	561	2356	432	
22.	राजस्थान	7636	811	6939	830	
23.	सिक्किम	68	8	56	21	
24.	तमिलनाडु	11079	1925	8535	1775	
25.	तेलंगाना	3689	780	4527	539	
26.	त्रिपुरा	92	23	146	43	

27.	उत्तराखंड	617	149	585	162
28.	उत्तर प्रदेश	8758	5220	8498	4429
29.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	555	110	2074	265
30.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	21	0	19	0
31.	चंडीगढ़	83	3	98	0
32.	दादरा और नगर हवेली	15	3	28	0
33.	दमन और दीव	16	0	23	0
34.	दिल्ली	609	96	448	112
35.	लक्षद्वीप	0	0	1	0
36.	पुडुच्चेरी	89	21	118	2
		78134	20848	84063	17981

*Oral Answers*

[9 December, 2019]

*to Questions*

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**Problems due to overloading of trucks**

†\*213. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether truck overloading has become a serious problem in various States and a large number of people loose their lives on National and State Highways, due to accidents caused by overloading of trucks every year and that the bridges and roads get damaged before time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several cases of overloading of trucks have been registered against cement transporting trucks and whether it is also a fact that it has come to notice of Government about the cases of complicity of transportation officers with cement companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

***Statement***

(a) and (b) As per information received from police department of all States/UTs total number of persons killed under the category of over loaded vehicle were 20848 in the calendar year 2017 and 17981 in the calendar year 2018. State/UT-wise breakup of the last two years is given at Annexure (*See below*).

(c) and (d) No such data or information is available with the States and the Ministry.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*ANNEXURE*

*Persons killed according to load condition of involved vehicle 2017 and 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2017		2018	
		Persons Killed by normally loaded vehicle	Persons Killed by over loaded vehicles	Persons Killed by normally loaded vehicle	Persons Killed by over loaded vehicles
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4485	890	4435	880
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	22	71	61
3.	Assam	1483	304	1964	432
4.	Bihar	2375	1918	4477	979
5.	Chhattisgarh	1634	249	1972	146
6.	Goa	326	2	262	0
7.	Gujarat	4127	424	5469	765
8.	Haryana	433	205	823	252
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1010	126	1064	89

Oral Answers

[9 December, 2019]

to Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	252	145	' 254	58
11.	Jharkhand	1044	812	1488	520
12.	Karnataka	7945	791	7597	801
13.	Kerala	3625	216	3972	58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4877	1621	6057	1027
15.	Maharashtra	6492	1560	6778	2331
16.	Manipur	56	25	79	26
17.	Meghalaya	39	72	26	24
18.	Mizoram	1	7	30	3
19.	Nagaland	10	2	25	0
20.	Odisha	2407	1747	2769	919
21.	Punjab	2167	561	2356	432
22.	Rajasthan	7636	811	6939	830
23.	Sikkim	68	8	56	21
24.	Tamil Nadu	11079	1925	8535	1775
25.	Telangana	3689	780	4527	539

58 Oral Answers

[RAJYA SABHA]

to Questions

26.	Tripura	92	23	146	43
27.	Uttarakhand	617	149	585	162
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8758	5220	8498	4429
29.	West Bengal	555	110	2074	265
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	0	19	0
31.	Chandigarh	83	3	98	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	3	28	0
33.	Daman and Diu	16	0	23	0
34.	Delhi	609	96	448	112
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	1	0
36.	Puducherry	89	21	118	2
		78134	20848	84063	17981

*Oral Answers*

[9 December, 2019]

*to Questions*

**श्री प्रभात झा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सीमेंट कंपनियों द्वारा overloading के कारण राज्य और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में हुए नुकसान का सरकार द्वारा आकलन किया गया है और उन कंपनियों पर आर्थिक दंड लगाया गया है? यदि हाँ, तो किन-किन कंपनियों पर कितना-कितना आर्थिक दंड लगाया गया है?

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, यह बात सही है। हमने 1 सितम्बर, 2019 से higher penalty under the Motor Vehicles Act को लागू किया है। जैसे, अगर 20 परसेंट से ज्यादा हुआ तो दोगुना, वैसे minimum penalty 20,000 रुपये है। अगर 20 से 40 परसेंट हुआ तो चार गुना, 40 से 60 परसेंट हुआ तो आठ गुना और अगर above 80 परसेंट हुआ तो 10 गुना penalty है। यह बात भी सही है कि सीमेंट कंपनियों द्वारा जो ओवरलोड किया जा रहा है, यह देखना राज्य सरकारों का काम है, लेकिन मान लीजिए अगर कहीं-कहीं राज्य सरकारें इसको नहीं करती हैं, तो उनको सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट advisory भी जारी करती है। लेकिन किस कंपनी पर कितनी penalty लगाई गई, इसका डेटा अभी available नहीं है। मैं उसको collect करके माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूँगा।

**श्री प्रभात झा:** क्या एक ऑर्डर और एक वाहन के नाम पर दो चालान जारी कर मध्य प्रदेश सहित कई राज्यों में सीमेंट कंपनियों द्वारा नियमों की धज्जियाँ उड़ाने के मामले सरकार के संज्ञान में हैं? यदि हाँ, तो उन कंपनियों पर क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है?

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** चेयरमैन सर, जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया कि हमने पेनल्टी बढ़ाई है और new Motor Vehicles Act के तहत हम पेनल्टी कलेक्ट भी कर रहे हैं। इसमें minimum penalty 20,000 रुपये है, लेकिन particularly मध्य प्रदेश में किस कंपनी के विरुद्ध कितनी पेनल्टी वसूल की गई है, यह डेटा लेकर मैं माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूँगा।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस weighbridge पर vehicles का weight किया जाता है, वही automated weighbridge हरेक टोल प्लाजा पर लगाकर क्षमता से अधिक भार लेकर चलने वाली vehicles पर Motor Vehicles Act के तहत जो जुर्माना है, वही जुर्माना उनसे लेने की सरकार की क्या कोई योजना है?

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** सर, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, इसके लिए सरकार की बिल्कुल योजना है। देश में टोटल 519 टोल प्लाजा हैं, जिनमें से 376 टोल प्लाजा पर हम weigh-in-motion लगा चुके हैं तथा शेष पर इसे लगाने की प्रक्रिया जारी है और पेनल्टी वसूल की जा रही है।

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा:** सर, यह जो ओवरलोडिंग का कारोबार है, यह दरअसल एक संगठित कारोबार है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि एक संगठित तंत्र द्वारा ओवरलोडिंग का कारोबार कराया जा रहा है, जिसमें secret tokens जारी किए जाते हैं? इसमें ट्रान्सपोर्ट अथॉरिटीज़ की मिली-भगत होती है, जिसके कारण सड़कें समय से पहले नष्ट हो रही हैं।



**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** सर, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, यह बात सही है कि यह सॉफ्ट-गॉट का विषय है, लेकिन मैं फिर यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा इम्प्लिमेंट किया जाता है और हम समय-समय पर राज्य सरकारों को advisory भी जारी करते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई particular विषय हमारे ध्यान में लाएँगे, तो निश्चित रूप से मैं राज्य सरकार को अवगत कराऊँगा।

**SHRI ANIL DESAI:** Sir, my supplementary question is on the same line as that of Ravi Prakash Vermajis. The only thing is that there are stricter provisions in the Motor Vehicles Act, which has been amended recently. I think the alarming situation, that we are facing not only in the State of Maharashtra but also in every State, is of rising proportion. What measures are being contemplated by the State Government? Issuance of an advisory by the Central Government will not be enough. There has to be something else, not just suspension of business licences or driving licences, but beyond that, whether some other provisions, which are there, are to be applied or not.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have seen that there was a widespread concern expressed in this House of giving more powers to the Centre. So, we have to be careful, because at the end of the day, action has to be taken by the State Governments.

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** सर, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा, यह विषय Concurrent List में है। यह सही है कि हमने Motor Vehicles Act बनाया, लेकिन उसका implementation राज्य सरकारों को करना है। इसलिए जो भी advisory जारी होती है, अगर उसमें कोई कमी रहती है, तब फिर राज्य सरकारों को advisory जारी करने का काम केन्द्र सरकार का है, जो हम निश्चित रूप से करेंगे।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question No. 214. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe.

#### **Consultants and advisors working with the Ministry**

**\*214. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE:** Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full time consultants and/or advisors currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organisations associated with it as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) since when they are working and the details of total amount of honorarium/salary/fees being paid to them, Department/ Institution-wise; and

(c) the mechanism, if any, of assessing their performance periodically?

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

*Statement*

- (a) 123 (One hundred twenty three) full time consultants and/or advisors are working with the Ministry and it's various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organisations as of 31st August, 2019.
- (b) The details of Honorarium/Salary/fees paid to them as on 31.08.2019 are as follows:-

Name of Organisation	Total No.	Salary per month	Date of appointment
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Main Secretariat)	2	₹60,000/- p.m (₹30,000/- each)	One consultant was engaged from 18.04.2018 and second was engaged from 01.08.2019.
Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) (An autonomous Organisation of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports)	1	₹64,680/- p.m	From 25.09.2014 to 14.10.2019
National Service Scheme (NSS) (Subordinate Office of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports).	1	₹26,000/- p.m	From October, 2017 to Oct., 2019
Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD) (Autonomous	1	₹55,720/- p.m	09.05.2016
Body of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports)	1	₹47,544/- p.m	18.01.2017
	1	₹56,784/- p.m	27.06.2019
	1	₹40,000/-p.m.	12.03.2019

Mission Directorate Sports Development (MDSD), Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.	2	₹44,000/- p.m. . ₹80,000/-p.m	October, 2013 August, 2018
National Anti Doping Agency (NADA)	1	₹1,00,000/-p.m.	Joined on 15.03.2018
	1	₹75,000/- p.m.	Joined on 01.03.2018
	1	₹40,000/- p.m.	Joined on 23.02.2018
	1	₹40,000/- p.m.	Joined on 22.03.2019
	1	₹40,000/- p.m.	Joined on 28.03.2019
Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education (LNIPE)	1	₹55,000/- p.m.	Joined on 17.12.2015
National Sports University (NSU)	1	₹95,000/- p.m.	From 20.07.2016 to August, 2019
	1	₹80,525/-p.m.	28.11.2014
	1	₹ 1,75,000/- p.m.	17.04.2017
Sports Authority of India (SAI) (Autonomous Organisation of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports)	104	Details are given in Annexure ( <i>See</i> below).	

Oral Answers

[9 December, 2019]

to Questions

(c) The performance of the consultants is assessed by respective Reporting Officers as per roles and responsibilities assigned to them.

***Annexure***

***TOPS Secretariat contract staff up to 31st August, 2019***

**TOPS SECRETARIAT**

**Sr. Research Officer, Research Officer and Assistant Manager**

Sl. No.	Designation	Salary per month (in ₹)	Date of appointment
1.	CEO	300000	24.07.2018
2.	SRO	85000	11-09-2018
3.	SRO	85000	01-10-2018
4.	SRO	80000	04.09.2018
5.	RO	50000	01.09.2018
6.	RO	50000	01.09.2018
7.	RO	50000	01.09.2018
8.	RO	55000	01.09.2018
9.	AM(AR)	50000	01.09.2018
10.	AM(AR)	55000	01.09.2018
11.	AM(AR)	45000	01.09.2018
12.	AM(AR)	45000	17.09.2018
13.	AM(AD)	55000	01.09.2018
14.	AM(AD)	45000	17.09.2018
15.	RA	40000	01.09.2017

**Media Division contract staff up to 31st August, 2019**

Sl. No.	Designation	Salary per month (in ₹)	Date of appointment
16.	Head of Communication	175000	24.09.2018
17.	Consultant	60000	18.04.2018
18.	Consultant	40000	29.06.2018

**IT contract staff up to 31st August, 2019**

19.	Sr. Programmer	50054	01.04.2019
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**SAI various Division contract staff up to 31st August, 2018**

Young Professionals

Sl. No.	Designation	Salary per month (in Rs.)	Date of appointment
1	2	3	4
20.	Y.P.	40000	06.07.2017
21.	Y.P.	40000	28.12.2016
22.	Y.P.	40000	24.10.2017
23.	Y.P.	40000	24.10.2017
24.	Y.P.	40000	01.11.2017
25.	Y.P.	40000	01.11.2017
26.	Y.P.	40000	24.10.2017
27.	Y.P.	40000	24.10.2017
28.	Y.P.	40000	25.10.2016
29.	Y.P.	40000	31.10.2017
30.	Y.P.	40000	13.11.2017
31.	Y.P.	40000	24.10.2017
32.	Y.P.	40000	03.10.2016
33.	Y.P.	40000	01.04.2018
34.	Y.P.	40000	30.09.2016
35.	Y.P.	40000	20.11.2017
36.	Y.P.	40000	01.11.2017
37.	Y.P.	40000	05.01.2018
38.	Y.P.	40000	27.10.2016

**Sports medicine contract staff up to 31st August, 2019**

39.	Medical Officer	50190	01.10.1992
40.	Medical Officer	50190	01.10.1992

**Engineering contract staff up to 31st August, 2019**

41.	Infra/Stadia Division	50000	15.03.2016
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**Regional Center contract staff up to 31st August, 2019**

Sl. No.	Designation	Salary per month (in Rs.)	Date of appointment
1	2	3	4
1.	Consultant	30000	03.08.2015
2.	Consultant	30000	01.11.2016
3.	Consultant	30000	01.11.2016
4.	YP	40000	24.10.2014
5.	YP	40000	24.10.2017
6.	Young Professional	40000	31.10.2017
7.	YP	40000	23.09.2016
8.	Jr. Accountant	18164	12.11.2018
9.	Jr. Accountant	18164	14.01.2015
10.	Jr. Accountant	18164	01.11.20.17
11.	Jr. Accountant	18164	19.03.2017
12.	Physiotherapist	32265	03.09.2018
13.	JSO (GTMT)	50190	29.09.2007
14.	Physiotherapist	32266	31.03.2012

**Details of Human Resource engaged in KHELO INDIA till 31.08.2019**

1.	Sr. Consultant	125000	18/09/2018
2.	Sr. Consultant	120000	17/08/2018
3.	Sr. Manager	125000	18/09/2018
4.	Jr. Consultant	75000	27/10/2018
5.	Jr. Consultant	75000	1/9/2017
6.	Manager	75000	12/24/2018
7.	Manager	75000	11/5/2018
8.	Manager	75000	11/2/2018
9.	Manager	75000	11/8/2018

1	2	3	4
10.	Manager	75000	11/1/2018
11.	Manager	75000	11/1/2018
12.	Manager	75000	16.11.2018
13.	Young Professional	40000	10/24/2017
14.	Young Professional	40000	10/24/2017
15.	Young Professional	40000	10/30/2017
16.	Young Professional	40000	10/30/2017
17.	Young Professional	40000	11/13/2017
18.	Young Professional	40000	8/20/2018
19.	Young Professional	40000	8/16/2018
20.	Young Professional	40000	4/26/2019
21.	Young Professional	40000	11/13/2017
22.	Young Professional	40000	10/30/2017
23.	Young Professional	40000	10/30/2017
24.	Young Professional	40000	10/30/2017
25.	Young Professional	40000	10/30/2017
26.	Young Professional	40000	10/24/2017
27.	Young Professional	40000	12/28/2017
28.	Young Professional	40000	1/1/2018
29.	Account Assistant	25000	3/1/2019
30.	Account Assistant	25000	01.02.2019
31.	Account Assistant	25000	04.02.2019
32.	Account Assistant	24000	11.02.2019
33.	Account Assistant	20000	12.02.2019
34.	Account Assistant	25000	14.02.2019
35.	Account Assistant	21000	11.02.2019

1	2	3	4
36.	Account Assistant	25000	3/1/2019
37.	Account Assistant	25000	08.02.2019
38.	Account Assistant	23000	08.02.2019
39.	Account Assistant	25000	11.02.2019
40.	Account Assistant	25000	24.02.2019
41.	Account Assistant	20000	08.02.2019
42.	Account Assistant	23000	26.02.2019
43.	Account Assistant	25000	01.03.2019
44.	Account Assistant	20000	18.03.2019
45.	Account Assistant	22000	25.03.2019
46.	Account Assistant	25000	18.03.2019
47.	Account Assistant	25000	01.4.2019
48.	Account Assistant	25000	4/15/2019
49.	Account Assistant	23000	4/15/2019

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे:** सर, बहुत ही elaborate and detailed जवाब देने के लिए मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूछ रहा हूँ कि value addition करने की दृष्टि से consultant या advisor को हम नियुक्त करते हैं, क्योंकि हमारे पास वह कुशलता नहीं होती, मगर कुछ समय के बाद वह कुशलता हमारे कर्मचारियों के अंदर ही निर्मित हो, इसके लिए क्या कुछ रचनाबद्ध प्रयास किए जाते हैं, जिसके चलते हमें advisor और consultant की शायद जरूरत ही न पड़े?

**श्री सभापति:** विनय जी, मेरे मन में एक शंका है कि जब detailed, full-fledged reply दिया गया जिसकी आपने प्रशंसा की, क्या फिर भी सप्लीमेंटरी होता है?

**श्री किरन रिजिजू:** सर, रिक्वायरमेंट के हिसाब से हमारा जो रिक्रूटमेंट प्रोसेस है, वह रूल्स के तहत किया जाता है। माननीय सदस्य जो जानना चाह रहे हैं, उसमें यह है कि हम कंसल्टेंट के हिसाब से जो रिक्रूटमेंट करते हैं, उनकी ownership नहीं हो पाती, belongingness नहीं हो पाती, लेकिन कुछ नया कार्यक्रम चलाने की वजह से हमारे मंत्रालय में immediate expertise नहीं होने के कारण नये consultants लेने की आवश्यकता होती है, लेकिन जो कुछ होता है, वह temporary structure का होता है, क्योंकि consultancy on contract basis, temporary in nature है। Subsequently, हमारी सरकार का aim है कि हम एक permanent structure करें और हमारे permanent employees बनें, हमारी भी यह इच्छा है।



MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I think, I will go to others. Thank you. Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Is the Government considering accountability mechanism for the work of the consultants and what is the exit and removal policy contemplated by the Ministry regarding these consultants and advisors?

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: First of all, Sir, there is no structured policy to determine about those consultants who are taken on contractual basis. But as the case is need-based, whenever the programme is launched and wherever their services are required, they are taken for that particular period only. But, as I stated earlier, Sir, if we feel that their services are necessary, then we will definitely prescribe a rule. But since I have taken over this Ministry, we have started the process of the entire mobilization of our manpower in a very rational manner. So, we will be able to structure in a very short time. The proposals are ready and I am considering it very seriously.

DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports tell that how much total financial support is given to sports which are approved by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports? And is there any provision ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; only one. You have to ask one question.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, the Budget document is well before the hon. Members of this House at the time of the presentation of the Budget. So, I have two components of Budget, one for the Department of Youth Affairs and another for the Department of Sports; and, as need arises, we always ask for the supplementary grants, and that time has come. We are definitely asking additional grant from the Finance Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Question No. 215. Shri Vaithilingam.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, he is absent today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask supplementary, if you want.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, may I ask?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I am saying; not on his behalf but on your behalf.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**Opening of Sainik Schools for girl children**

\*215. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a proposal to admit girl children to Sainik Schools in phases from 2021-22 academic session;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decision follows the success of a pilot project started by the Government for admission of girl children in Sainik Schools, Chhingchhip, Mizoram; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Pilot Project for admission of girl children in Sainik School, Chhingchhip (Mizoram) was started in the academic session 2018-19. After its success, the Government has decided to implement admission of girl children in other Sainik Schools. The admission of girl children in 05 Sainik Schools viz Kalikiri (Andhra Pradesh), Kodagu (Karnataka), Ghorakhal (Uttarakhand), Chandrapur (Maharashtra) and Bijapur (Karnataka) has been approved for admission for the academic session 2020-21.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: A pilot project that one school will now commence its admission for girl children in the Sainik school was started. In another five, the girl children will be admitted in 2020-21. Sir, I would like to know from our hon. Minister, through you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, whether girl children will be admitted in Sainik schools and also whether the children of the ex-servicemen, the solders' children, will also be admitted in all the Sainik schools in the country, the remaining schools. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...*(Interruptions)*... Specific.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Thank you, Sir.

**श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि लड़कियों को स्कूल में प्रवेश देना है या नहीं? उन्होंने कहा है कि मिजोरम के छिंगछिप में सिर्फ लड़कियों के लिए दो साल का पायलट प्रोजेक्ट चल रहा था। इसके बाद 5 स्कूल्स में हमने लड़कियों को प्रवेश देने का ऑलरेडी ऑर्डर किया हुआ है। हमारे जो 3 सैनिक स्कूल्स हैं, आगे जाकर उनमें लड़कियों को प्रवेश देने के लिए समयबद्ध कार्यवाही चलेगी।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बालिकाओं के प्रवेश संबंधी प्रायोगिक परीक्षा आरम्भ की गई है, जिसमें कई सैनिक स्कूल्स को लिया गया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि क्या रीवा सैनिक स्कूल में भी बालिकाओं के प्रवेश के संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी निर्णय लेंगे?

**श्री नज़ीर अहमद लवाय:** चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में हमारी दूसरी प्रॉब्लम है, जो देश के बाकी स्टेट्स में नहीं है और जैसा कि हमारा प्रोग्राम 'बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ' है, तो क्या मंत्री जी जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो ऑरफन बच्चियां हैं, उनके लिए स्कूल्स में एडमिशन के लिए एक स्पेशल प्रोविजन ऐड कर सकते हैं?

†جناب نذیر احمد لوائے : چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے مادھیم سے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں کشمیر میں ہماری دوسری پرابلم ہے، جو دیش کے باقی اسٹیٹس میں نہیں ہے اور جیسا کہ ہمارا پروگرام 'بیٹی بچاؤ، بیٹی پڑھاؤ' ہے، تو کیا منتری جی جموں کشمیر میں جو آرفن بچیاں ہیں، ان کے لئے اسکولس میں ایڈمشن کے لئے ایک اسپیشل پروویژن ایڈ کر سکتے ہیں؟

**श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक:** सभापति महोदय, हमने कम से कम 10 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन लड़कियों के लिए करने का काम शुरू किया हुआ है। यदि राज्यों में स्कूल्स चाहिए, तो राज्य सरकारों को उनके लिए प्रस्ताव भेजना चाहिए। यदि जम्मू-कश्मीर में स्कूल की जरूरत है, तो आप उसके लिए प्रस्ताव भेज सकते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, उनकी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप जम्मू-कश्मीर के ऊपर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दीजिए।

**श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक:** जी, सभापति महोदय। वहां पर जरूर ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

**श्री सभापति:** प्रश्न संख्या 216.

### अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के निर्धन छात्रों के लिए आरक्षण

\*216. श्री राकेश सिन्हा: क्या अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में उन अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के निर्धन छात्रों के लिए आरक्षण की कोई व्यवस्था है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका प्रतिशत कितना है तथा इसे किस प्रकार से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार निर्धन अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए यह व्यवस्था करने हेतु पहल करेगी?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): (क) से (ग) विवरण सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी नहीं। अल्पसंख्यक शिक्षण संस्थानों में अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के गरीब छात्रों के लिए आरक्षण का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

(ग) हालांकि, अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय देश में विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित करता है जो केन्द्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित छह अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों नामतः बौद्ध, ईसाई, जैन, मुस्लिम, सिख और पारसी समुदाय के आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के छात्रों सहित छात्रों की शिक्षा में सुविधा प्रदान करती हैं। योजनाओं पर निर्भर करते हुए 1.00 लाख से 6.00 लाख रु. प्रति वर्ष की आय पात्रता मानदंड वाले आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों के छात्र पात्र हैं। ये योजनाएं हैं:

- (i) केन्द्रीय रूप से वित्त-पोषित तीन छात्रवृत्ति योजनाएं - मैट्रिक-पूर्व छात्रवृत्ति योजना, मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति योजना, मेरिट-सह-साधन आधारित छात्रवृत्ति योजना: इन योजनाओं के अधीन 1.00 लाख रु. से 25 लाख रु. तक की आय स्तर वाले परिवारों के छात्र पात्र हैं। गत 5 वर्षों में 3,20,43,323 छात्रवृत्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं, जिनमें से 60% से अधिक लड़कियां हैं। इन योजनाओं के अधीन 8916.31 करोड़ रु. की धनराशि जारी की गई है।
- (ii) मौलाना आजाद राष्ट्रीय अध्येतावृत्ति योजना: यह छह केन्द्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के छात्रों को एम.फिल और पीएचडी जैसे उच्च अध्ययन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता के रूप में एकीकृत पांच वर्षीय अध्येतावृत्ति प्रदान करती है। इसके लिए आय का मापदंड 6.00 लाख रु. प्रति वर्ष है। इस योजना के तहत पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 398.28 करोड़ रु. की निधि जारी करने के साथ 4024 अध्येतावृत्तियां स्वीकृत की गई हैं।

- (iii) 'पढ़ो परदेश: यह योजना विदेश में अध्ययन के लिए शैक्षिक ऋणों पर ब्याज सहायता प्रदान करती है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, ब्रिटेन, न्यूजीलैंड, जर्मनी, आयरलैंड आदि सहित विभिन्न देशों में अध्ययनरत छह केन्द्रीय रूप से अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के 8840 छात्रों को 73.65 करोड़ रु. ब्याज सहायता जारी की गई है। इस योजना के तहत आय की ऊपरी सीमा 6 लाख रु. प्रति वर्ष है।
- (iv) (क) मौलाना आजाद शिक्षा प्रतिष्ठान (एमआईएफ): शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े अल्पसंख्यकों की बहुलता वाले उन क्षेत्रों में बुनियादी शैक्षिक अवसंरचना और सुविधाओं के लिए सहायता-अनुदान प्रदान करता है जहां प्राथमिक, माध्यमिक और उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों, जूनियर कॉलेजों, व्यावसायिक और तकनीकी प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। गत पांच वर्षों में 242 गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को सहायता-अनुदान के रूप में 33.56 करोड़ रु. स्वीकृत किए गए हैं।
- (v) (ख) एमआईएफ उच्चतर माध्यमिक शिक्षा के लिए 2.00 लाख रु. और इससे कम वार्षिक आय वाले परिवारों की मेधावी छात्राओं के लिए बेगम हजरत महल राष्ट्रीय छात्रवृत्ति भी चलाता है। गत पांच वर्षों में 441002 छात्रों को 327.723 करोड़ रु. छात्रवृत्ति संवितरित की गई है।
- (vi) (ग) एमआईएफ अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों के लिए गरीब नवाज कौशल विकास प्रशिक्षण भी चलाता है। यह सभी अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं को वैतनिक रोजगार /स्वरोजगार के अवसरों के संदर्भ में सार्थक और सतत आजीविका विकल्प प्रदान करते हुए एमआईएफ का एक विशेष कौशल विकास कार्यक्रम है। यह योजना वर्ष 2017-18 में शुरू की गई थी। इस योजना के तहत, 95 कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनकर्ता एजेंसियों (पीआईए) को 92,800 लाभार्थियों / प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के प्रशिक्षण का लक्ष्य आवंटित किया गया है जिनमें से 32,050 प्रशिक्षणार्थियों ने अपना प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया है।
- (vii) प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम (पीएमजेवीके): एमएसडीपी 2008-09 में शुरू किया गया एक क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम है जिसका उद्देश्य अभिज्ञात 1300 अल्पसंख्यक बहुल क्षेत्रों (एमसीए) में सामाजिक-आर्थिक और बुनियादी सुविधाओं के लिए परिसंपत्तियां विकसित करना है जिसमें शिक्षा संबंधी अवसंरचना जैसे कि स्कूल, कॉलेज, हॉस्टल, आईटीआई आदि शामिल हैं।

इसकी शुरुआत से इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कुल 10914.47 करोड़ रु. का बजटीय आवंटन उपलब्ध कराया गया है। इस आवंटन के बरक्स, मंत्रालय ने डिग्री कॉलेजों-30, स्कूल भवन-2244, अतिरिक्त कक्षा-कमरे-41088, औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान-187, पॉलिटेक्निक संस्थान-50, छात्रावास-1230 सहित परियोजनाओं के लिए 10070.44 करोड़ रु. का केन्द्रीय हिस्सा जारी किया है।

- (viii) निःशुल्क कोचिंग और संबद्ध योजना अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों से संबंधित छात्रों को इंजीनियरिंग, कानून, चिकित्सा, प्रबंधन, सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी आदि जैसे तकनीकी/व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रवेश के लिए प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में अर्हता प्राप्त करने और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों, बैंकों, रेलवे आदि सहित केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों में समूह 'क', 'ख' और 'ग' में भर्ती के लिए विभिन्न प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए निःशुल्क कोचिंग प्रदान करती है। गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान 54,664 छात्रों को निःशुल्क कोचिंग दी गई है, जिस पर 206.42 करोड़ रु. खर्च हुए हैं।
- (ix) नई उड़ान संघ लोक सेवा आयोग, कर्मचारी चयन आयोग और राज्य लोक सेवा आयोगों द्वारा आयोजित प्रारंभिक परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वाले अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के अभ्यर्थियों को मुख्य परीक्षा तैयारी के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करती है। गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान 5329 अभ्यर्थियों को 23.86 करोड़ रु. की वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है।
- (x) नई रोशनी अल्पसंख्यक महिलाओं के नेतृत्व विकास के लिए एक योजना है, जिसका उद्देश्य सभी स्तरों पर सरकारी प्रणालियों, बैंकों और मध्यस्थों के साथ बातचीत के लिए ज्ञान, उपकरण और तकनीक प्रदान करते हुए महिलाओं को सशक्त बनाना और उनमें आत्मविश्वास पैदा करना है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान 23.86 करोड़ रु. के व्यय के साथ 2,97,000 प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है।
- (xi) सीखो और कमाओ (लर्न एंड अर्न) योजना का उद्देश्य अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं की अर्हता, मौजूदा आर्थिक रुझानों और बाजार की क्षमता पर निर्भर करते हुए विभिन्न आधुनिक कौशल में उनके कौशल को उन्नत करना है, जिससे उन्हें एक उपयुक्त रोजगार मिल सके या उन्हें स्वरोजगार के लिए उपयुक्त रूप से कुशल बनाया जा सके। गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान 660.00 करोड़ रु. की राशि आवंटित की गई थी और पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान कुल 2,42,189 व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जिसके बाद वे प्लेसमेंट आदि के लिए पात्र हो गए।
- (xii) नई मंजिल योजना वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 के दौरान शुरू की गई थी और इसे 2016-17 में चालू किया गया। इस योजना का उद्देश्य उन अल्पसंख्यक युवाओं को लाभान्वित करना है, जिनके पास औपचारिक रूप से स्कूल छोड़ने का प्रमाण पत्र नहीं है, अर्थात् जो स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट की श्रेणी में हैं तथा जिनकी आयु 17-35 वर्ष के बीच है। यह योजना औपचारिक शिक्षा (कक्षा VIII या X) और कौशल दोनों प्रदान करती है जिससे लाभार्थी बेहतर रोजगार और आजीविका प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होते हैं। इसकी शुरुआत से 475.79 करोड़ रु. की राशि का प्रावधान किया गया है।

इस योजना में अब तक 97618 लाभार्थियों का नामांकन हुआ है (चरण I और II) जिनमें से 50605 (51%) महिला लाभार्थी हैं।

- (xiii) राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक विकास और वित्त निगम (एनएमडीएफसी): यह संबंधित राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा नामित राज्य चैनेलाइजिंग एजेंसियों (एससीए) के माध्यम से छह अधिसूचित अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए योजनाओं को लागू करता है। इसकी शिक्षा ऋण योजना के तहत, गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान 8698 लाभार्थियों को 123.30 करोड़ रु. का शिक्षा ऋण संचित किया गया है। यह ऋण घरेलू पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए 20.00 लाख रु. और विदेश में पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए 30.00 लाख रु. तक है।

#### **Reservation for poor minority students**

†\*216. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any provision for reservation for the poor students of minority communities in the minority educational institutes;
- (b) if so, the percentage thereof and the manner in which it is being implemented; and
- (c) if not, whether Government would take initiative for facilitating poor minorities?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no provision for reservation for the poor students of minority communities in the minority educational institutes.

(c) However, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements different schemes which facilitate the education of students including those from economically weaker sections belonging to the six centrally notified minority communities, namely Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Sikhs and Zoroastrians (Parsis) in the country. The students belonging to economically weaker section with income eligibility criteria ranging from Rs.1.00 lac to Rs.6.00 lac per annum depending on the schemes are eligible. The schemes are:

- (i) Three centrally funded Scholarship schemes of Pre-matric Scholarship Scheme, Post-matric Scholarship Scheme and Merit-cum-Means based

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Scholarship Scheme: Students belonging to families having income levels upto ₹ 1.00 lac to ₹ 2.5 lac per annum are eligible under these schemes. In the last 5 years 3,20,43,323 scholarships have been awarded of which more than 60% are girls under these schemes with fund release of ₹ 8916.31 crore.

- (ii) **Maulana Azad National Fellowship:** It provides integrated five year fellowships in the form of financial assistance to students from six centrally notified minority communities to pursue higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D. with an income criteria of ₹ 6.00 lac per annum. Under this scheme 4024 fellowships have been sanctioned with fund release of ₹ 398.28 crore during last five years.
- (iii) **Padho Pardesh:** The scheme provides interest subsidy on educational loans for overseas studies. During last five years, ₹ 73.65 crore has been released as interest subsidy to 8840 students of six centrally notified minority communities studying abroad in different countries including USA, Canada, Australia, UK, New Zealand, Germany, Ireland, etc. An upper income criteria of Rs.6.00 lac per annum is prescribed under the scheme.
- (iv) (a) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) provides Grant-in-Aid for basic educational infrastructure and facilities in the areas of concentration of educationally backward minorities which do not have adequate provision for Elementary, Secondary and Sr. Sec. Schools / Jr. Colleges / Professional & Vocational Training Institutes. In the last five years 33.56 crore has been sanctioned as Grant-in-Aid to 242 NGOs.
- (v) (b) MAEF also runs the Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for meritorious girl's students belonging to families with annual income of ₹ 2.00 lac and below for higher secondary education. In last five years 441002 students have been disbursed scholarship amounting to Rs.327.723 crore.
- (vi) (c) MAEF also runs the Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for minorities schemes: It is a special skill development programme of MAEF by providing meaningful and sustainable livelihood options, in



terms of wage employment/ self-employment opportunities to all minority youths. The scheme was launched in the year 2017-18. Under this Scheme, training targets of 92,800 beneficiaries / trainees has been allocated to 95 Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs) out of which 32,050 trainees have completed their training.

- (vii) **Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):** The MsDP is an Area Development Programme launched in 2008-09 with the objective of developing assets for socio-economic and basic amenities in identified 1300 Minority Concentration Areas (MCA) which include education related infrastructure such as schools, colleges, hostels, ITIs etc.

A total budgetary allocation of ₹10914.47 crore has been made available for the implementation of the programme since its inception. Against this allocation, the Ministry has released central share of ₹10070.44 crore for projects including Degree Colleges-30, School Buildings-2244, Additional Class Rooms-41088, Industrial Training Institutes-188, Polytechnic Institutes-50, Hostels-1230.

- (viii) Free Coaching & Allied Scheme provides free coaching to students belonging to the minority communities for qualifying in entrance examinations for admission in technical / professional courses such as engineering, law, medical, management, information technology etc. and various Competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A', 'B' and 'C' services in Central and State Governments including public sector undertakings, banks, Railways etc. During last five years 54,664 students have been given free coaching involving an expenditure of ₹206.42 crore.
- (ix) Nai Udaan provides financial support to the minority community candidates clearing prelims conducted by Union Public Service Commission, Staff Selection Commission and State Public Service Commissions for preparation of their mains exams. During last five years 5329 candidates have been given financial support of ₹ 23.86 crore.
- (x) Nai Roshni is a scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women with an aim to empower and instill confidence in women by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems,

banks and intermediaries at all levels. During last five years 2,97,000 trainees were imparted training with an expenditure of ₹23.86 crore.

- (xi) Seekho Aur Kamao (Learn and Earn) scheme aims at upgrading the skills of minority youth in various modern skills depending upon their qualification, present economic trends and market potential, which can earn them a suitable employment or make them suitably skilled to go for self-employment. During last three years an amount of ₹ 660.00 crore was allocated and a total of 2,42,189 persons have been trained during the last 3 years following which they become eligible for placement etc.
- (xii) Nai Manzil scheme was launched during FY 2015-16 and rolled out in 2016-17. The Scheme aims to benefit the minority youth who do not have formal school leaving certificate, i.e., those in the category of school - dropouts etc. who are between 17-35 years of age. The Scheme provides a combination of formal education (Class VIII or X) and skills to enable beneficiaries seek better employment and livelihood. An amount of ₹475.79 crore has been budgeted since inception.

The scheme has enrolled 97618 beneficiaries till date (Phase I & II) out of which 50605 (51%) are women beneficiaries.

- (xiii) National Minority Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC): It implements schemes for the socio-economic development of the six centrally notified minority communities through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administration. Under its' education loan scheme, 8698 beneficiaries have been disbursed education loans amounting to ₹ 123.30 crore during last three years. The loans are upto ₹ 20.00 lac for domestic courses and ₹ 30.00 lac for foreign courses.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी के जवाब की सराहना नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि फिर दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी गायब होने का रिस्क है।

महोदय, मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंटरी यह है कि जो minority institutions हैं, जिनकी संख्या 13,555 है, उनमें 26,45,000 लड़के पढ़ते हैं, तो जो पसमांदा मुस्लिम्स हैं, जिनको असलाफ़ और अरज़ाल कहा जाता है, जिसमें मनसूरी हो गए, लाल बेगी हो गए, अंसारी हो गए और कुरैशी हो गए, इनको रिजर्वेशन क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? क्या सरकार ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि पसमांदा मुसलमानों को minority institutions में रिजर्वेशन मिले?

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यक शिक्षण संस्थानों में छात्रों के रिजर्वेशन की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हमारा मंत्रालय जो notified minorities हैं, जिनमें जैन हैं, बौद्ध हैं, पारसी हैं, क्रिश्चियन्स हैं, सिख ब्रदर्स हैं और मुस्लिम हैं, उनके शैक्षणिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए empowerment without appeasement, development with dignity and without discrimination, इस संकल्प के साथ हम काम कर रहे हैं। हमने पिछले पांच सालों में 3 करोड़ 8 लाख से ज्यादा स्कॉलरशिप्स उन गरीब बच्चों को दी, जिनका परिवार अपने आर्थिक कारणों से उनको शिक्षा नहीं दिला सकता था, ताकि वे शैक्षणिक रूप से सशक्त हो सकें। उसी तरह से हम अलग-अलग योजनाओं और अलग-अलग कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से शैक्षणिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए मजबूती के साथ काम कर रहे हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** अपना सेकेंड सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सभापति महोदय, मेरा दूसरा बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि अल्पसंख्यक संस्थाओं की संख्या जिस ढंग से बढ़ती जा रही है, क्या ये अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में सार्थक हो रहे हैं या यह एक व्यापार बनता जा रहा है? क्या सरकार इनकी कोई सोशल ऑडिटिंग करेगी? मैं एक लाइन ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** सिर्फ क्वेश्चन ही पूछिए।

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** महोदय, जो अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं हैं, Ministry of HRD समय-समय पर उनका मूल्यांकन भी करती है और शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों के बारे में जानकारी भी लेती रहती है।

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन:** बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, सभापति महोदय। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सच्वर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि मुसलमानों की हालत दलितों से बदतर है। सर, तालीम से ही तरक्की का दरवाज़ा खुलता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि वहां जो अल्पसंख्यक संस्थाएं हैं, उनमें एडमिशन के लिए जो टेस्ट होते हैं, यदि उनमें अल्पसंख्यक बच्चे पास नहीं होते हैं, तो उसके बाद उन सीटों को आप किस तरह से भरते हैं?

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین: بہت بہت شکریہ، سبھا پتی مہودے۔ میں آپ کے مادھیم سے مائنے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ سچر کمیٹی کی رپورٹ میں یہ کہا گیا ہے کہ مسلمانوں کی حالت دلتوں سے بدتر ہے۔ سر، تعلیم سے ہی ترقی کا دروازہ کھلتا ہے۔ میں مائنے منتری جی سے یہ جاننا چاہتی ہوں کہ وہاں جو مائنارٹی انسٹی ٹیوٹس ہیں، ان میں ایڈمشن کے لئے جو ٹیسٹ ہوتے ہیں، اگر ان میں مائنارٹی کے بچے پاس نہیں ہوتے ہیں، تو اس کے بعد ان سیٹوں کو آپ کس طرح سے بھرتے ہیں؟

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** महोदय, मैंने पहले मूल प्रश्न में कहा है कि अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में अल्पसंख्यक बच्चों के नाम पर कोई रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, लेकिन उसके बावजूद जो कमजोर तबका है, जो आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़ा हुआ तबका है, उसके शैक्षणिक सशक्तीकरण के लिए हम उनको स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं, उनके लिए हम और भी तमाम कोचिंग्स की व्यवस्था करते हैं। हम कोशिश करते हैं कि उनके एडमिशन भी हों और जो गरीबी की वजह से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में नहीं जा पाते हैं, उनको शिक्षा देने का कार्य पूरा करते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, कोचिंग की व्यवस्था है?

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी:** जी सर, कोचिंग की व्यवस्था है।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों में ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : مائے سبھا پتی جی، میں ایک بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مائنارٹی انسٹی ٹیوشنس میں --- (مداخلت) ---

**श्री सभापति:** आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों में 50% आरक्षण की संवैधानिक व्यवस्था है। ऐसा नहीं है कि व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं जामिया मिलिया इस्लामिया में पढ़ा हुआ हूँ। वहां 50% आरक्षण ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب جاوید علی خان : مائنارٹی انسٹی ٹیوشنس میں پچاس فیصد آرکشن کی سنودھانک ویستھا ہے۔ ایسا نہیں ہے کہ ویستھا نہیں ہے۔ میں جامعہ ملیہ اسلامیہ میں پڑھا ہوا ہوں۔ وہاں پچاس فیصد آرکشن --- (مداخلت) ---

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है। आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री जावेद अली खान:** महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में 11 योजनाओं का जिक्र किया है, जो अल्पसंख्यक छात्रों के लिए और युवाओं के उत्थान के लिए चल रही हैं। इससे स्पष्ट यह है कि अल्पसंख्यकों में निश्चित रूप से शिक्षा के विस्तार की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अल्पसंख्यक संस्थानों में पचास परसेंट आरक्षण के अलावा क्या आपकी सरकार दूसरे संस्थानों में अल्पसंख्यकों को थोड़ा-बहुत आरक्षण देने की कृपा कर सकती है क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी भाषण अल्पसंख्यकों के उत्थान के लिए था।

† جناب جاوید علی خان : مہودے، میرا سوال یہ ہے کہ مائٹے منتری جی نے اپنے جواب میں گیارہ یوجناؤں کا ذکر کیا ہے، جو مائنارٹی چھاتروں کے لئے اور نوجوانوں کے اٹھان کے لئے چل رہی ہیں۔ اس سے ظاہر یہ ہے کہ مائنارٹیز میں یقینی روپ سے شکشا کے وستار کی بہت زیادہ ضرورت ہے۔ میں مائٹے منتری جی سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مائنارٹی انسٹی ٹیوشنس میں پچاس فیصد آرکشن کے علاوہ کیا آپ کی سرکار دوسرے انسٹی ٹیوشنس میں مائنارٹیز کو تھوڑا بہت آرکشن دینے کی کربہ کر سکتی ہے کیوں کہ پردھان منتری جی کا بھی بھاشن مائنارٹیز کے اٹھان کے لئے تھا۔

श्री सभापति: हरेक विषय में प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम मत लीजिए, उसकी जरूरत नहीं है।  
...(व्यवधान)... दोनों तरफ से। ... (व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: उन्होंने तारीफ में कहा।

श्री सभापति: तारीफ या शिकायत, कुछ मत कहिए।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि जो अल्पसंख्यक शैक्षणिक संस्थान हैं, उनमें किसी तरह के आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: दिग्विजय जी, सवाल अलग है, भाषण अलग है।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि यह matter अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में sub judice है, किसी ने इस पर writ डाली हुई है, इसलिए हम इस पर ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कह सकते।

श्री हुसैन दलवर्दी: सभापति महोदय, राकेश सिन्हा जी ने बहुत अच्छा सवाल पूछा है, लेकिन उसका उत्तर ठीक ढंग से आया है, ऐसा मुझे नहीं लगता है। अल्पसंख्यक समाज में केवल मुस्लिम ही नहीं, दूसरे समाज भी हैं, जिनका जिक्र मंडल कमीशन ने भी किया था और सच्वर कमेटी ने भी किया था। तो जो दूसरी संस्थाएं हैं, वहां अल्पसंख्यकों में जो सामाजिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनके लिए क्या सरकार रिजर्वेशन का विचार कर सकती है?

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मंडल कमीशन में जो अल्पसंख्यकों की backward community है, उनके रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था है, इसलिए अलग से रिजर्वेशन की बात हम नहीं कर सकते। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरी बात कही, मैं उन्हें इतना स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि education empowerment समाज का जो गरीब तबका है, कमजोर तबका है, उसका होना चाहिए। सर, बार-बार सच्वर कमेटी की बात आती है, मैं इसका politicalization नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन तमाम इतिहास रहा है कि जिस तरह से कमजोर तबके को ignore

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी]

किया गया, उसकी सच्चाई को सच्वर कमेटी ने पूरी तरह से सामने रखा है। उसके बाद हमने पांच सालों में क्या किया, उसके संबंध में मैंने अपने जवाब में भी लिखित रूप से बताया है और इसके अलावा हम ईमानदारी के साथ development with dignity and empowerment without appeasement के संकल्प के साथ काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 217.

**OCEMS in Tamil Nadu**

\*217. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has installed Online Continuous Effluent Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) in all the rivers of the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

***Statement***

(a) to (c) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/concerned local bodies to set up facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers & water bodies, thereby polluting them. The concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) are responsible for controlling and monitoring pollution in the rivers.

As per the information received from Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB), Online Continuous Water Quality Monitoring System are installed in 3 rivers in the State of Tamil Nadu as per details given below:

- River Cauvery - Upstream of Pallipalayam-Komarapalayam, Downstream of Pallipalayam-Kokkarayanpettai and confluence point of Noyyal at Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Limited (TNPL) intake
- River Bhavani (Tributary of Cauvery) - Downstream of river Bhavani at Mettupalayam at Alangompu

- River Thamirabharani - Manappadaivedu, Cheranmadevi and Vikramasingapuram

Online water quality monitoring instruments function properly only if there is a flow in the river. Almost all the rivers in Tamil Nadu are non perennial, and water flows only during monsoon season. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards monitors the river water quality across the country through a network of monitoring stations on various rivers under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP).

To control discharge of industrial effluents, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and respective SPCBs/Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. CPCB has directed all 17 categories of highly polluting industries to install Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring Systems (OCEMS) for continuous check on pollution levels. As per the status available with CPCB as on 31st July, 2019, there are total 227 such industries in Tamil Nadu, out of which, 203 units have installed OCEMS.

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Sir, as per the Report, 227 industries are considered to be highly river-polluting industries. I want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister when will the Government finish installing Online Continuous Effluent Emission Monitoring Systems to check and prevent the pollution levels of these industries?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, rivers पर Continuous Effluent Emission Monitoring Systems नहीं लगाए जाते हैं, वे factories के बाहर लगाये जाते हैं, जहां से effluent discharge होता है। Rivers पर River Quality Monitoring Systems को install किया जाता है। जहां तक industries पर लगाने का प्रश्न है, यह प्रत्यक्षतः मेरे मंत्रालय से जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न नहीं है - MoEF&CC के अंतर्गत Central Pollution Control Board इसका नियंत्रण करता है और स्टेट्स में State Pollution Control Board अपने संसाधनों के माध्यम से इसकी monitoring करते हैं। यदि तमिलनाडु की industries के परिप्रेक्ष्य में बात करें तो तमिलनाडु में जो इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनमें से grossly polluted industries की श्रेणी में, जैसा तमिलनाडु सरकार ने रिपोर्ट किया है, एक भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं आती है। तमिलनाडु स्टेट की 134 Small Scale Industries और 16 मेजर इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, तो 134 small scale dyeing and bleaching units ने ZLD achieve कर लिया है। और 16 में से जो 6 मेजर इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उन्होंने भी अपने यहां ZLD achieve किया है, बाकी water treatment करके उसके बाद discharge करती हैं।

DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Sir, the most important river and water body pollution source is considered to be non-treatment of sewage by the local bodies/ State Governments which fall into the river system. I want to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether the Central Pollution Control Board is coordinating with the State Pollution Control Board and, through that, with the State Government to control all this pollution and save our holy rivers.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं फिर से आपका संरक्षण चाहते हुए निवेदन करूंगा कि ये सीधे मेरे मंत्रालय से जुड़े हुए प्रश्न नहीं हैं। Ministry of Urban Development तथा पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु मंत्रालय के अधीन काम करने वाला Central Pollution Control Board या स्टेट के सिस्टम से काम करने वाले State Pollution Control Board ही इसके लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। निश्चित रूप से माननीय सदस्य ने सदन के सामने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, वह व्यावहारिक है कि हमारे जितने भी जल संसाधन हैं, वे ज्यादातर sewage treatment न होने के कारण pollute हो रहे हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का और राज्यों की सरकारों का ध्यान इस विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि जल का विषय देश और विश्व के सामने महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इसको प्राथमिकता से लेना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan. The question is specific to Tamil Nadu.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: The pollution of Amaravati River is caused by the chemical industries at Tirupur and pollution of Cauvery River is coming because of paper industry, sugar industry and every other industry there. These are not small-scale industries. Through you, Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been brought towards pollution of Cauvery and Amaravati Rivers, and, If so, what steps he is going to take to correct it because it affects agriculture, it affects the cattle and it affects the human beings.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जो मैंने पिछले प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा था कि जो सूचना तमिलनाडु सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई है, वह सूचना मैंने माननीय सदन की जानकारी के लिए रखी थी। माननीय सदस्य ने विशेष रूप से जो categorized information मांगी है, वह मैं माननीय सदस्य को उपलब्ध करा दूंगा।

श्री सभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 218, प्रश्नकर्ता अनुपस्थित हैं, कोई सप्लीमेंटरी?

#### वर्षा-जल संचयन

\*218. श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: क्या जल शक्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को जानकारी है कि दिल्ली सहित देश के विभिन्न भागों में वर्षा जल



संचयन की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं के अभाव में भारी मात्रा में वर्षा जल व्यर्थ बह जाता है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या विगत तीन वर्षों से राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र सहित देश के अलग-अलग भागों में ट्यूबवेल खोद कर भू-जल का अवैध दोहन किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा देश में वर्षा-जल संचयन को प्रभावकारी बनाये जाने के लिए क्या-क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री गजेंद्र सिंह शेखावत):** (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) अद्यतन आकलन के अनुसार भारत में 3880 बीसीएम (बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर) वार्षिक वर्षा होती है। वाष्पीकरण और वाष्पन-उत्सर्जन इत्यादि के अनुमान के पश्चात देश में औसत वार्षिक जल उपलब्धता प्राकृतिक रन-ऑफ के रूप में 1999.20 बीसीएम आंकी गई हैं। अनुमान लगाया गया है कि स्थलाकृतिक, जल वैज्ञानिक और अन्य बाधाओं की वजह से उपयोग योग्य जल 1122 बीसीएम है, जिसमें सतही जल 690 बीसीएम और कुल वार्षिक भूजल पुनर्भरण 432 बीसीएम शामिल हैं। देश में अनुमानतः सक्रिय भंडारण क्षमता 257.812 बीसीएम है।

(ख) देश में भूजल विकास और प्रबंधन के विनियमन और नियंत्रण के उद्देश्य से "पर्यावरण (संरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1986" की धारा 3(3) के तहत केंद्रीय भूजल प्राधिकरण (सीजीडब्ल्यूए) का गठन किया गया है। सीजीडब्ल्यूए 23 राज्यों/केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों में, समय-समय पर संशोधित दिशा-निर्देशों के जरिए भूजल निकासी के लिए "अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र" प्रदान करता है। अन्य राज्य/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश अपने स्वयं के अधिनियमों, अधिसूचनाओं या सरकारी आदेशों के माध्यम से भूजल विकास को विनियमित कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा, इन राज्यों में सीजीडब्ल्यूए के प्रत्येक राजस्व जिले के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट/जिला कलेक्टर तथा सीजीडब्ल्यूबी के क्षेत्रीय निदेशकों को भी प्राधिकृत अधिकारियों के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, जिनके पास अनापत्ति प्रमाण-पत्र की शर्तों के अनुपालन को लागू करने का अधिकार है।

(ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा जल शक्ति अभियान आरंभ किया गया है जो कि मिशन मोड में चलाया जाने वाला एक ऐसा समयबद्ध अभियान है, जिसमें भारत के 256 जिलों के जल की कमी वाले ब्लॉकों में भूजल स्थितियों सहित जल की उपलब्धता में सुधार किया जाता है। इस संबंध में, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के तकनीकी अधिकारियों सहित केन्द्र सरकार के अधिकारियों का एक दल जल की कमी वाले जिलों का दौरा करने और जिला स्तरीय अधिकारियों के साथ मिलकर कार्य करने के लिए तैनात किया गया था, ताकि उपयुक्त कार्य किए जा सकें।

जल, राज्य का विषय होने के नाते जल संसाधनों का संरक्षण और प्रबंधन करना प्राथमिक रूप से राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी है। इस संबंध में बहुत से राज्यों ने सराहनीय कार्य किए हैं। इनमें से किए गए अन्य कार्यों में राजस्थान में 'मुख्यमंत्री जल स्वावलंबन अभियान', महाराष्ट्र में 'जल युक्त शिबिर', गुजरात में 'सुजलाम सुफलाम अभियान', तेलंगाना में 'मिशन ककातिया' आंध्र प्रदेश में 'नीरु चेट्टू' का उल्लेख किया जा सकता है।

केन्द्र सरकार महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी स्कीम (मनरेगा) और प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना -- वाटर शेड विकास घटक (पीएमकेएसवाई-डब्ल्यूडीसी) के माध्यम से मुख्यतया जल संचयन और संरक्षण निर्माण कार्यों के निर्माण में सहयोग देती है।

इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के अनुसार वर्ष 2014-15 से 2019-20 की अवधि के दौरान मनरेगा के तहत विभिन्न राज्यों में कुल 31907.32 करोड़ रुपये के संचयी व्यय से 19,64,995 जल संरक्षण और जल संचयन निर्माण कार्य पूरे किए गए हैं, जैसाकि राज्यों द्वारा प्रबंधन सूचना प्रणाली में अपलोड कर दिया गया।

इसके अलावा, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय, भूमि संसाधन विभाग ने वर्ष 2014-15 से 2019-20 (सितम्बर, 2019 तक) की अवधि के दौरान पीएमकेएसवाई-डब्ल्यू में डीसी घटक के तहत विभिन्न राज्यों में 6,08,384 जल संचयन संरचनाओं का सृजन/पुनरुद्धार किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 31.10.2019 तक, वाटर शेड विकास परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन हेतु केन्द्रीय हिस्से के रूप में राज्यों को 17751.75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि जारी की है।

जल राज्य का विषय होने के नाते देश में भूजल के संरक्षण और कृत्रिम पुनर्भरण सहित जल प्रबंधन की पहल करना, प्राथमिक रूप से राज्यों की जिम्मेदारी है। देश में भूजल के संरक्षण, प्रबंधन और वर्षा जल संचयन के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा किए गए मुख्य उपाय निम्नलिखित यूआरएल पर दर्शाए गए हैं। [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

### **Rainwater Harvesting**

†\*218. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that in the absence of adequate rainwater harvesting facility, a large volume of rainwater is being washed away in various parts of the country including Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the illegal exploitation of ground water by digging tube-wells is

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

being done in different parts of the country including the National Capital Region, during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for effective rainwater harvesting in the country?

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

*Statement*

(a) As per latest assessment, India receives annual precipitation of about 3880 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre). After accounting for evaporation and evapo-transpiration etc., the average annual water availability in the Country has been assessed as 1999.20 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.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the 'Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA grants 'No Objection Certificates' (NOC) for ground water abstraction in 23 States/UTs through guidelines which are modified from time to time. Other 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.

(c) Government of India launched 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, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States responsibility. A number of States have done notable work in this

regard. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, 'Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh among others.

Central Government supports construction of water harvesting and conservation works primarily through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC).

Also, as per Ministry of Rural Development, 19,64,995 water conservation and water harvesting works have been completed in different States under MGNREGS during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 with cumulative expenditure of ₹ 31907.32 Cr as uploaded by the States in Management Information System.

Also, as per Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, 6,08,384 water harvesting structures have been created/rejuvenated in different States under PMKSY-WDC component during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto September 2019). Further, as on 31.10.2019, Rs. 17751.75 crore has been released to States as Central share for implementation of Watershed Development Projects.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. The important measures taken by the Central Government for conservation, management of ground water and effective implementation of rain water harvesting in the country are at the following URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am going to ask the question looking straight at you, not at the hon. Minister. My question is simple. Out of 256 stressed districts, where ground water has depleted, in some of the blocks, where they have declared them as black and grey. What steps has the Government of India and the Ministry of Water Resources, taken to recharge the ground water in those areas and, if they have done aquifer mapping for the ground water?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य और सदन की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो 256 जिले हैं, जिनमें ऐसे 1,500 से ज्यादा ब्लॉक्स हैं, जिनको क्रिटिकल या over exploited की श्रेणी में रखा गया है, उन जिलों में विशेष रूप से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमने एक जल शक्ति अभियान प्रारंभ किया था। देश की सरकार

में काम करने वाले ज्वाइंट सेक्रेटरी और उससे ऊपर के ऑफिसर्स, भारत सरकार के जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के अधीन काम करने वाले, जो इंजीनियर्स और हाइड्रोलॉजिस्ट्स हैं, इनकी एक टीम बनाकर प्रत्येक जिले में कलेक्टर को नोडल ऑफिसर बनाते हुए भेजी गई थी। मैं माननीय सदस्यों की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस जल शक्ति अभियान के तहत तीन महीनों में इन 256 जिलों में जो गतिविधियां हुई हैं, उनमें वॉटर हारवेस्टिंग के लगभग 99 लाख 76 हजार ऐसे पॉकेट्स बनाए गए हैं। उसके अतिरिक्त 75 लाख वाटर बॉडीज़...

**SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH:** My question is about mapping.

**SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT:** I am coming to that. आपने कहा था कि भारत सरकार क्या कर रही है? मैं पहले उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। 75 लाख ऐसी वाटर बॉडीज़ को रिजुविनेट किया गया है। जहां तक वर्षा aquifer mapping का प्रश्न है, हमने पूरी गति के साथ में aquifer mapping का काम प्रारंभ किया है और प्राथमिकता से इन 256 जिलों की इन stressed blocks की मैपिंग हो, इस दिशा में काम करना प्रारंभ किया है। अभी तक हम 10 lakh square kilometer तक की मैपिंग कर चुके हैं और remaining 15 lakh square kilometer की मैपिंग अगले दो साल में पूरी करेंगे। इन stressed districts की मैपिंग का काम हम आने वाले तीन-चार महीनों में complete करके राज्यों को उपलब्ध करा देंगे।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 21 जिलों के संबंध में आपने अपने प्रश्न संख्या 223 के जवाब में कहा है कि अगले साल 2020 में वहां पर ground water नहीं रहेगा। जब इन 21 जिलों में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होने जा रही है, तो उसके संबंध में आप क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं?

**श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं पहली बात तो यह स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि हमने अपने किसी प्रश्न के प्रत्युत्तर में ऐसा नहीं कहा कि 21 जिलों में पानी समाप्त हो जाएगा। यह नीति आयोग की एक रिपोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए लिखा गया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन 21 जिलों में से 15 जिले ऐसे हैं, जो dual water sources, जहां भूमि का जल और surface water दोनों की उपलब्धता के आधार पर, पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। 6 जिलों में से 5 जिले पंजाब प्रदेश में हैं, जहां आसानी से इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जा सकती है। स्थिति निश्चित रूप से चिंताजनक है कि देश में भूजल का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है। सभी आवश्यकताओं के लिए हमारी 65 प्रतिशत निर्भरता उसके ऊपर है। इसलिए उसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को और हम सभी को भी निश्चित रूप से इस बारे में जागरूकता को फैलाने के लिए काम करना पड़ेगा।

**श्री जी.वी.एल. नरसिंहा राव:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वच्छता अभियान की तरह क्या जल संरक्षण और जल परिरक्षण को भी एक जन आंदोलन में तब्दील करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा कोई योजना या initiative लिया जा रहा है?

**श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 30 जून को अपने "मन की बात" कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से जब पहली बार देश में जल के गिरते हुए स्तर और इसमें आम जन की सहभागिता किस तरह से बढ़े, इसके ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। उसके बाद माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लगभग ढाई लाख से ज्यादा ग्राम पंचायतों के चुने हुए सरपंचों और प्रतिनिधियों को 10 लैंग्वेज में पत्र लिखकर, उनसे ग्राम सभा को इस विषय पर आयोजित करने के लिए कहा था। ऐसी करीब डेढ़ लाख ग्राम सभाएं आयोजित हुई हैं। मैंने अभी जल शक्ति अभियान की चर्चा की है और उसका निश्चित रूप से काफी अच्छा परिणाम हुआ है, लेकिन इस दिशा में अभी हमें बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है और इससे सभी को जोड़ने की जरूरत है।

**श्री सभापति:** प्रश्न संख्या 219.

#### **Quantum of automobile sales**

\*219. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of automobile sales in India, month-wise, for last three years;
- (b) the value of automobile sales in India, month-wise, during last three years; and
- (c) the number of automobile and ancillary manufacturing units that have closed down during last three years, till date, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Statement**

(a) and (b) Month-wise automobile sales for the last three financial years, is as follows:

Month	Automobile sales (Numbers in lakhs)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
April	19.0	20.3	23.8
May	18.5	20.4	22.8
June	18.0	18.2	22.8

1	2	3	4
July.	18.3	20.8	22.5
Aug.	20.1	23.0	23.8
Sep.	22.6	24.9	25.8
Oct.	22.0	21.6	24.9
Nov.	15.6	19.4	20.4
Dec.	12.2	16.7	16.2
Jan.	16.2	21.2	20.2
Feb.	17.2	21.1	20.3
March	18.8	22.2	19.1

Turnover of the industry from the domestic sales of vehicles for the previous three Financial Years (FY) is as follows:

Financial Year	Industry turnover from domestic auto sales (in Rs crores)
2016-17	4,15,811
2017-18	4,64,447
2018-19	4,90,849

\* Source: Society of Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM)

(c) No closure of any automobile or ancillary manufacturing units has been reported in the past three years.

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूंगा, According to the President of the Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, वे बता रहे हैं कि 10 लाख जॉब्स खतरे में हैं, क्योंकि ऑटोमोबाइल की सेल कम हो रही है, प्रोडक्शन कम हो रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से सिर्फ यही पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग ऑटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री में काम कर रहे हैं, इनकी जॉब्स को बचाने के लिए आपकी गवर्नमेंट क्या विशेष कदम उठा रही है?

**श्री सभापति:** गवर्नमेंट आपकी, हमारी, तुम्हारी नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट गवर्नमेंट है।

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उसके संबंध में, मैं आपके माध्यम से पहले यह क्लियर कर देना चाहता हूँ कि ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर अभी transactional फेज़ में चल रहा है। यह बीएस 4 से बीएस 6 की ओर हमें एक अप्रैल, 2020 से जाना है। As per the deadline given by the Supreme Court. हमें इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल की ओर भी बढ़ना है। इसलिए यह जो चिंता प्रकट की है, यह एक रिसाइकिल है। इसके बारे में कोई चिंता की बात नहीं है। किसी का जॉब खतरे में नहीं है और गवर्नमेंट ने सारे स्टेक होल्डर्स से बात करके इसके इम्प्लूमेंट के लिए जितने कदम उठाने थे, उतने कदम उठाये हैं।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा:** सर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दिया है। बिजली की बात के बाद पता नहीं कौन सी हवा पर आ जायेंगे। सारी इंडस्ट्री में शोर-शराबा है। पिछली दफा से वाहनों की सेल 75 परसेंट कम हो गई है। आप कह रहे हैं कि यह transactional फेज़ में है। आप कृपा करके यह बताइये कि आप कैसे इस इंडस्ट्री को बचा रहे हैं? आप लेबर्स को कैसे बचा रहे हैं, बॉयर्स के कॉन्फिडेंस को कैसे बढ़ा रहे हैं?

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल की जो शुरुआत हुई है, आदरणीय डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी यहां पर बैठे हैं, इनके ज़माने से से FAME-I की शुरुआत हुई और हमने इसको आगे बढ़ाया है, उसको 10 हजार करोड़ रुपया उपलब्ध कराया है। हम तेज़ी से इसमें आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि यह transactional फेज़ है, सरकार सारे स्टेक होल्डर्स से चर्चा कर रही है। मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर की बात माननीय सदस्य ने की है, हम भी उसके संबंध में चर्चा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अब बीएस 4 से बीएस 6 पर आना ही पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q.No.220, Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Sir, I have withdrawn that question.

(Question No. 220 was withdrawn)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Q.No.221.

**Limitation and restriction on claims under provision of MV Act, 2019**

\*221. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that prescribing a period of limitation and restricting power of Tribunal to entertain any claim petition beyond the period of limitation i.e. six months is harsh, inequitable and likely to cause injustice to claimants; and



(b) whether earlier Act of 1988, allowed drivers, cleaners, labourers to claim compensation in the same policy without proving negligence in Workmen Compensation Court and the Amended Act, 2019 deleted this provision?

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): (a) and (b) A Statement is  
laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 aims to provide for timely completion of investigation, adjudication and payment of compensation for cases arising out of accidents involving motor vehicles.

(b) The compensation under the third party insurance policy is governed by Motor Vehicles Act 1988 and award is decided by Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals (MACT). The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 before amendment in 2019 did not included drivers and coworkers in definition of third party. The Amendment Act introduces changes to the definition of "third party" in Chapter XI of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, to read as- "'third party' includes the Government, the driver and any other co-worker on a transport vehicle."

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Sir, the average time for filing a suit in cases of accidents has now been reduced to six months. Earlier, it was 'any time', in most of the commercial transactions and in property disputes, the limit is three to twelve years. In these cases, generally, the injured person has to go to hospital. As more and more accidents are becoming serious, sometimes, the injured person has to spend one, two or even three years in hospital. As a result, it is not possible for the victim or his relatives to file a suit within six months. So, I think, it is necessary, and the hon. Minister should increase this limit to, at least, three years or to twelve years.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो नया ऐक्ट पास हुआ है, It is a progressive law. यह 1 सितम्बर, 2019 से लागू हुआ है। सर, पहले क्या होता था? एक्सिडेंट हो गया, पुलिस इन्क्वायरी में भी कई साल लग जाते थे, निर्णय करने में भी समय लगता था, कम्पनसेशन की राशि भी कम थी। हमने राशि को बढ़ाया है और माननीय सदस्य जो छः महीने की बात कह रहे हैं, वह इसलिए लिमिट की है, ताकि इन्वेस्टिगेशन भी पूरी हो सके, लेकिन रूल्स बनाते समय इस बात का हम ध्यान रखेंगे। सरकार

ने निर्णय लिया है कि जो छः महीने की बात है, उसे रूल्स में हम क्लियर कर देंगे, ठीक कर देंगे।

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Sir, another point is that the compensation is given invariably to only some persons and not to the drivers, cleaners, co workers. Now, the limit has been extended and it is said that they also will be given the compensation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your supplementary?

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: But, the limit of only ₹ 2.5 to 5 lakh has been placed. I think, that limit is quite low in the context of the seriousness of the accidents.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया है, मैं उसके लिए उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि पहले ये co-workers, ये cleaners, जो गाड़ी साफ करते थे आदि लोग इसमें सम्मिलित नहीं थे। हमने इस progressive law में इनको सम्मिलित किया है और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम रूल्स बनाते समय आपकी बातों का बिल्कुल ध्यान रखेंगे।

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, this question relates to the awards made by Motor Accident Claims Tribunals. The appeal is allowed and the appeal time is 90 days, this delays justice. Is there any thinking to amend this rule or not?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है कि यह 1 सितम्बर, 2019 से लागू है। हम consultation process में हैं और दो से चार महीने के भीतर रूल्स लेकर आएंगे, जिनमें इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखा जाएगा।

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, hon. Minister says that it is a progressive Motor Vehicle Act which has been passed in the year 2019. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that the Act 23 was repealed in the year 2016 which was amended in the year 2019. What kind of progressive Act is this? Will the Minister enlighten the House and the people of this country about this?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें पहले co-workers सम्मिलित नहीं थे, cleaners, यानी गाड़ी साफ करने वाले व्यक्ति भी सम्मिलित नहीं थे। सर, यह प्रोग्रेसिव लॉ हुआ या नहीं हुआ? पहले कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं थी।  
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can only ask questions. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: पहले compensation भी minimum था, लेकिन हमने compensation बढ़ाया है, हमने time-limit भी तय की है कि आपको इतने समय में जाँच करनी पड़ेगी और इतने समय में फैसला देना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... That is why it is a progressive law.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reply cannot be to your satisfaction. ...(Interruptions)... There are ways. ...(Interruptions)... No, please do not make comment. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARI PRASAD: Sir, I have already given... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hariprasadji, if you are not satisfied with the answer, there are methods, there are rules, you can follow that. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, question No. 222.

#### **Orders with Defence PSUs**

\*222. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that currently order bookings of Defence PSUs are dangerously low and will not sustain them beyond 2020-21;

(b) if so, the details of orders with various Defence PSUs including Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bharat Dynamics Limited, Mazagaon Dock Shipbuilders Limited, Goa Shipyard Limited, etc.;

(c) the reasons for very low order books of Defence PSUs; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to formulate a foolproof strategy to ensure that none of the Defence PSUs remain idle for want of orders?

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

#### **Statement**

(a) to (d) No, Sir. The status of current order books of Defence PSUs is given in the Annexure (*See* below). The order book volume of Defence PSUs depends on the customers which is primarily the Armed Forces and export opportunities in the International market. The steps taken to improve the order book position includes modernization of production capacity and infrastructure; emphasis on import substitution

and indigenization; promotion of exports; introduction of new technologies; product diversification; setting up of JVs with foreign companies and preference being given to 'Buy (Indian - Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)' equipment under Capital Acquisition in Defence Procurement Procedure 2016.

***Annexure***

*The status of current order books of Defence PSUs*

Sl. No.	Name of Organization	Current Order Book Value (₹ in Crore)
1.	Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)	59832
2.	Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL)	56300
3.	Beml Limited (BEML)	9568
4.	Bharat Dynamics Limited (BDL)	7200
5.	Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI)	1800
6.	Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL)	52113
7.	Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Limited (GRSE)	27407
8.	Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL)	14956
9.	Hindustan Shipyard Limited (HSL)	2805

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि स्वदेशी रक्षा उत्पाद नीति के तहत रक्षा संबंधी विभिन्न उपक्रमों को मिले ऑर्डर्स में गत तीन सालों में कितने अनुपात में बढ़त हुई है?

**श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक:** सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है कि कितने अनुपात में बढ़त मिली है, तो मैं उसके उत्तर में माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी आवाजें यहाँ तक पहुंच रही हैं।

**श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक:** हमें इसमें गत वर्ष से लेकर इस वर्ष तक कम से कम 3 प्रतिशत की बढ़त मिली है।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** सभापति महोदय, अत्याधुनिकता और परिणामकारकता से प्रभावी रहे ऐसे स्वदेशी रक्षा उत्पाद से देश को संपूर्ण बनाने के लिए क्या केंद्र सरकार ने कोई रोडमैप बनाया है? यदि बनाया है तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है?

**श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक:** सभापति जी, इस विषय में हमारा मंत्रालय आगे बढ़ रहा है एवं तरह-तरह के उपाय भी कर रहा है जिससे हमारा व्यापार बढ़े, उनके ऑर्डर्स बढ़ें। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से आज तक ऑर्डर्स मिलते रहे हैं, उसमें किसी तरह की अड़चन की बात नहीं है, क्योंकि इन ऑर्डर्स का प्रतिशत भी अच्छा है। इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आने वाला साल खत्म होने तक हमारे ऑर्डर्स और बढ़ेंगे तथा हमारे PSUs भी ठीक तरह से आगे बढ़ेंगे।

**SHRI RIPUN BORA:** Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has mentioned about nine public sector undertakings which are producing defence equipments. The Minister in his reply also said that Government has taken steps for modernization of production, capacity and infrastructure, introduction of new technology and product diversification. This is a good step. Sir, still we are purchasing defence equipments from foreign countries. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister that for how long we will have to wait to make our public sector undertakings self-dependent in defence production.

**श्री श्रीपाद यसो नाईक:** सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने कहा, हमारा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग दिशा में प्रयासरत है। मैं समयबद्ध नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन जिस तरह से हमारा प्रयास है, उसमें हमने बहुत बड़ी achievement की है। मैं आप सबको आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि आने वाले कुछ सालों में हम indigenous production में एकदम 100 परसेंट सक्षम होंगे।

**MS. DOLA SEN:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the corporatisation policy proposal of even the defence sector, Ordnance Factory Board, Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory, Dum Dum Ordnance Factory, Ichapore Gun and Shell Factory and other forty arms and ammunition factories is still pending with their good office or that policy has been revoked.

**श्री राजनाथ सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, यह question public sector undertaking से related है। माननीया सदस्या corporatization की जो बात पूछ रही हैं, संभवतः वे ordnance factories के बारे में जानना चाहती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक corporatization का प्रश्न है, सभी लोग चाहते हैं कि अब इसका corporatization होना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में ordnance factories की जो labour unions हैं, उनके साथ भी बातचीत हुई है, लेकिन जो भी किया जाएगा, सबको confidence में लेकर किया जाएगा। मैं यह भी यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि इन factories में काम करने वाले जो मजदूर हैं, जो labourers हैं, उनके interest को गवर्नमेंट किसी भी सूरत में hurt नहीं होने देगी।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन:** सर, अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बहुत सी achievements हुई हैं। We would like to know what the achievements are. We have heard that they are planning to privatise these ordnance factories. What are the reasons behind this thinking?

श्री राजनाथ सिंह: सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं यह स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि ordnance factories के privatization का कोई प्रश्न ही खड़ा नहीं होता है। अभी हमारे यहाँ privatization का कोई भी proposal under consideration नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 223. Shri Sanjay Singh. Questioner not present. Any supplementaries?

### **Water crisis**

\*223. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken in response to NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index, 2018, which states that 21 major cities of India will reach zero ground water level by 2020;

(b) the results of such steps; and

(c) plans for the future to tackle this water crisis in the country?

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

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) NITI Aayog, in its report titled "Composite Water Management Index" published in June 2018, has mentioned that 21 major cities are expected to run out of groundwater by 2020. This is based on the estimates of annual groundwater replenishment and its extraction. However, it does not take into account the groundwater availability in the deeper aquifers.

Practices for efficient and sustainable management of water resources such as conjunctive use of surface water and ground water resources, participatory ground water practices, increasing water use efficiency amongst others need to be promoted on a large scale by involving all the stake-holders to deal with future water demand challenges.

Government of India launched 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,

teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

Water being a State subject, efforts to initiate suitable demand side and supply side interventions including conservation and management of water resources is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government in this regard are at the following URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, even though water is the State subject, the water crisis is a nationwide concern and the Central Government needs to step in and take measures to support the States especially on account of financial resources crunch.

My supplementary question is: is the Government setting up a Central fund through which State Governments, NGOs and the common public can be incentivised to conserve groundwater and avoid its exploitation?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने प्रारम्भ में कहा, यह राज्यों का विषय है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ भारत सरकार मनरेगा के कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से watershed कार्यक्रमों के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को इसमें सहयोग उपलब्ध कराती है। पिछले 5 वर्षों के अंतराल में भी लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए natural resource management पर खर्च हुए हैं, जिनमें से अधिकांश पैसा underground water recharge या watershed management पर खर्च हुआ है। यह spending मनरेगा के माध्यम से हुई है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों से Rural Development Ministry watershed management programme पर भी लगातार काम करती आ रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त अन्य स्कीमों के माध्यम से भी underground water recharge के लिए handholding strengthen करने का काम किया गया है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में लिखा है कि "NITI Aayog, in its report titled, 'composite Water Management Index' published in June, 2018, has mentioned that 21 major cities are expected to run out of groundwater by 2020." इसके परिप्रेक्ष्य में माननीय मंत्री जी से एक तो मेरा सवाल यह है कि वे कौन सी 21 major cities हैं, जिनमें 2020 तक पानी नहीं रहेगा और ...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी। ... (व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सुनिश्च, सर।

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, supplementary एक ही होता है। आपने लिस्ट के बारे में पूछा है, वे लिस्ट के बारे में बताएँगे।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** यह सवाल इसी से जुड़ा हुआ है कि इन 21 cities में ये क्या व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं?

**श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी कहा था कि ऐसे 21 शहर हैं, यदि आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं इनकी सूची पढ़ कर बता देता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** जल्दी।

**श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत:** यह सूची नीति आयोग ने उपलब्ध कराई है - दिल्ली, गाँधीनगर, गुरुग्राम, यमुना नगर, बेंगलुरु, इंदौर, रतलाम, अमृतसर, जालंधर, लुधियाना, मोहाली, पटियाला, अजमेर, बीकानेर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, चेन्नई, वेल्लोर, हैदराबाद और आगरा। महोदय, लेकिन मैंने पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी यह निवेदन किया था कि ये जो 20 शहर हैं, इनके अतिरिक्त गाज़ियाबाद 21वां शहर है, इनमें से 15 शहर ऐसे हैं, जिनमें dual water sources हैं, जिनमें surface water river या dam से आ रहा है। उस पानी पर भी ये 15 शहर निर्भर हैं। इसलिए जितनी चिन्ता माननीय सदस्य ने व्यक्त की है, वैसी चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी जो बचे हुए शहर हैं, जहाँ dual water resources नहीं हैं, वहाँ आसानी से ऐसा किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि जैसा मैंने पिछले प्रश्न के उत्तर में भी कहा था कि वे अधिकांशतः पंजाब में हैं और वहाँ नहरों का ग्रिड आसानी से उपलब्ध है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.224

#### **Climate resilient infrastructure**

\*224. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of natural disasters that can be linked to climate change in the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study for better prediction of these disasters in future;

(c) whether Government has made any consultations with private stakeholders to assess immediate financial risks in various sectors in case of natural disasters;

(d) if not, reasons therefor;

(e) whether climate change aspects have been considered while building new infrastructure, if so, details of climate resilient infrastructure created during last three years, project-wise, State-wise; and



(f) details of infrastructure retro-fitted for climate resilience during last three years, State-wise?

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

*Statement*

(a) The climate model simulation studies done by various agencies including Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) project possible linkages of climate change with frequency and intensity of weather related events. However, there is paucity of data to establish direct correlation of climate change with occurrence natural disasters. The state-wise, year-wise list of disaster weather events experienced during last three year viz. 2017, 2018 & 2019 are given in Annexure-I (*See below*). The details of cyclonic storms of the recent past are given in the Annexure-II (*See below*).

(b) India Meteorological Department (IMD) is continuously monitoring the development of severe weather phenomena and accordingly issues forecast and warning in different spatial and temporal scales. These are shared with disaster management authorities in the district. State and national level for better preparedness to face the same and for taking effective mitigation measures for saving lives and properties. Continuous efforts are also on to improve the accuracy of prediction so as to provide better service to the society.

(c) and (d) The stakeholder consultation is an integral part of development of any national policy framework by the Government. The National Disaster Management Plan which, aims to make India disaster resilient, incorporates an integrated approach that ensures the involvement of government agencies, numerous other relevant organizations, private sector participants, and local communities. In order to encourage participation of insurance sector, consultations have been held with Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority from time to time.

(e) and (f) Resilience is a term used in disaster management literature. Its use in climate studies including as applied to cities is fairly recent and the specific meaning in its use varies with context. The Government is seized of the matter and is addressing climate change through international cooperation and national promotional and regulatory measures. Internationally, India is Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. India is meeting

all its commitments and obligations under these instruments, and independent studies rate India's efforts highly. The extent of climate change will depend on climate action by all countries, especially developed countries. Climate adaptation and climate resilience for the future will also need the provision of finance and technology from developed countries.

Prime Minister of India has launched a global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) at the United Nations (UN) Climate Action Summit 2019 held in New York City, USA, on September 23, 2019. This partnership of national governments, UN agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks, financing mechanisms, private sector, and knowledge institutions aims to promote the resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems to climate and disaster risks, thereby ensuring sustainable development. CDRI envisions enabling measurable reduction in infrastructure losses from disasters, including extreme climate events. It aims to enable the achievement of objectives of expanding universal access to basic services and enabling prosperity as enshrined in the Sustainable Development Goals, while also working at the intersection of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement.

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides the overarching framework for all climate actions and comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. National Mission on Sustainable Habitat is being implemented through three flagship missions/programmes of the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, namely, (a) Atal Mission on Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT); (b) Swachh Bharat Mission, and (c) Smart Cities Mission. The objective of Smart Cities Mission launched on 25 June 2015 for developing 100 cities as Smart Cities, is to promote cities which give a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment with application of 'Smart Solutions'. Smart water, wastewater and solid waste management projects have been taken up in order to promote the concept of circular economy.

Climate-Smart Cities Assessment Framework among 100 Smart Cities has been launched to assess climate-relevant parameters and provide a clear roadmap for cities towards combating climate change while planning their projects and investments.

**Annexure-I**

*List of disaster weather events experienced during last three years, viz. 2017, 2018 & 2019 (excluding cyclone)*

**Year 2017**

State	Cold wave	Dust storm	Floods and H R	Gale	Heat Wave	Lightning	Snowfall	Squall	Thunderstorm
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh					1	6			
Arunachal Pradesh			1	1					
Assam			9			1		1	9
Bihar			4			13		1	11
Chhattisgarh			2			1			5
Gujarat			1			1			
Himachal Pradesh	2		9			5		1	
Jammu and Kashmir			4	1		3	5		2
Jharkhand					2	2			19
Karnataka			17	2		24			6
Kerala			5	1		1			
Madhya Pradesh	1					9			
Maharashtra			9		6	28			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Manipur			1						
Meghalaya			1						
Nagaland			1						
Odisha			2		8	7			1
Rajasthan	1	2	7			10			
Sikkim			1						
Tamil Nadu			4	2		7			6
Telangana					12	3			7
Tripura			2						
Uttar Pradesh	5		4			6			5
Uttarakhand			2			1	1		
West Bengal			2		1	3		3	8

104 *Oral Answers*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*to Questions*

Year 2018									
States\Events	Cold wave	Dust storm	Floods and HR	Gale	Heat wave	Squall	Lightning	Snowfall	Thunderstorm
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jammu and Kashmir			6	3			3	5	
Bihar	7								8
Uttar Pradesh	4	4	21		2		14		10
Maharashtra	2		10		5		5		3
Madhya Pradesh	1	2	5				5		
Rajashtan	1	3	7				9		3
Jharkhand	4				1				32
Kerala			22		3		6		6
Chattisgarh					1		1		8
West Bengal			2			3	1		19
Andhra Pradesh			1			1			
Karnataka			5	4			2		9
Odisha			1				5		
Assam			3						7
Arunachal Pradesh			1						

Oral Answers

[9 December, 2019]

to Questions 105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat			2						
Manipur			1						
Mizoram			1						
Punjab			1						
Tamilnadu			3						
Uttarakhand			1						

**Year 2019**

States\Events	Cold wave	Dust storm	Floods and HR	Heat wave	Squall	Lightning	Snowfall	Thunderstorm
Jammu and Kashmir			7			4	9	
Madhya Pradesh	1		4			7		1
Maharashtra	1		11	15	1	12		
Kerala				6		12		
Bihar			2	4				10
Rajasthan		1	16	1		3		
Jharkhand			2		2			23
Assam			1			1		1
West Bengal								6
Mizorm			1					

106 *Oral Answers*

[RAJYASABHA]

*to Questions*

# **Annexure-II**

## *List of cyclonic storms of the recent past*

### **Cyclonic Storms in 2017**

Sl. No.	Cyclonic Storm	Date, Time & Place of Genesis (Lat. °N/ Long. °E)	Date, Time (UTC) place (Lat. °N/Long. °E) of landfall	Estimated Max. wind speed, Date & Time
1.	Cyclonic Storm 'Maarutha' over the Bay of Bengal (15-17 April 2017)	15th April 2017, 0000 UTC over southeast Bay of Bengal (12.0/88.0)	Crossed Myanmar coast near Sandoway (Thandwe) (18.4/94.3) on 16th April 2017 between 1800-1900 UTC	40 knots at 2100 UTC of 15th April 2017
2.	Severe Cyclonic Storm 'Mora' over the Bay of Bengal (28-31 May 2017)	28th May, 0000 UTC over eastcentral Bay of Bengal (14.0/88.5)	Crossed Bangladesh coast close to south of Chittagong near 22.0°N/91.9°E during 0400-0500 UTC	60 knots at 2100 UTC of 29th May
3.	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm 'Ockhi' over the Bay of Bengal (29 November-05 December 2017)	29th November, 0300 UTC over southwest Bay of Bengal (6.5/81.8)	Weakened over northeast Arabian Sea and adjoining south coastal Gujarat and north coastal Maharashtra at 2100 UTC of 5th December	85 knots at 0600 UTC of 2nd December

**Cyclonic Storms in 2018**

Sl. No.	Name	Dates active	Peak classification	Sustained wind speeds	Pressure	Areas affected
1.	Daye	September 19-22	Cyclonic storm	65 km/h (40 mph)	992 hPa (29.29 inHg)	Andhra Pradesh, East India, Central India, North India
2.	Titli	October 8-12	Very severe cyclonic storm	150 km/h (90 mph)	970 hPa (28.64 inHg)	Andhra Pradesh, East India
3.	Gaja	November 10-19	Very severe cyclonic storm	130 km/h (80 mph)	976 hPa (28.82 inHg)	Andaman Islands, Tamil Nadu (India), Sri Lanka
	Phethai	December 13-18	Severe cyclonic storm	100km/h (65 mph)	993 hPa (29.32 inHg)	East India, Northeast India

**Cyclonic Storms in 2019 (Till Date)**

Sl. No.	Details of the Cyclones
1.	Cyclonic Storm PABUK, over Andaman Sea during 4th - 8th January; weakened over the Sea.
2.	Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm FANI, over the Bay of Bengal, 26th April - 04th May; crossed Odisha coast.
3.	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm VAYU, over the Arabian Sea, 10th - 17th June; weakened over the Sea.
4.	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm HIKAA, over the Arabian Sea, 22nd - 25th September; did not cross Indian Coast.
5.	Super Cyclonic Storm KYARR, over the Arabian Sea, 24th October - 2nd November; did not cross Indian Coast.
6.	Extremely Severe Cyclonic Storm MAHA over the Arabian Sea, 30th October - 7th November; moved across Lakshadweep Islands and weakened over the Sea
7.	Very Severe Cyclonic Storm BUL BUL over the Bay of Bengal, 5th - 11th November; crossed west Bengal - Bangladesh coasts.



PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, in the last Budget, the Government announced an Infrastructure Investment Plan of ₹100 lakh crore. By October 31, there was supposed to be a National Infrastructure Pipeline Report. What kind of climate change resilience components have been incorporated in this mega infrastructure plan?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, what kind of climate change.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Yes, Sir. There has been an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which defines the resilience in terms of capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event or trend or disturbance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister has to read from the Report.

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: For the specific figure that you have asked for, the detailed report is given in the annexure. If you want anything else, I shall be more than happy to send it to you directly.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, there are numerous natural and other methods across domains like mangroves, afforestation, better urban planning, etc. All these could incorporate climate resilience right away. What kind of system or approach is the Ministry following to ensure that we are climate change disaster-resilient across various domains?

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Hon. Prime Minister has in the. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री दोला सेन: चेयरमैन साहब, मंत्री जी फिर प्रधान मंत्री का नाम ले रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has to say about the scheme or the programme of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सुश्री दोला सेन: अभी वे नाम ले रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: मुझे मालूम है कि क्या बोलना है और क्या नहीं। My point is, इसे विवाद में मत लाइए। यह काउंटर होगा, इसलिए मैंने मना किया था। अगर फिर भी आपको नाम लेना है, लीजिए, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। You should understand the purpose of my saying so. मैं भी कोई मज़ाक के लिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO: Sir, our hon. Prime Minister had launched a global Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) at the United Nations Climate

Action Summit 2019 held in New York City. There is this partnership of national Governments — this is an intergovernmental mechanism — the UN agencies and programmes, multilateral development banks, financing mechanisms, etc. For that, Rs.480 crore have been spent for establishing the Secretariat in the country. The second part was: What are the steps taken by the Government of India to combat climate change? There are several steps that have been taken under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which includes eight national missions being implemented by various Ministries and not only the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The national missions include Solar Mission, Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, Water Mission, Mission on Sustainable Habitat, Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystems, Green India Mission, Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. We are committed to bring down the emission intensity, to reduce it by 33-35 per cent by 2030. That is the goal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No.225. Today, you are heavily loaded. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has prepared well. I appreciate it. The MoS has got too many questions.

**वन्य जीवों के कारण होने वाली मानव जीवन की हानि हेतु मुआवजा**

\*225. श्री राजमणि पटेल: क्या पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने वन्य-जीवों के कारण मानव जीवन की हानि होने अथवा लोगों के घायल होने पर मुआवजा प्रदान करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया सहित तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में संवितरित की गई मुआवजा राशि का ब्योरा क्या है?

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

**विवरण**

(क) और (ख) जी हां। वर्तमान में, वन्य पशुओं द्वारा मनुष्यों के मारे जाने या जख्मी किए जाने के संबंध में मुआवजे के भुगतान हेतु केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर व्यवस्था की गई है।

मंत्रालय द्वारा देश में वन्यजीवों और उनके पर्यावासों के प्रबंधन हेतु 'वन्यजीव पर्यावासों के विकास', 'बाघ परियोजना' और 'हाथी परियोजना' की केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं के तहत राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र सरकारों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है। इसमें जंगली जानवरों द्वारा पशुओं को उठा ले जाने, फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाने, जान-माल को क्षति पहुंचाने सहित लूट-पाट की घटनाओं के लिए मुआवजे का भुगतान शामिल है। जंगली जानवरों द्वारा मनुष्यों के मारे जाने या जख्मी किए जाने के संबंध में राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भी अपने कोषों से राहत सहायता उपलब्ध कराई जाती है।

(ग) मुआवजे की राशि का ब्योरा मंत्रालय में नहीं रखा जाता है। तथापि, निधियों का संवितरण संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी है।

#### **Compensation for loss to human lives caused by wild animals**

†\*225. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any provision to provide compensation for the loss to human lives or injuries caused by wild animals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the procedure followed; and
- (c) the details of the compensation amount disbursed during last three years, in this regard?

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) and (b) Yes, Sir. Presently, there are system in place, both at the Centre and State level for payment of compensation for the loss to human lives or injuries caused by wild animals. 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 cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property. State governments also provide relief from their own funds for the loss to human lives or injuries caused by wild animals.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**1.00 P.M.**

(c) The details of the compensation amount are not collated in the Ministry, however disbursement of funds is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments.

**श्री राजमणि पटेल:** माननीय सभापति जी, वन्य पशुओं द्वारा मनुष्यों के मारे जाने या जख्मी किए जाने पर मुआवजे के भुगतान हेतु केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार, दोनों स्तरों पर व्यवस्था है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र स्तर पर क्या व्यवस्था है और कितनी सहायता राशि उपलब्ध कराई गई है?

**श्री बाबुल सुप्रियो:** सर, हमारे देश में, यह जो human and animal conflict है, वह सही में alarming rate में बढ़ा है। Now, the Government has taken several steps not only at the Centre but also in coordination with the States and Union Territories. For Centrally-sponsored schemes, there is development of wildlife habitat Project Tiger, Project Elephant and under that, there are three different stages which have been formed. If a human being loses his life, an amount of Rs.5 lakh is given as Central Fund to the family. For major injuries, an amount of Rs.2 lakh is given. For minor injuries, up to Rs.25,000 can be given. This is in the Concurrent List. If the States want to add something to it, they can also give.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to go to Short Notice Question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री राजमणि पटेल:** सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You had taken more time in the first question. That is the problem. That is why I always tell Members to keep that in mind. Otherwise, I have no problem. I don't have the liking for one question and dislike for another question. Anyhow, today, we were able to complete all questions. Four Members were absent. That is another piece of information. The names of absent Members should be made to the public.

Now, Short Notice Question No.1 entered in the list. It is separate. Please understand. You may again ask as to why I am allowing it. But it is there in the rules. Now, Shri Y.S. Chowdary.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

#### **Funds allocated to States under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme**

1. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocated under Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme during the last three years, state-wise;

(b) the details of funds released including the state of Andhra Pradesh under the said scheme during the last 3 years, state-wise;

(c) the details of funds spent/unspent under the above scheme, state-wise; and

(d) whether Government has achieved desired objectives of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Details of State-wise/Implementing Agency wise fund allocation under the Scheme during last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Andhra Pradesh is not a partner State in the ongoing Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme. However, in the DRIP Phase-II and Phase-III, Andhra Pradesh is one of the partner States. The details of State-wise /Implementing Agency-wise budget allocation & expenditure incurred under the scheme during the last 3 years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*). Details of State-wise /Implementing Agency-wise expenditure under the scheme till 31st October, 2019 is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) Yes, the major objectives of this scheme have been achieved. The details of major achievement are given in Statement-IV.

**Statement-I***State-wise/Implementing Agency-wise fund allocation under the DRIP Scheme during last three years*

(₹ in Crore)				
State	Implementing Agency	Budget Allocated for 2017-18	Budget Allocated for 2018-19	Budget Allocated for 2019-20
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh WRD	19	20	10
Odisha	Odisha WRD	85	181	152
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu WRD	125	109	71
	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Co.	70	58	50
Kerala	Kerala WRD	190	100	88
	Kerala State Electricity Board	35	28	35
Govt., of India	Central Water Commission	54	36	49
Karnataka	Karnataka WRD	176	265	43
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	108	59	40
Jharkhand	Damodar Valley Corp.	49	45	42
	TOTAL	910	901	579

**Statement-II**

*Detail of State-wise/Implementing Agency-wise Expenditure under the Scheme during the last 3 years*

(₹ in Crore)

State	Implementing Agency	Expenditure incurred		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Up to Oct.19)
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh WRD	29	14	5
Odisha	Odisha WRD	63	49	36
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu WRD	145	72	12
	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Co.	5	37	20
Kerala	Kerala WRD	38	55	31
	Kerala State Electricity Board	31	17	8
Govt. of India	Central Water Commission	33	34	11
Karnataka	Karnataka WRD	121	139	20
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	11	30	12
Jharkhand	Damodar Valley Corp.	5	18	11
	TOTAL	482	465	166

**Statement-III**

*Detail of State-wise/implementing Agency-wise Expenditure  
under the Scheme till 31st October 2019*

(₹ in Crore)				
State	Implementing Agency	Project Cost	Expenditure incurred till 31st Oct., 2019	Unspent Amount
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh WRD	169	141	28
Odisha	Odisha WRD	751	230	521
Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu WRD	543	421	122
	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Co.	260	131	129
Kerala	Kerala WRD	360	231	129
	Kerala State Electricity Board	154	95	59
Govt. of India	Central Water Commission	270	160	110
Karnataka	Karnataka WRD	581	445	136
Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.	235	149	86
Jharkhand	Damodar Valley Corp.	143	76	67
	TOTAL	3466	2078	1388



**Statement-IV**

*Details of major achievement in Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme*

Physical Progress	Main rehabilitation works in respect of 149 dam projects have been completed and balance is under various stages of implementation
1	2
Design Flood Review (DFR)	DFR of all the 223 DRIP dams have been completed for checking the hydrological adequacy of the dams.
Dam Safety Review Panel (DSRP) Inspection	DSRP Inspection for all the 223 DRIP dams has been completed. Based on DSRP Inspection, Project Screening Template (PST) for all dams has been prepared.
Construction Supervision & Quality Assurance (CS&QA)	1082 Nos of CS&QA visits completed. This activity helps in keeping check and balances during the execution of rehabilitation activities through assurance of construction and quality protocols.
Development and Up gradation of DHARMA	"Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application (DHARMA)", a web-based asset management software tool has been developed and launched. So far, data of 1404 dams have been entered. DHARMA Licenses have been given to 17 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh) and three Central Agencies (Bhakra Beas Management Board, National Hydroelectric Power Corporation, Damodar Valley Corporation), with 942 users.

1	2	118
Publication of Guidelines/Manuals	<p>So far, Eleven guidelines and manuals on various aspects of dam safety, such as "Guidelines for Developing Emergency Action Plans for Dams", "Guidelines for Operation and Maintenance Manual of Dams", "Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams", "Guidelines for Mapping Flood Risks Associated with Dams", "Guidelines for Instrumentation in large Dams", "Rehabilitation Manual of Dams", "Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Reservoir Sedimentation", "Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Risks Associated with Dams", "Inspection Manual for Dam Field Engineers after Seismic Events, Maithon Dam, DVC, Jharkhand", "Technical Specifications of Hydro-meteorological, Geodetic, Geotechnical and Seismic Instruments", "Inspection Manual for Dam Field Engineers After Seismic Events, Ichari Dam, Uttarakhand" have been prepared with the guidance of specialists working in the respective fields and published. All these Guidelines and Manuals are available at <a href="http://www.damsafety.in">www.damsafety.in</a>. Work on six more guidelines is under progress.</p>	<p>Oral Answers to</p> <p>[RAJYASABHA]</p>
Seismic hazard mapping of India	<p>CWC in collaboration with IIT Roorkee (IITR) and CWPRS, Pune is developing the seismic Azard mapping as well as Seismic Hazard Assessment Information System (SHAIS). IITR has almost completed the assignment baring few utilities and validation aspects for South India. A MoU with CWPRS Pune was made for the Consultancy assignment in January 2018 with the scope of developing Seismic Hazard Mapping of North and North East India. The work is under progress.</p>	<p>Short Notice Question</p>

Conferences	Three National Dam Safety Conferences and Two International Dam Safety Conferences have been organized under the project so far. These conferences received overwhelming response from the dam safety professionals, researchers, academicians, industries from the Country as well as overseas.
Special Studies of three Dams	Study of unusual dam Behavior and distress of Idukki Arch Dam, Finite Element Method (FEM) Studies for Crack analysis of Konar Dam of DVC as well as Advance Numerical Modelling of Bhakra Dam has been completed. The study aimed to analyze the structures to understand reasons of distress and suggesting befitting remedial measures.
Emergency Action Plans	Emergency Action Plan for dams is one of the important protocols in the area of dam safety management and a Project Outcome Indicator as per the World Bank Project Appraisal Document. So far, 196 Nos of Tier-I documents comprising Dam Break Analysis Reports and Inundation maps prepared and shared with concerned DRIP Implementing Agencies. Based on Tier-I document, concerned implementing Agencies are required to prepare Emergency Action Plan for the dam. 132 Emergency Action Plan has been prepared and shared with CPMU (Central project Management Unit of DRIP). Out of this 124 EAPs has been reviewed by CPMU. So far, 66 EAPs has been published.
Operation and Maintenance Manuals	Operation and Maintenance manuals for dams is also one of of the important protocol in the area of dam safety management and a Project Outcome Indicator as per the World Bank Project Appraisal Document. So far, 132 draft O&M Manuals has been prepared and 82 has been reviewed. Out of this, O&M Manuals for 24 dam has been published so far.
Capacity Building of Academic Institutes	MoUs have been signed with the eight-premier academic and research institutes namely, IIT Madras, IISc, Bangalore, IIT Roorkee, MNNIT Allahabad, NIT Rourkela, NIT Calicut, Anna University and MANIT Bhopal, CWPRS Pune and CSMRS New Delhi for capacity building

1	2	120
<p>International and national Trainings/ Exposure Visits</p> <p>Meetings and Workshops</p>	<p>of these institutes in the dam safety areas under DRIP. Also, nine MoUs have been signed under the project with leading seismic agencies such as NGRI Hyderabad, CWPRS Pune and IIT Roorkee with the Implementing Agencies for rendering all technical advice for selection of seismic instruments, finalizing their location at specific dams and processing / analysis of data of instruments.</p> <p>Training programs with focus on DRIP implementation were initiated well in advance for building up in-house technical capabilities of participating states. One Hundred and Sixty Three (163) trainings conducted so far, wherein about 4900 officials trained on different aspects of DRIP implementation. Five international training programs benefiting 101 officials were also organized from 2016 to 2019 in collaboration with Worlds' two leading and renowned organizations namely, Bureau of Reclamation, USA and Deltares, Netherlands. With the assistance from The World Bank and in cooperation with Japan Water Agency, knowledge sharing seven (7) exposure visits have been organized to Japan. Fifty (56) participants from Central as well as State agencies have been provided exposure on seismic, desiltation, instrumentation and other dam safety related issues during these visits. One exposure visit to Australia has also been organized in 2018 on dam safety issues for the senior level officers of the States and Central Government</p> <p>Nine meetings of National Level Steering Committee, Twenty four meetings of Technical Committee and Fourteen meetings of World Bank Implementation Support and Review Missions have been organized.</p>	<p><i>Oral Answers to</i></p> <p>[RAJYASABHA]</p> <p><i>Short Notice Question</i></p>

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to ask this from the hon. Minister. They have clarified that Andhra Pradesh is not a partner State in DRIP Phase-I. They have confirmed that Andhra Pradesh is a partner State in Phase-II and Phase-III. Have they partnered or not? If so, how much money is spent?

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा हमने उत्तर में कहा है कि DRIP के पहले फेज़ में आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्टेट पार्टनर नहीं था। इसका Phase-II and Phase-III हमने conceive किया है, जिनमें हम 18 स्टेट्स और 2 Central agencies को 10,221 करोड़ रुपये की राशि का सहयोग करेंगे। आन्ध्र प्रदेश के 31 बांध DRIP के Phase-II में include किये गये हैं, जिन पर 777 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान है।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, in the years 2015-16 and 2016-17 Union Finance Budgets, Rs.20,000 crore for each year. They have contributed for irrigation projects through NABARD. Have they raised that amount of Rs.1,00,000 crore per year? Have they spent it on various State projects, particularly projects like Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please circulate the question to us. What is the question?

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has it not been circulated? ...(Interruptions)... It has been circulated. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, content has not been circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Both question and answer have been circulated. ...(Interruptions)... नहीं, प्लीज़ अब आप बैठ जाइए। I will enquire who is at fault. Secretariat is saying that it has been circulated. Even I got a copy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no answer. ...(Interruptions)... Where is the answer? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। You have already asked it. I have the paper with me, question is asked and answer is also given. Now, that some Members are saying that they have not received it, I will find out what exactly happened.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा:** सर, मुझे भी एक प्रश्न पूछना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** आप बिना अनुमति के नहीं पूछ सकती हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY:** Sir, I request the hon. Minister to answer my second supplementary.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Your answer is disturbed by Rameshji and Digvijayaji successfully. What can I do?

**SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY:** Sir, I request the hon. Minister to answer.

**श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो जानकारी चाही है-- मूल प्रश्न जो था, वह DRIP से सम्बन्धित था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am ordering an enquiry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत:** लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने एक दूसरी योजना के बारे में प्रश्न किया है। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य ने जो long term irrigation fund की चर्चा की है, उसमें 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का जो फंड NABARD को रोज़ करने की बात कही गयी थी, उसके आधार पर देश में PMKSY के तहत ऐसे 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स सेलेक्ट किये गये थे। उन 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स के अतिरिक्त भी उसमें बाद में 6 और प्रोजेक्ट्स जुड़े थे। उन 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स में से 40 प्रोजेक्ट्स लगभग पूरे हो चुके हैं, जिनको हमने, 'पूरा हुआ' ऐसा माना है। 26 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काम चल रहा है और 40 प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐसे ही हैं, क्योंकि इस पीएमकेएसवाई की इन 99 प्रोजेक्ट्स की परियोजना में अधूरे पड़े हुए बांधों या नहरों के ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स, जिनमें 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा काम हो चुका था, ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स को सेलेक्ट किया गया था, इनमें से 40 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो चुके हैं और 40 प्रोजेक्ट्स पर स्टेट्स ने आज तक काम ही प्रारंभ नहीं किया है। इनमें काम न प्रारंभ होने के कारण से गति नहीं आ पायी है।

माननीय सदस्य ने दूसरा supplementary पोलावरम की फंडिंग के संबंध में पूछा है। इस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस मद में अब तक लगभग सात हजार करोड़ रुपए से कुछ कम का फंड इस नाबार्ड फंड के माध्यम से पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट के completion के लिए दिया जा चुका है।

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, my question is this. Has the Government of India taken into consideration the request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to release Rs.3,222.75 crores towards the pending payments for Polavaram irrigation projects and approval of the revised cost estimates for the said project? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right; we are discussing it in Calling Attention also but anyhow. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we are discussing the same subject tomorrow. Is it right? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is correct.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि हम मूल प्रश्न से हट कर बहुत दूर चले गए हैं यानी केवल एक स्टेट specific projects, specific प्रश्न तक चले गए हैं, लेकिन जो 3,000 करोड़ रुपए के बचे हुए पेमेंट के बारे में स्टेट ने कहा था, उसमें Finance Ministry ने कुछ आपत्ति दर्ज करके उनसे ऑडिट कराने के लिए कहा था कि जो पुराना 5,000 करोड़ रुपए, before considering it as a national project, जो expenditure था, उसका ऑडिट के लिए कहा गया था। उसमें 3,000 करोड़ रुपए का ऑडिट करा कर उससे संबंधित रिपोर्ट सबमिट की गयी है और Finance Ministry ने उसमें से कुछ धनराशि को स्वीकृत करने की फाइल को अप्रूव किया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Short Notice Question was circulated on Saturday, the 7th December alongwith other parliamentary papers. Members are requested to go through the parliamentary papers they receive at home or whatever place of residence it is sent.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

### Accidents in various coal mines in the country

2241. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents in various coal mines in the country during the last five years and the number of persons injured/died and details of property damaged and compensation paid;
- (b) whether any inquiry was conducted and if so, the findings thereof;
- (c) the action taken against persons held responsible for the accidents; and
- (d) the corrective measures taken to improve safety and security of the mines and its workers?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The numbers of fatal and serious accidents along with fatalities and serious injuries during last five years in mines of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) are as under:-

Parameters	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Numbers of fatal accidents	51	45	48	45	40
Numbers of fatalities	54	45	73	49	50
Numbers of serious accidents	453	382	336	321	277
Numbers of serious injuries	452	386	341	327	287

The amount of compensation paid to the next of kin of fatally injured coal mine workers of Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) employees as per provision of Employees Compensation (Amendment) Act- 2017 during last five years is as under:-

Year	CIL	SCCL	
	Amount of compensation (Fig. in ₹)	Amount of compensation (Fig. in ₹)	
	Company employees	Company employees	Contract employees
2014	2,84,60,348	58,51,770	-
2015	2,31,89,104	22,95,360	25,04,000
2016	4,33,16,160	72,85,680	-
2017	2,45,21,930	45,87,440	18,14,249
2018	3,04,59,977	20,33,640	25,39,587

Apart from above compensation being paid in CIL, as per provision of the ECA-1923 (Principal Act), an additional amount of ₹ 5,00,000 is also being paid to the next of kin of fatally injured employee (for contractual employees from 21.12.2016 onward). The same amount has been enhanced to ₹ 15,00,000 with effect from 14.11.2019.

(b) Yes Sir. All fatal accident cases were investigated to ascertain the causes and circumstances leading to these mine accidents. The law enforcing agency/regulatory



authority under the Mines Act, 1952 i.e. the Directorate General of Mine Safety (DGMS) under the aegis of Ministry of Labour & Employment (MOLE) have conducted statutory inquiry to find out the causes and circumstances leading to these accidents, fixing the responsibility of person(s) and to suggest the corrective measures required to be taken to prevent recurrence of similar type of fatal accident(s) as per the provisions under the Mines Act-1952.

Apart from the above, CIL also inquired/investigated all mine accidents by the Mine Manager or any Asst. Manager authorized by the Mine Manager and the Safety Officer of the respective mine as per provisions made under the Coal Mine Regulation-2017. The Internal Safety Organization (ISO) of each subsidiary company has also conducted inquiry in case of any fatal accident.

The causes and circumstances leading to those mine accidents have been identified through these investigations. The inquiry officials have also recommended corrective measures to be taken to prevent recurrence of accidents and identified responsibility of persons for such accidents.

(c) Disciplinary actions have been taken against those persons, who were held responsible in ISO inquiry, as per provisions of CIL's CDA Rules - 1978 (for executives) and Certified Standing Orders of the respective subsidiary (for non-executive employees) after completing all necessary proceedings.

(d) Steps taken to reduce such incidents and improve the working condition of work for coal mines in the country by DGMS are as under:-

1. Inspection of mines by officers of DGMS to assess that the safety parameters are conducted and following measures are taken:

- Pointing out contraventions
- Withdrawal of permission
- Issue of improvement notices
- Prohibition of employment
- Informal stoppages
- Prosecution in the court of law

Apart from the above, coal companies have taken several precautionary steps to prevent mine accidents and to improve the standard of safety are as under:

- (i) Preparation and implementation of risk assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs).
- (ii) Preparation and implementation of Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPs) along with Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP).
- (iii) Formulation and compliance of Site-specific Risk Assessment based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- (iv) Conducting safety audit of mines.
- (v) Adoption of the state-of-the art mechanism for Strata Management such as
  - Scientifically determined Rock Mass Rating (RMR) based Support System.
  - Strata Control Cell for monitoring efficacy of strata support system.
  - Roof bolting by using mechanized Drilling for Roof Bolting.
  - Use of Resin capsules in place of Cement capsules and modern Strata Monitoring Instruments.
  - Imparting quality training to support crews & front-line mine officials
- (vi) Mechanism for monitoring of mine environment:
  - Detection of mine gases by using Methanometer, CO-detector, Multi-gas detector etc.
  - Continuous monitoring of mine environment by installing Environmental Tele Monitoring System (ETMS) & Local Methane Detectors (LMD) etc.
  - Application of Gas Chromatograph for quick mine air sample analysis with better accuracy.
  - Use of Personal Dust Sampler (PDS)
  - Use of Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (CAAQMS) in large OCPs to assess the ambient dust concentration.
- (vii) Specific Safety measures for OC mines:

- Use of eco-friendly Surface Miners for blast free mining and avoidance of associated risks.
- Formulation and implementation of Mine-specific Traffic Rules.
- Training on Simulators to dumper operators.
- Lighting arrangement using high mast towers for increasing level of illumination.
- Dumpers fitted with Proximity Warning Devices, Rear view mirrors and camera, Audio-Visual Alarm (AVA), Automatic Fire Detection & Suppression system etc.
- Ergonomically designed seats & AC Cabins for operators' comfort.
- GPS based Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) and Geo-fencing in some large OCPs for tracking movement of HEMMs inside OC mine.

#### **Pending payments by CCL**

†2242. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases in which the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) has not made payment to vendors despite the report of Permanent Machinery of Arbitrator (PMA), the case-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of cases involving CCL and Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) coming before PMA and the order issued by PMA in this regard, the case-wise details thereof; and

(c) the number of cases pertaining to CCL that are pending with Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD)?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) There are six cases in which payment to vendors has not been made by the Central Coalfields Limited despite the report of Permanent Machinery of Arbitrator (PMA):

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Party with Cases against Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	Details of the Case and Status
1.	The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)	The matter relates to Selected Dhori Quarry No. 1 (SDQ-1) Open Cast Project (OCP), Dhori Area for removal of Over Burden (OB). Ms. Zoya Hadke, Joint Secretary & Learned Sole Arbitrator pronounced award amounting to ₹3,02,94,180.55 in favour of the HSCL on 07.09.2018. Appeal has been made by CCL before AMRCD. The case is presently under consideration of AMRCD.
2.	The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the Engineering Projects (India) Limited (EPIL)	The matter relates to North Karanpura (N.K.) Area, wherein the EPIL (Contractor) was engaged in OB removal and the said Contractor failed to achieve target. Arbitrator, PMA, has given award to pay to the Contractor ₹5,20,16,000.00 with 15% interest. The CCL had challenged the award before Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand and the same is pending.
3.	The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the BEML Limited	The matter relates to N.K. Area for setting up on fire 85T Dumper at KDH Project by the Contractor's workers. BEML Limited referred the dispute to PMA, who directed CCL to pay compensation amounting to Rupee 1 crore with interest to BEML. CCL has challenged the award before Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand and the same is pending.
4.	The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC)	The matter relates to N.K. Area regarding termination of contract by the CCL due to unsatisfactory progress of work related to construction of 3.5 blocks of 64 beds each for CISF personnel. In award, Is. 10,11,032.28 along with admissible interest was allowed to NPCC and ₹ 18,31,282.00 in favour of CCL. CCL has challenged the said award before AMRCD.

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|----|---|--|
| 5. | The Panipat Thermal Power Station (a unit of Haryana Power Generation Company limited) and the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) | The matter relates to compensation claim, raised by the Panipat Thermal Power Station for ₹27,59,08,825.94 allegedly on account level of delivery falling below Annual Contracted Quantity [ACQ) during the year 2010-11. The case was awarded in favour of Panipat Thermal Power Station. Appeal against the said order is under process for filing at company level. |
| 6. | The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and National Fertilizers Limited   | In this matter, non reimbursement of under loading charges in respect of NHL boxes in line with FSA provisions of providing adjustment towards under loading charges. Learned Arbitrator allowed the claim and awarded ₹4,50,71,860.98. Appeal against the said order is under process for filing at company level.  |
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(b) There is one case relating to the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) before PMA, which is as under:

The matter relates to Selected Dhori Quarry No. 1 (SDQ-1) Open Cast Project (OCP), Dhori Area for removal of Over Burden (OB). Ms. Zoya Hadke, Joint Secretary & Learned Sole Arbitrator pronounced award amounting to ₹3,02,94,180.55 in favour of the HSCL on 07.09.2018. Appeal has been made by CCL before AMRCD. The case is presently under consideration of AMRCD, a new mechanism in place of PMA, which came into existence on 22.05.2018 in accordance with Department of Public Enterprises' Guidelines, issued vide O.M. F. No. 4(1)/2013-DPE(GM)/FTS-1835 dated 22.05.2018.

(c) As at present, there are four cases, in which CCL is involved, are pending before Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD).

**Action plan to close coal based power plant**

2243. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the call made by the United Nations Secretary General to close coal based power plants post 2020 in the recently held climate action Summit at United Nations, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of total number of coal based power plants, both private and public, producing power in India and its percentage out of the total power production in India; and

(c) whether there is any action plan to completely close coal based power plants post 2020, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Power does not have any specific information on this.

(b) As on 31.10.2019, the total number of coal based power plants in the country are 177 including 82 Plants under Private Sector and 95 Plants under Public Sector (which includes 39 Central and 56 State Sector plants) in the country.

The generation from conventional sources (Thermal, Hydro & Nuclear) of 25 MW and above in the country including Import from Bhutan during the year 2019-20 up to

October 2019 is 757946.22 MU (provisional). The generation from Renewable Energy Sources during the year 2019-20 up to October 2019 is 85774.92 MU (provisional). The total generation from all sources is 843721.14 MU (provisional). The generation from coal based power stations is 565199.40 MU (provisional) which comes out to be about 66.99% of total generation.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Clean energy cess collected from coal mining

2244. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of clean energy cess collected from coal mining during the last five years, State-wise; and

(b) the details of areas where the collected clean energy cess has been spent, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The state wise amount of clean energy cess collected from coal mining during the last five years are as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Madhya Pradesh	Chhattisgarh	West Bengal	Jharkhand	Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh	Odisha	Assam	Total
2013-14	316.47	544.81	108.49	504.42	167.60	168.06	578.15	2.86	2390.86
2014-15	484.95	986.38	150.43	858.83	298.28	232.74	1179.14	8.18	4198.93
2015-16	1203.17	2341.80	433.21	2079.46	662.13	651.52	2601.66	7.18	9980.13
2016-17	2318.66	4923.64	956.98	4511.28	1378.39	1221.86	5720.34	30.91	21062.06
2017-18	626.3	2328.09	473.41	1506.7	592.68	229.69	1334.59	8.27	7099.73

The levy of clean environment cess has been discontinued since 1st July 2017 upon applicability of GST in the country.

(b) Department of Economic Affairs (Budget Division) makes allocation to line Ministries/ Departments for funding the schemes out of National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) to which the Clean Energy Cess is transferred. This cess is subsumed with

implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the financial year 2017-18. The details of allocation made from NCEF are detailed below:

(₹ in crore)

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

**Land acquisition for coal mining**

2245. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any land, covered under the Fifth schedule, has been acquired for coal mining in India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the total number of people displaced by these land acquisitions; and
- (d) the number of displaced people who have received compensation?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) The state-wise details of land acquired under the Fifth Schedule by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries for coal mining in India, the number of people displaced by the acquisition and the number of people displaced who have received compensation are as under:-



State	Subsidiary coal company	Total area of land acquired under Fifth schedule (in hectares)	Number of people/ family displaced	Number of persons/ family received compensation
West Bengal	ECL	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jharkhand	ECL	4792.508	2713	2713
	CCL	8197.63	1375	941
	BCCL	Nil	Nil	Nil
Madhya Pradesh	WCL	247.804	Nil	Nil
	SECL	3038.296	03	03
Maharashtra	WCL	2463.57	Nil	Nil
Odisha	MCL	8030.05	670	670
Chhattisgarh	SECL	3397.526	Nil	Nil

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

**Uninterrupted supply of coal to power plants under Shakti Scheme**

2246. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Shakti Scheme launched by Government to provide continuous supply of coal to the power plants have eased the stress of the power plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the hurdles being faced by Government in implementing the continuous supply of coal to the power plants; and
- (d) the remedial measures being taken by Government to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The SHAKTI policy of Government of India has largely addressed the issue of continuous coal supply to such power plants and eased out their stressed condition. As of now, coal linkages to the following capacities have been granted under various Paras of the policy:

- A(i): Clearance has been given for signing of FSA for 10 power plants with a total capacity of 6,550 MW.
- B(i): 20 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 23,360 MW.
- B(ii): First round of linkage auction under B(ii) of SHAKTI policy was conducted in September, 2017, whereby 27.18 Million Tonne (MT) of annual coal linkage was booked by ten successful bidders for about 9,045 MW capacity. Second round of B (ii) auction has been concluded by CIL on 24.05.2019. During this second round quantity of 2.97 MT of annual linkage has been booked by eight bidders for about 874.9 MW capacity.
- B(iv): Coal linkage granted from CIL for the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for a capacity of 4000 MW, 1600 MW and 2640 MW respectively.
- B(v): Coal linkage granted from CIL for a capacity of 2500 MW.

(c) and (d) Coal companies ensure uninterrupted supply of coal to the Power

Houses so that generation is not lost. In order to maintain continuous supply of coal, the coal companies face various challenges, some of these are as under:

- (i) Movement of coal sometimes faces logistics constraints arising out of railway traffic congestion, slow movement of traffic during winter due to dense fog and occasional constraints of availability of wagons etc.
- (ii) Evacuation constraints at the collieries such as law and order problems, breakdown of heavy machinery, like Coal Handling Plant, payloaders etc.
- (iii) Seasonal variation in production is inherent to the coal industry, and as a result of which the coal production trend throughout the year does not always match with the demand.

In addition to the monitoring mechanism available at coal companies and Coal India Limited (CIL), coal supplies to Power Sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-ministerial sub-group comprising representatives of Ministry of Power, Ministry of Coal and Ministry of Railways, Central Electricity Authority (CEA), Coal India Limited (CIL), the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) etc. This sub-group takes various operational decisions for meeting any contingent situations relating to Power Sector including critical coal stock position for power plants. As a result of these steps taken for augmentation of supplies, the coal stock at the Thermal Power Stations has increased to 26.26 MT as on 03.12.2019 as against the stock of 13.51 MT on 03.12.2018.

### **Implementation of Shakti Scheme**

2247. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) 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 the Ministry of Coal on 22.05.2017. The Government also approved amendments to the SHAKTI Policy, 2017, which was issued by the Ministry of Coal on 25.03.2019. All the States and Union Territories, including the State of Bihar, are eligible under SHAKTI policy, subject to terms and conditions mentioned in the policy. 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 Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) to be concluded in future against bids invited by DISCOMS have also been made eligible for linkage coal supply.
- B (i) The Coal India Limited (CIL)/the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) may grant coal linkages to State/Central Gencos/Joint Ventures at notified price on the recommendations of the Ministry of Power.
- B (ii) Linkages to Independent Power Producers (IPPs), having Long Term PPAs based on domestic coal, where IPPs, participating in auction, will bid for discount on the tariff (in paise/unit). The 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 bench marking 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. The 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 authorized 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 bidding under the guidelines for determination of tariff, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Power.

B(vii) The Ministry of Coal, in consultation with the 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 savings to the consumers.

B (viii) (a) Power plants with no PPAs 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 the 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) is 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 the following capacities have been granted under various Para of the policy:

- A(i): Clearance has been given for signing of FSA for 10 power plants with a total capacity of 6,550 MW.
- B(i): 20 Thermal Power Plants (TPPs) have been granted linkage for a total capacity of 23,360 MW.
- B(ii): First round of linkage auction under B(ii) of SHAKTI policy was conducted in September, 2017, whereby 27.18 Million Tonne (MT) of annual coal linkage was booked by ten successful bidders for about 9,045 MW capacity. Second round of B (ii) auction has been concluded by CIL on 24.05.2019. During this second round quantity of 2.97 MT of annual linkage has been booked by eight bidders for about 874.9 MW capacity.
- B(iv): Coal linkage granted from CIL for the States of Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for a capacity of 4000 MW, 1600 MW and 2640 MW respectively.
- B(v): Coal linkage granted from CIL for a capacity of 2500 MW.

#### **Exploration of coal**

2248. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological Survey of India (GSI), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) has undertaken any coal exploration activities during the last five years;

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

(c) whether Government has decided to reduce production of coal in view of the adverse impact it makes on the ecology and climate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected.

(c) and (d) Coal mines are operated after obtaining Environment Clearance based on Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) and mitigation measures as contained in the Environment Management Plan (EMP) following the EIA. These are vetted by experts, and coal mines are operated as per the conditions/restrictions laid down in the Environment Clearance. For energy security of the country, enhancing coal production is envisaged.

#### **Indian soldiers martyred on Indo-Pak border**

2249. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Indian soldiers martyred on the Indo-Pak border in frequent terrorist attacks in the last three years;
- (b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) time by which the terrorists would be flushed out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of Indian Army soldiers martyred on the India Pakistan border (LOC) due to terrorist attacks during the last three years are as under:

Year	Fatal casualties suffered by Army personnel due to terrorist attacks (tactical actions)
2016	06
2017	13
2018	12

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

#### **Preparedness for handling tourists on Siachen Glacier**

2250. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the preparedness of Ministry to manage the tourists who visit Siachen Glacier; and

- (b) the reasons for opening Siachen Glacier for tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Selected areas are being identified on case to case basis after due consideration of operational, security and administrative aspects. The number of tourists to be permitted will be considered on case to case basis.

**DRDO's contribution in the development of defence equipments**

†2251. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the contribution of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) in the development and upgradation of defence equipments of the country during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) develops systems/ equipments for the Armed Forces in various technology domains. Value of systems/ products/ technologies developed by DRDO and inducted into the Services or in the process of induction stands over ₹ 2.75 lakh Cr. This figure does not include Strategic Systems.

Out of which a total of 45 different systems/ equipments worth over ₹ 1,18,882.6 Cr designed and developed by DRDO, have been approved for induction into the Services during the last five years. These systems include various types of platforms, Sonars, Radars, Software Defined Radios, Missile Systems, Gun Systems, Munitions, Bridging equipment etc.

**Defence purchases from Israel**

2252. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the Defence purchases from Israel in the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, based on operational requirements of the Armed Forces to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness and to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges.

During last five financial years (2014-15 to 2018-19), 93 contracts have been placed on foreign vendors out of which 18 contracts have been signed with Israel for capital procurement of defence equipment for the Indian Armed Forces.

**Army personnel serving in UN peacekeeping operations**

2253. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of army personnel currently deployed in the United Nations Peacekeeping operations;
- (b) the number of casualties of Indian personnel reported from such operations during the last five years; and
- (c) the details of welfare schemes in operation for the forces from the country serving in UN Peacekeeping missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) 6026 army personnel are currently serving in the United Nations (UN) Peacekeeping operations.

(b) During the last five years, 10 Indian personnel have laid down their lives while serving in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

(c) The personnel serving in the UN Peacekeeping Operations are eligible for the welfare schemes applicable to the personnel from their respective parent force. The Indian Personnel, during their period of deputation in the UN Peacekeeping Operations are entitled to Overseas Allowance, Daily Sustenance Allowance and Recreational Leave Allowance by the United Nations. Besides, all Indian Personnel serving in the UN Peacekeeping Operations are provided UN Leave, compensation in case of death/disability during their period of deployment.

**Sainik schools for girls**

2254. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to open Sainik schools for girls;

- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the budget allocated for the same;
- (c) whether there is a decline in standard, if so, the reasons for decline in standard of education in these schools; and
- (d) the steps taken to improve the standard of emoluments provided to the teaching and non-teaching staff of Sainik schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Pilot Project for admission of girl children along with boys in Sainik School, Chhingchhip (Mizoram) was started-in the academic session 2018-19. After its success, the Government has decided to implement admission of girl children in other Sainik Schools. The admission of girl children in 05 Sainik Schools viz Kalikiri (Andhra Pradesh), Kodagu (Karnataka), Ghorakhal (Uttarakhand), Chandrapur (Maharashtra) and Bijapur. (Karnataka) has been approved for admission for the academic session 2020-21.

(c) Sainik Schools have proven their utility by providing a large number of cadets joining the National Defence Academy/Indian Naval Academy/Officers Training Academy etc.

(d) The recommendations of Seventh Central Pay Commission have been implemented in all Sainik Schools. Further, regular in-service programmes are conducted to the teaching staff to keep them abreast with the evolving educational requirements.

#### **Modernisation and self-sufficiency in defence sector**

2255. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to spend approx. USD 130 billion in the next five to seven years to modernise the armed forces and bolster their combat capabilities;
- (b) if so, the steps taken/policies formulated by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in the defence sector; and
- (c) whether there is a decline in defence import in the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Modernisation of the Armed Forces is a systematic process undertaken through a Fifteen years Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP), Five Years Services Capital Acquisition Plan (SCAP) and the Annual Acquisition Plan (AAP). The

modernisation process aims at keeping the Indian Armed Forces in a state of operational readiness and optimally equipped with modern weapon systems. The budget allocation for modernisation of defence equipment is utilized to meet the urgent operational requirements of the Defence Forces and for acquisitions of contemporary systems based on the planned priorities of the Defence Forces.

(b) and (c) Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenisation and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) accords the highest priority to Buy Indian (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM). The 'Make' procedure has been simplified with provisions for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of ₹10 crores (government funded) and ₹ 3 crores (Industry funded) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and with provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology transfer partners. Government has also promulgated the policy on Strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector to encourage broader participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment.

During last five financial years (2014-15 to 2018-19), 164 contracts worth about ₹ 1,49,259.07 crore have been signed with Indian vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces.

#### **India's defence expenditure**

†2256. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large part of defence budget is spent on import of defence equipments;

(b) if so, the percentage of total budget which has been spent on the purchase of defence ordnance during the last three years; and

(c) the efforts, being made to manufacture these weapons indigenously so that foreign currency remains intact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors, based on operational requirements

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of the Armed Forces, the availability or capacity to produce the equipment in India and abroad in order to keep the Armed Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges. During last three financial years (2016-17 to 2018-19), 149 capital acquisition contracts have been concluded, out of which 58 contracts worth about ₹ 1,38,727.16 crores and 91 contracts worth about ₹ 76,955.73 crores have been placed on foreign vendors and Indian vendors respectively for procurement of defence equipment for the Indian Armed Forces.

(c) Government is pursuing initiatives to achieve higher levels of indigenisation and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country. These measures include according priority and preference to procurement from Indian vendors and liberalization of the licensing regime. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) accords the highest priority to Buy Indian (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM). The 'Make' procedure has been simplified with provision for earmarking projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 crores (Government funded) and ₹ 3 crores (Industry funded) for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs); and with provisions for involving private industry as production agencies and technology transfer partners. Government has also promulgated the policy on Strategic Partnership in the Defence Sector to encourage broader participation of the private sector in manufacture of major defence platforms and equipment.

#### **Use of honeytrap by ISI**

†2257. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) has made/is making efforts to use honey trap as a tool in order to trap Indian officers;
- (b) the response of Government thereto; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard in order to prevent Pakistan from gaining any access to the intelligence inputs from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Inimical agencies have been making efforts to honeytrap Indian officers in Armed Forces.

(b) and (c) Service personnel and their families are regularly sensitized on the use

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of honeytraps as a *modus operandi* by foreign intelligence operatives. Advisories have been issued to all Concerned for compliance and directives have been issued to take stern action against defaulters under the "zero tolerance policy". Special attention is also paid to new entrants in training institutes. Simultaneously, regular intelligence liaison with other agencies is maintained to detect such attempts. In addition, security measures to safeguard classified documents/information are in place and updated regularly to counter emerging perspective threats.

**Encroached defence land in the country**

2258. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there are around 9,700 acres of defence land which is under encroachment across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has conceived any plan to retrieve/regain the substantial portion of land in a time-bound manner;
- (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) and (b) Yes, Sir. As on 31.12.2018, 9622.807 acres of defence land has been reported to be encroached in the country.

(c) to (e) Detection, prevention and removal of encroachment is a continuous exercise. The Government has taken the following steps to check encroachments:

- (i) Respective user Services who manage Defence land are responsible for its protection, removal of encroachments and planning for its land use.
- (ii) Strengthening of Defence land management by way of computerisation and digitisation of land records; Survey, demarcation and verification of Defence lands and land Audit.
- (iii) Regular inspection of sites under respective jurisdiction is conducted by the CEO/DEO/Station Commander as the case may be.
- (iv) Issue of detailed instructions by the Government emphasising the need for ensuring vigilance, detection and prevention of new encroachments.
- (v) Removal of encroachments on Defence land under the provisions of Public

Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 as well as under the Cantonment Act, 2006.

**Afforestation measures under CAMPA**

2259. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) details of total area under forest cover in the country year on year for the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the afforestation measures carried out by the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA); and

(c) details of funds collected and spent by CAMPA for afforestation activities for aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Assessment of forest cover of the country is carried out biennially by the Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR) accordingly. As per ISFR-2017, the total forest and tree cover in the country is 8, 02,088 square kilometres (sq.km.) (forest cover 7, 08,273 sq.km., tree cover 93,815 sq.km.) which is 24.39% of the geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 8,021 sq.km. (forest cover 6,778 sq.km., tree cover 1,243 sq.km.) of total forest and tree cover compared to that of ISFR-2015. The comparative details of State/UT wise forest cover as per ISFR-2015 and 2017 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per the provisions of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018, the activities that are taken up from the CAMPA Funds include compensatory afforestation, Catchment Area Treatment, artificial regeneration, aided natural regeneration etc. Details of the compensatory levies received by Ad-hoc CAMPA during the last five years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Details of the funds disbursed by Ad-hoc CAMPA to the States/UTs during the last , five years for carrying out various activities are given in Statement-III (*See below*). Funds to the tune of ₹47436 crore have also been disbursed from the National Fund to the State Funds in August, 2019. The details are given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

During the last five years plantation of more than 12,60,00,000 trees has been stipulated from compensatory afforestation funds. State/UT wise details of land brought under CA during the last five years are given in Statement-V.

**Statement-I***Comparative details of forest and tree Cover State/UT wise as per ISFR 2017*

(Area in square Kilometre)									
Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	Geographical Area	ISFR-2015 (update)			ISFR-2017			Difference
			Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Total Forest and Tree Cover	Forest Cover	Tree Cover	Total Forest and Tree Cover	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	162968	26006	3965	29971	28147	3753	31900	1929
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83743	67154	761	67915	66964	807	67771	-144
3.	Assam	78438	27538	1613	29151	28105	1496	29601	450
4.	Bihar	94163	7254	2182	9436	7299	2263	9562	126
5.	Chhattisgarh	135192	55559	3629	59188	55547	3833	59380	192
6.	Delhi	1483	188.77	111	299.77	192.41	113	305.41	5.64
7.	Goa	3702	2210	325	2535	2229	323	2552	17
8.	Gujarat	196244	14710	7914	22624	14757	8024	22781	157
9.	Haryana	44212	1580	1355	2935	1588	1415	3003	68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	148
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55673	14707	757	15464	15100	822	15922	458	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22988	8354	31342	23241	7815	31056	-286	
12.	Jharkhand	79716	23524	2783	26307	23553	2922	26475	168	
13.	Karnataka	191791	36449	5552	42001	37550	5713	43263	1262	
14.	Kerala	38852	19278	2951	22229	20321	2959	23280	1051	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	308252	77426	7773	85199	77414	8073	85487	288	
16.	Maharashtra	307713	50699	9558	60257	50682	9831	60513	256	
17.	Manipur	22327	17083	243	17326	17346	220	17566	240	
18.	Meghalaya	22429	17262	710	17972	17146	657	17803	-169	
19.	Mizoram	21081	18717	535	19252	18186	467	18653	-599	
20.	Nagaland	16579	12939	381	13320	12489	379	12868	-452	Unstarred Questions
21.	Odisha	155707	50460	3986	54446	51345	3993	55338	892	
22.	Punjab	50362	1771	1544	3315	1837	1622	3459	144	
23.	Rajasthan	342239	16106	8269	24375	16572	8266	24838	463	
24.	Sikkim	7096	3353	35	3388	3344	35	3379	-9	
25.	Tamil Nadu	130060	26208	4505	30713	26281	4671	30952	239	



26.	Telangana	112077	19854	2549	22403	20419	2669	23088	685
27.	Tripura	10486	7890	233	8123	7726	215	7941	-182
28.	Uttar Pradesh	240928	14401	7044	21445	14679	7442	22121	676
29.	Uttarakhand	53483	24272	752	25024	24295	767	25062	38
30.	West Bengal	88752	16826	2088	18914	16847	2136	18983	69
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6751	37	6788	6742	35	6777	-11
32.	Chandigarh	114	21.66	9	30.66	21.56	10	31.56	0.9
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	206	28	234	207	30	237	3
34.	Daman and Diu	111	19.61	10	29.61	20.49	10	30.49	0.88
35.	Lakshadweep	30	27.06	4	31.06	27.1	2	29.1	-1.96
36.	Puducherry	490	56.95	27	83.95	53.67	27	80.67	-3.28
TOTAL		3287469	701495	92572	794067	708273	93815	802088	8021

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 149

**Statement-II**

*Funds received by Ad-hoc CAMPA (in rupees)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (upto 07.02.2019)	2019-20 (08.02.2019 to 31.10.2019)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-9925667551*	121810905	171051811.0	675209481.0	3690494771.0	1210453180.0		
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3789491	25011178	6935289.0	8787363.0	39306973.0	131819505.0		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	425672919	1183329505	2221556906.0	834345709.0	303765213.0	6462626754.0		
4.	Assam	24463121	103308448	1937986056.0	405275534.0	976831245.0	1121253629.0		
5.	Bihar	179368547.5	727096084.5	279728626.0	463430933.0	294134002.0	315976836.0		
6.	Chandigarh	4186982	259604	105933.0	0	2769705.0	0		
7.	Chhattisgarh	4730653955	3459206236	4773852692.0	5873342059.0	2272425509.0	1704532901.40		
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20414266	129411	2543169.0	17638567.0	23122224.0	6600929.0		
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	12007982.0		

150 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

10.	Delhi	296560917	861456	99666.0	39512083.0	293519972.0	106171203.0
11.	Goa	218570	1950077	123737053.0	8348518.0	1515389.0	0
12.	Gujarat	656533043	967933118	1941460105.0	1441039225.0	1549766928.0	1567240448.0
13.	Haryana	1257866645	1593205964	1375897209.0	1160023117.0	2333552890.0	1185274515.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	452988853	291264918	292763220.0	849169838.0	1368371933.0	843125365.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1993500000	0	1029800000.0	2487000000.0	1464500000.0	0
16.	Jharkhand	2886404100	4745969308	1745297544.0	1162528372.0	5731539977.0	4608911128.0
17.	Karnataka	561561007.8	283633115	1804149582.0	513830672.0	560602524.0	521024263.0
18.	Kerala	272974180	2082259	5643088.0	9568546.0	59620.0	42824744.0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4789807763	2316728276	4278241204.0	5533817289.0	6625150475.0	5541201622.0
20.	Maharashtra	2427518230	2393182147	1647921383.0	2246069131.0	4774621015.0	1959879619.0
21.	Manipur	1396911177	7726259	41332978.0	159295560.0	328131121.0	37778800.0
22.	Meghalaya	7447431	71042798	18363450.0	6206610.0	15164430.0	5002139.0

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	152
23.	Mizoram	56838662	30006004	2594978.0	2735723.0	1568615865.0	46550480.0			Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
24.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0			
25.	Odisha	3124105451	3964451044	4217684330.0	3817330362.0	3891789724.0	2718207246.0			
26.	Punjab	1014306795	860479765.1	693456157.0	917764990.0	1470804575.0	227977957.0			
27.	Rajasthan	524713817	1322633356	4317530122.0	1119241139.0	413086805.0	440401731.0			
28.	Sikkim	120967985	199412350	109270140.0	564074554.0	434434089.0	113343508.0			
29.	Tamil Nadu	27557480	123646253	17269370.0	14121920.0	130940455.0	51639809.0			
30.	Telangana	11662742168	2488052170	3236646754.0	8168752689.0	5763179327.0	732847226.0			
31.	Tripura	298754998	143277157	145281867.0	74880513.0	309818952.0	395054737.0			
32.	Uttar Pradesh	1915121734	891313280.3	2745674631.0	1710712197.0	1956406270.0	491725129.0			
33.	Uttarakhand	953011694	1409983024	1373796505.0	2330292091.0	1760818781.0	1240747321.0			Unstarred Questions
34.	West Bengal	221077022	188083229	326130376.0	13589525.0	349100493.0	723078021.0			
TOTAL		32382371454	29917068698.9	40883802194.0	42627934310.0	50698341252.0	34565278727.40			

\* An amount of ₹1944532839.0 was credited into the account of Andhra Pradesh during 2014-15. However, an amount of ₹ 11120200390.0 was transferred to Telangana from the cumulative account of Andhra Pradesh on account of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh.

**Statement-III***Funds disbursed by Ad-hoc CAMPA (in Rupees)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,30,49,000.0	1,00,00,000.0	-	1,33,00,000.0	1,56,00,000.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,35,00,00,000.0	85,00,00,000.0	89,00,00,000.0	97,00,00,000.0	1,04,47,00,000.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	47,50,00,000.0	62,00,00,000.0	1,50,00,00,000.0	-	3,54,15,00,000.0
4.	Assam	-	-	30,00,00,000.0	70,00,00,000.0	45,84,00,000.0
5.	Bihar	9,00,00,000.0	34,14,00,000.0	33,00,00,000.0	30,31,00,000.0	46,61,90,000.0
6.	Chandigarh	19,82,000.0	2,11,79,000.0	1,00,00,000.0	1,13,00,000.0	1,27,00,000.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,93,00,00,000.0	2,39,00,00,000.0	2,80,00,00,000.0	-	-
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	4,00,00,000.0	3,91,00,000.0	4,00,00,000.0	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	65,00,00,000.0	33,00,00,000.0	99,00,00,000.0	27,00,00,000.0	2,12,66,00,000.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Haryana	23,00,00,000.0	64,00,00,000.0	18,00,00,000.0	80,00,00,000.0	1,44,20,00,000.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,01,00,00,000.0	85,47,00,000.0	1,50,62,00,000.0	1,20,00,00,000.0	1,32,52,00,000.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	34,00,00,000.0	31,00,00,000.0	1,02,00,00,000.0	69,00,00,000.0	-
16.	Jharkhand	1,75,00,00,000.0	1,41,00,00,000.0	1,49,00,00,000.0	2,34,00,00,000.0	2,86,25,00,000.0
17.	Karnataka	65,00,00,000.0	60,00,00,000.0	85,12,00,000.0	86,00,00,000.0	1,01,40,00,000.0
18.	Kerala	4,53,97,000.0	-	-	8,00,00,000.0	14,61,00,000.0
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	89,50,00,000.0	2,13,00,00,000.0	1,40,00,00,000.0	2,00,00,00,000.0	2,68,76,00,000.0
21.	Maharashtra	1,48,00,00,000.0	1,55,00,00,000.0	2,05,00,00,000.0	1,99,00,00,000.0	2,25,00,00,000.0
22.	Manipur	8,27,00,000.0	25,00,00,000.0	15,00,00,000.0	29,50,00,000.0	24,85,00,000.0
23.	Meghalaya	-	16,56,00,000.0	-	7,00,00,000.0	-
24.	Mizoram	6,80,00,000.0	10,00,00,000.0	7,73,00,000.0	6,85,00,000.0	8,30,00,000.0
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	1,80,00,00,000.0	3,22,00,00,000.0	4,26,00,00,000.0	5,09,00,00,000.0	5,54,00,00,000.0
27.	Pudducherry					

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

28.	Punjab	41,00,00,000.0	49,00,00,000.0	66,00,00,000.0	64,00,00,000.0	79,20,00,000.0
29.	Rajasthan	74,00,00,000.0	48,00,00,000.0	1,48,06,00,000.0	1,79,00,00,000.0	1,82,03,00,000.0
30.	Sikkim	13,70,00,000.0	11,00,00,000.0	9,00,00,000.0	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu		3,52,00,000.0	9,00,00,000.0	12,68,00,000.0	7,00,00,000.0
32.	Telangana	35,00,00,000.0	76,00,00,000.0	1,17,00,00,000.0	1,27,00,00,000.0	2,37,38,00,000.0
33.	Tripura	8,00,00,000.0	11,00,00,000.0	12,00,00,000.0	7,10,00,000.0	16,70,00,000.0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	44,91,18,400.0	1,77,00,00,000.0	97,00,00,000.0	1,44,00,00,000.0	1,50,60,00,000.0
35.	Uttarakhand	68,00,00,000.0	1,64,00,00,000.0	1,70,71,00,000.0	96,00,00,000.0	3,03,00,00,000.0
36.	West Bengal	-	-	21,00,00,000.0	-	21,22,00,000.0
TOTAL		15,75,72,46,400.0	21,22,71,79,000.0	26,34,24,00,000.0	24,04,90,00,000.0	35,23,58,90,000.0

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

***Statement-IV****Funds disbursed to the States by National Authority in August 2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Funds disbursed (in crore Rupees)
1.	Odisha	5933.98
2.	Chhattisgarh	5791.70
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5196.69
4.	Jharkhand	4158.02
5.	Maharashtra	3844.24
6.	Telangana	3110.38
7.	Uttarakhand	2675.09
8.	Uttar Pradesh	1819.63
9.	Rajasthan	1748.26
10.	Andhra Pradesh	1734.81
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1660.72
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1588.72
13.	Gujarat	1484.60
14.	Karnataka	1350.37
15.	Haryana	1282.65
16.	Punjab	1040.84
17.	Assam	560.81
18.	Bihar	522.95
19.	Sikkim	392.36
20.	Manipur	309.76
21.	Goa	238.16
22.	West Bengal	236.48
23.	Mizoram	212.98
24.	Tripura	183.65
25.	Meghalaya	163.31
26.	Tamil Nadu	113.42
27.	Kerala	81.59
TOTAL		47436.18



*Written Answers to*

[9 December, 2019]

## Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	158
10.	Delhi	19.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.22	0.00	54.12	0.00	Written Answers to  [RAJYASABHA]
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.09	0.00	
12.	Gujarat	248.15	691.89	120.82	737.57	2.16	604.73	12.75	271.97	1064.93	244.96	1448.81	2551.12	
13.	Haryana	0.00	184.59	0.00	924.64	0.00	480.43	0.00	676.97	7.90	1026.15	7.90	3292.78	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	719.10	60.29	630.49	0.00	253.86	0.00	709.92	41.47	1470.92	101.76	3784.29	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	48.00	4.53	508.22	3.67	128.93	298.53	105.41	143.07	2277.54	449.80	3068.11	
17.	Karnataka	16.40	118.012	232.44	24.04	95.20	337.51	261.77	77.98	106.48	2.27	712.28	559.81	
18.	Kerala	4.93	0.00	1.96	18.00	0.00	8.80	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	7.39	26.80	
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1073.86	2093.90	1224.71	779.89	584.68	256.89	419.24	1658.71	1559.30	9859.65	4861.78	14649.03	Unstarred Questions
21.	Maharashtra	472.16	1596.65	799.65	890.03	1245.09	386.68	817.15	551.89	571.30	1690.16	3905.37	5115.42	
22.	Manipur	0.00	625.40	0.00	150.10	0.00	380.49	0.00	2266.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	3422.24	
23.	Meghalaya	138.11	0.00	0.00	12.36	4.82	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.74	142.93	30.60	
24.	Mizoram	0.00	169.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	0.00	18.78	17.50	0.00	17.50	192.39	

25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	2436.70	3726.92	424.96	658.00	78.65	433.06	1183.23	1589.88	2300.32	5540.12	6423.86	11947.98
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	0.00	553.65	0.00	357.64	0.00	149.56	46.54	1424.42	4.93	1272.91	51.47	3758.18
29.	Rajasthan	228.76	2801.00	0.00	1973.99	2172.01	16.57	0.00	334.32	266.40	252.99	2667.17	5378.88
30.	Sikkim	6.06	0.00	0.00	108.22	0.00	45.55	0.00	117.71	0.00	51.64	6.06	323.12
31.	Tamil Nadu	43.92	27.10	0.00	64.38	0.00	19.84	0.00	0.00	13.86	20.00	57.78	131.32
32.	Telangana	161.38	0.00	1941.76	3.34	106.00	10.06	3951.57	2055.00	1978.32	1919.08	8139.02	3987.48
33.	Tripura	23.07	3.23	0.00	469.53	0.00	28.22	0.00	84.01	1.00	15.36	24.07	600.35
34.	Uttar Pradesh	67.30	998.37	0.00	690.28	0.00	340.10	0.00	76.33	167.18	922.64	234.48	3027.73
35.	Uttarakhand	365.06	278.75	827.07	2760.06	273.08	0.00	2273.95	0.00	768.53	606.66	4507.69	3645.46
36.	West Bengal	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.49	249.74	0.00	38.20	0.00	56.06	49.06	344.00
GRAND TOTAL		6080.94	16791.02	7450.45	17015.43	4717.32	6583.82	9489.33	17509.14	9504.32	30990.29	37242.36	88889.71

\*NFL Non Forest land.

\*\*DFL Degretered Forest land (*i.e.* Forest land having < 40% crown density on per ISFR).

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

**Steps to reduce air pollution**

2260. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of projects/steps taken up in last five years to reduce air pollution in the country;
- (b) the details of projects/steps taken, especially in the tier 1 and tier 2 cities which are most polluted;
- (c) the budget allocated to ensure reduction in air pollution in last five years, year-wise and project-wise; and
- (d) the budget spent to ensure reduction in air pollution in last five years, year-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The Government has taken several steps to combat air pollution in the country, which inter alia, includes the following:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.)
- Launching of National Air Quality index
- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards
- Notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules
- 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.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate
- Issuance of directions under Section 18(l)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control

of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for controlling air pollution

- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries
- Notification of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR
- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR
- Organization of clean air campaigns, etc.

Further, Central Pollution Control Board along with State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees are monitoring ambient air quality at 793 locations covering 344 cities/towns in 28 States and 7 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP-manual). State-wise details of funds released to various Monitoring Agencies during last five years for ambient air quality monitoring as operational and maintenance cost under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP) is given in Statement (*See* below).

The Central Government also launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy to tackle the air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 % to 30 % reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. Under NCAP, 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 - 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. The city specific Action Plans which *inter alia* includes measures for strengthening the monitoring network, reducing vehicular/industrial emissions, increasing public awareness etc. have been prepared and approved for ground implementation for all 102 non-attainment cities. For the cities with million plus population and PM<sub>10</sub>>90µg/m<sup>3</sup>, MoEF&CC has earmarked ₹10 Crores in the current year. For the cities with population, less than 5 lakhs, funds of ₹10 lakhs per city has been allocated and for cities with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs, ₹20 lakhs per city has been allocated.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds released to various monitoring agencies during last five years for ambient air quality monitoring*

Sl. No.	Name of Monitoring Agency	Funds released under NAMP for operation & maintenance in different financial years (Amount in ₹)				
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh SPCB	7666250	-	-	27555500	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB	-	-	-	4109334	1472000
3.	Assam SPCB	7842500	-	-	35912000	17762667
4.	Bihar SPCB	-	-	-	2216665	-
5.	Chandigarh PCC	-	-	4113833	3253333	1952000
6.	Chattisgarh ECB	-	15262.50	-	4465333	-
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli PCC and Daman and Diu PCC	-	-	-	3492333	3461333
8.	Gujarat SPCB	-	-	-	-	-

9.	Goa SPCB	7125000	7789333	-	24410667	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh SEP & PCB	-	10128333	-	29309334	13933334
11.	Jammu and Kashmir SPCB	-	-	-	4528000	1936000
12.	Jharkhand SPCB	-	-	-	14893167	-
13.	Karnataka SPCB	354167	6749583	-	21134667	-
14.	Kerala SPCB	6474167	-	-	22320000	-
15.	Madhya Pradesh SPCB	-	-	7984417	13566666	11577333
16.	Maharashtra SPCB	-	-	16316919	30544001	11270667
17.	Meghalaya SPCB	-	7845833	-	14485333	3541333
18.	Mizoram SPCB	1765000	5413333	4253333	7346667	4640000
19.	Nagaland SPCB	906667	-	3658667	3061333	1344000
20.	Odisha SPCB	5734583	-	5872500	17080001	-
21.	Punjab SPCB	7795417	-	-	20361083	4565333
22.	Puducherry	-	-	5110333	3432000	2112000
23.	Rajasthan SPCB	-	4218750	-	13434667	-
24.	Sikkim SPCB	-	-	-	6149334	7578667

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Tamil Nadu SPCB	2358333	-	-	16813333	7549333
26.	Telangana SPCB	-	-	-	17985000	-
27.	Tripura SPCB	-	-	-	896000	597333
28.	Uttar Pradesh SPCB	-	7263333	-	31390667	-
29.	Uttarakhand EP&PCB	-	4085833	-	14544000	-
30.	West Bengal SPCB	-	-	-	19439917	-
31.	NEER1	7047000	13612000	22288000	21600000	14040000
32.	IIT Kanpur	3709378	-	-	8040177	1941920
	TOTAL	58778462	6,86,32,581	6,95,98,002	45,77,70,512	11,12,75,253

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



**Environmental clearance for projects in Sikkim**

2261. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the various projects pending with Government for environmental clearance pertaining to State of Sikkim;
- (b) the details of these projects project-wise; and
- (c) since when these projects are pending and time required to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per the available information on PARIVESH, there are no proposals pertaining to the state of Sikkim pending with Government for want of environment clearance.

**Joint Task Force to check smuggling of wildlife**

2262. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India, Nepal and Bhutan are actively considering to have a Joint Task Force for allowing free movement of wildlife across political boundaries and to check smuggling of wildlife across the Kanchenjunga region;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the development came after forest officials and representatives of Non-Governmental Organisations of the three countries visited parts of the Kanchenjunga region and later held a meeting at Siliguri earlier this month; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) As per information received from the State Governments of Sikkim and West Bengal, Wildlife Crime Control Bureau and Project Elephant, MoEF&CC, Govt. of India, the Joint Task Force is not being actively considered.

**Measures to reduce land degradation**

2263. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any action to reduce the land degradation, extreme loss of biodiversity and desertification of land which leads to food insecurity in the country and in the end increase the poverty rate; and

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by Government for this climate crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Sir. Various steps have been taken by the Government of India to reduce land degradation and desertification of land to ensure food security. For example, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has taken up various programmes like the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture which includes interventions such as the Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North-Eastern Region, Rain Fed Area Development, National Agro-Forestry policy and the sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry, National Bamboo Mission, Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojna- Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY) etc.

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (of the Watershed Management Division of the Ministry of Rural Development) was amalgamated as a Watershed Development Component of PMKSY in 2015-16 and an area of about 20.5 million hectares has been developed under completed and ongoing projects. Upto October 2019 an amount of Rs 17751.75 crore has been released to States as Central share for implementation of Watershed Development Project. Between 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto September 2019), total 6,08,384 water harvesting structures were created/rejuvenated, an additional area of 13,47,527 hectares has been brought under protective irrigation, and 27,25,587 farmers have been benefitted during the said period. Under afforestation/horticultural activities 92,000 hectares degraded and rain-fed lands have been covered during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto second quarter).

To conserve our biodiversity and to facilitate and regulate the country's biodiversity the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and the Biological Diversity Rules in 2004 have been enacted. The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) was established in 2003, State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs) were established in 28 States and 52% of Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs) were constituted at local body level. NBA, SBBs and BMCs are vested with functions to preserve our biodiversity as per the provision of the said Act and Rules to ensure food security for our future. "National Biodiversity Mission for Human Wellbeing" has been launched for linking the biodiversity with the well-being of humans.

(b) A number of steps to prevent global warming and combat climate change through various schemes and programs have been taken, like:-

- (i) 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. These eight national missions represent multi-pronged, long-term and integrated strategies for achieving key goals in the context of climate change.'
- (ii) National Mission for a Green India is one of the eight Missions under the NAPCC. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change. The Mission Goals are-
  - (a) To increase forest/tree cover to the extent of 5 million hectares (mha) and improve quality of forest/tree cover on another 5 mha of forest/non-forest lands;
  - (b) To improve/enhance eco-system services like carbon sequestration and storage (in forests and other ecosystems), hydrological services and biodiversity; along with provisioning services like fuel, fodder, and timber and non-timber forest produces (NTFPs); and
  - (c) To increase forest based livelihood income of about 3 million households.

- (iii) Thirty-three States and 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.
- (iv) This Ministry is also implementing the scheme, 'National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change' to support adaptation measures of States/UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change.
- (v) 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<sub>2</sub>eq through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

**Legislation to reduce carbon emission**

2264. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to enact legislation in order to bring down the level of carbon emission to reduce the impact of climate change in the country, particularly in metro cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by Government in this regard; and
- (c) the details of the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No Sir.

(b) Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to address the issues related to climate change. The NAPCC provides the overarching framework for all climate actions. NAPCC comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. These missions outline a number of steps to

simultaneously advance India's development agenda and climate change related-objectives of adaptation and mitigation. 33 States and Union Territories have already prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

(c) Despite having no obligation under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, India announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison to the 2005 level. According to the second Biennial Update Report submitted by Government of India to UNFCCC, India has achieved 21% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2014, thereby achieving its pre-2020 voluntary goal.

#### **Pollution in the country**

2265. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

SHRI MAJEED MEMON:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is one of the top polluted areas of the world; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken by Government to control pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government is aware that several private institutions and universities, while adapting different methodologies, different data set and giving different weightages to the parameters, are ranking the countries. However, the data used for ranking is not validated by proper ground truthing.

(b) The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of pollution across the country which inter-alia includes formulation and implementation of National Clean Air Programme for the country; Comprehensive Action Plan, Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi NCR; monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.); ensuring the stricter norms for reducing industrial emissions; management of Municipal, hazardous, chemical and industrial waste by issuing Regulation on Lead contents in Household and Decorative

Paints Rules, 2016, Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016, Regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Rules, 2018, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016, Notification of E-waste Management Rules, 2016, Notification of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

In reference to water pollution, the steps taken by the Government to check the pollution of water bodies, *inter alia*, include formulation and notification of standards for effluents from industries, operations or processes; enforcing of these standards by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) through consent mechanism and regular monitoring; setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality; installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring systems (OCEMS) to check the discharge of effluent directly into water bodies; promotion of cleaner production processes; installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units; issuance of directions for implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge in certain categories of highly polluting industries; issuance of directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

#### **Testing of BT Brinjal and its plantation**

2266. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the BT brinjal event was identified for the BT brinjal planted in Haryana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the BT brinjal plantation in Pune district, as announced by 'Shetkari Sanghatana' was tested, removed and seed/sapling source was identified; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Government of Haryana and National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources

(NBPGR), the samples collected from Haryana were tested and it was found that the samples were genetically modified. Further tests were conducted to identify the event of the BT Brinjal and it was found to be negative to the events approved for Confined Field Trials for the last 10 years by Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) and Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation (RCGM).

(c) and (d) As per the information received from Government of Maharashtra, the live samples of BT Brinjal plants were sent to the laboratory of Mahatma Phule Agriculture University, Rahuri for testing of BT gene and it was found that there is no evidence of genetically modified gene in the samples.

#### **Warning of IPCC on cyclones**

2267. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has warned about widespread death of marine life and residents of coastal areas and recurring destructive cyclones in the coming periods;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that melting of Himalayan ice and glaciers will also affect renewable supplies of fresh water; and

(c) if so, action taken by Government and time-bound proposal to balance the normal ecosystem of the country and ocean areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the Special Report on 'The Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate' released in September 2019 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), since about 1950; many marine species across various groups have undergone shifts in geographical range and seasonal activities in response to ocean warming, sea ice change and biogeochemical changes, such as oxygen loss, to their habitats. This has resulted in shifts in species composition, abundance and biomass production of ecosystems, from the equator to the poles. However, in some marine ecosystems, species are impacted by both the effects of fishing and climate changes.

The rate of melting varies from glacier to glacier depending on topography and climatic variability of the region. While, the glaciers in the eastern and central part of

Indian Himalaya are continuously retreating, some of the glaciers in the Western part of Himalaya are reported to be stable or advancing.

Studies show that the Himalayan glaciers are experiencing retreat with significant temporal and spatial variability. Changes in glacier extent strongly affect the seasonal availability of freshwater, especially during the summer.

According to modeling studies, temperatures in the upper Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra basins are projected to increase between 1 to 2°C up until 2050, compared to the baseline period (1998- 2007). Under such conditions, the amount of glacier and snow meltwater will decrease, while the amount of rainfall-runoff will increase, for the upper basins of the Ganges and Brahmaputra. Overall, no significant decrease in runoff is projected until at least 2050 for all of the basins.

(c) The Government is implementing the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) with a view to enhancing the ecological sustainability of India's development path and address climate change in all regions of the country. NAPCC comprises, inter alia, of eight National Missions including National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system (NMSHE). NMSHE is aimed at evolving management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the Himalayan glaciers and mountain ecosystem. The mission includes enhanced monitoring of the Himalayan ecosystem through establishment of the monitoring network, promoting community based management, human resource development and strengthening regional cooperation. The Government has prepared guidelines entitled "Governance for Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem", (G-SHE), which has been shared with all the State Governments in the Himalayan region. 33 States and Union Territories including all Himalayan States have also prepared their respective State Action Plan on Climate Change to address the state-specific issues. The Ministry has notified Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 2019 and the Island Protection Zone Notification 2019 to regulate high impact activities on the coast and in maintaining coastal sustainability.

### **Impact of 'Green Good Deeds' on Indian Society**

2268. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any concept of 'Green Good Deeds' to spread environmental awareness amongst the people and get them involved;



- (b) whether this concept has met its logical outcome; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change coordinates a Central Sector Scheme namely 'Environment Education, Awareness and Training' with an objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. Through the National Green Corps programme, which is one of the components of this scheme, about one lakh fifty thousand Ecoclubs have been established in schools/colleges across the country and nearly 35 lakh students are actively involved in the programmes related to environment protection and conservation. The 'Green Good Deeds' initiative is about simple, practical steps that students/teachers/citizens can perform in their day-to-day life towards protection of environment.

(b) and (c) Taking forward the Green Good Deeds initiative, among other activities of the Ecoclubs, the Ecoclubs have been a centre stage for various environment protection and conservation activities like conducting cleanliness drives as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, plantation drives, awareness on waste minimisation, waste segregation, recycling and reuse etc. Various environment awareness programmes are being undertaken by the students like minimizing the use of single-use plastic, celebrating Green Diwali, making of Eco-friendly idols of Ganesh and seed balls, adopting water bodies, beach cleaning, etc.

#### **Cutting of trees**

2269. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of trees cut in the country for development purposes during the last four years, year-wise, State and UT-wise;
- (b) whether it is a fact that States hastily cut trees as was evident in Mumbai recently; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take to ensure that trees are not cut indiscriminately for development and other purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government's Policy is to ensure more trees are planted than removed under different developmental proposals approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In the last four years 94,98,516 number of trees were removed and plantation of more than 10,32,00,000 trees have been stipulated under compensatory afforestation. The year wise details of trees removed and stipulated for plantation are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The trees are removed only when it is absolutely necessary. Moreover, as per the Government policy, more trees are planted than number of trees approved for removal under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Because of this policy, India's forest cover is increasing. As per the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Government of India accords prior permission for change in land use from forest to non-forest. Such permissions are accorded subject to recommendation of the concerned State/UT Government and for unavoidable developmental projects/purposes. While according such permissions, it is ensured that minimum number of trees are removed which are inevitable.

Government's efforts to plant more trees than removed has also been reflected in the assessments in biennial India State of Forest Reports (ISFR) by Forest Survey of India. As per the biennial edition of ISFR of 2017, the forest and tree cover has increased by 8021 sq km as compared to that of ISFR 2015 assessment.

<i>Statement</i>							
Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of trees permitted for removal under the FCA approvals during last four years				Total	Total no. of trees stipulated for plantation during 2015-16 to 2018-19
		2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6385	947	5135	12467	2770
2.	Andhra Pradesh	296819	41633	255039	198597	792088	4603188
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3729	3623	309639	11998	328989	1806069
4.	Assam	118	787	309	117799	119013	385740
5.	Bihar	2045	6332	42274	43244	93895	1874463
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	327330	173033	64747	427352	992462	10782055
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	1000
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	3178	58	0	3236	34224
11.	Goa	0	0	3765	0	3765	40085

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	176
12.	Gujarat	21740	12990	70086	82363	187179	3059890	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Haryana	73536	29221	35825	107148	245730	3116091	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	60484	4168	55370	102139	222161	3166952	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16.	Jharkhand	18285	15748	11907	406929	452869	3469903	
17.	Karnataka	14082	17518	21428	1830	54858	1137683	
18.	Kerala	0	194	0	531	725	29260	
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	163895	259415	368503	326849	1118662	16343055	
21.	Maharashtra	269219	599472	329019	144993	1342703	6951973	
22.	Manipur	5850	3102	120786	0	129738	2796840	Unstarred Questions
23.	Meghalaya	54	317	0	0	371	35418	
24.	Mizoram	0	339	220	189	748	40130	
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26.	Odisha	97869	22218	274703	361544	756334	12208224	

27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	22078	12493	121453	95005	251029	3255986
29.	Rajasthan	13336	205339	324	22917	241916	5016287
30.	Sikkim	4161	885	6387	1358	12791	323122
31.	Tamil Nadu	3945	936	270	819	5970	118080
32.	Telangana	313910	32407	658104	522242	1526663	11965126
33.	Tripura	11741	248	215	120	12324	598124
34.	Uttar Pradesh	70568	95295	81060	29196	276119	2196535
35.	Uttarakhand	31385	14072	69623	21766	136846	7509344
36.	West Bengal	0	170609	1677	4579	176865	391495
GRAND TOTAL		1826179	1731957	2903738	3036642	9498516	103260112

*Written Answers to*

*[9 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions* 177

**Tree census in Bengaluru**

2270. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST), a wing of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education has received any proposal from Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palika (BBMP) for tree census in Bengaluru;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the tree census conducted by IWST in other cities during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for tree census has been received from Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palika (BBMP), Bengaluru. Accordingly, a project proposal entitled "Enumeration and risk assessment of trees in the area under BBMP" was submitted by Institute of Wood Science and Technology (IWST) at the cost ₹ 432.67 lakhs for duration of 3 years to BBMP. The proposal was accepted by BBMP and an amount of ₹ 200.00 lakhs has been released by BBMP for carrying out the work.

(c) IWST has not carried out tree census work in other cities during last five years.

**Effluent treatment norms for pharmaceutical companies**

2271. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a proposal by Indian Drug Manufacturers' Association to change existing effluent treatment norms to exempt bulk drugs manufacturers from fresh approval process, for making changes to product mix at manufacturing facilities;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken/ plans to take any action to change existing norms;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) details and status of report on standards for antibiotic residue in industrial effluents, drafted by Expert Committee constituted by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and time-frame within which these standards will be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) The environmental standards for Pharmaceutical Industry were last issued in 2009. There are increasing concerns on water pollution and thus a need for improving upon the quality of effluents. An Expert Committee, constituted by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), has examined the standards for antibiotic residue (Anti-Microbial Resistance-AMR) in the effluents from such industries for suitable revision of the existing standards.

Pharmaceutical Industries are required to obtain prior Environmental Clearance, under the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006, before commencing operations. However, existing Pharmaceutical Industries that only propose to change their product mix are exempt from seeking a fresh Environmental Clearance, subject to the overall capacity and the pollution load not exceeding the values in the original Environmental Clearance.

#### **Vacancies in the National Green Tribunal**

2272. MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Green Tribunal at present is dealing with a problem of vacancies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether problems are being faced by the zonal and circuit benches due to the vacancies; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to address the problem of vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The selection of eligible and suitable candidates for filling up the vacancies of Judicial and Expert Members of

the National Green Tribunal (NGT) is an ongoing process. The proposal for appointment of Judicial Members is under active consideration of the Government. The Government has recently appointed 2 Expert Members in October, 2019, out of which one Expert Member assumed office at NGT on 1.11.2019. For the 6 vacant posts of Expert Members, fresh applications were recently invited with the last date of receipt of applications being 29.11.2019. The process of filling up of the vacant posts of officers and staff at the Principal Bench at New Delhi, the 4 Zonal Benches at Kolkata, Bhopal, Pune and Chennai is a continuous exercise as suitable candidates against the sanctioned posts are recruited on regular basis and those officers / staff fulfilling the eligibility conditions are promoted to higher grades.

**Environmental clearance for Coast Guard Academy in Azhikkal, Kerala**

2273. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the environmental clearance for the proposed Coast Guard Academy in Azhikkal, Kannur is pending;
- (b) if so, the status of the proposal; and
- (c) the reasons for the delay in giving environmental clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) A proposal for Environment Clearance (EC) and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Clearance was received in the Ministry for Indian Coast Guard Academy Project at Azhikal, Kannur, Kerala. As per CRZ Notification, 2011 the project falls in CRZ-1 area and as per the notification the construction in CRZ-1 area is not permissible, with exemption limited to project of defense organizations, which are of strategic requirement and national importance and cannot be located elsewhere. The detailed examination of the proposal indicated that the said proposal is of national importance but not strategic in nature and can be located elsewhere. Accordingly, the proposal was returned to Indian Coast Guard requesting them to select alternative site conforming to the environment regulations.

**Pending funds for National Mission for Green India**

2274. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:



(a) whether sixty per cent of the Central Government's share out of the revised outlay of ₹ 1622.23 lakh under the National Mission for Green India is pending for release with Government during 2017-18; 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 release of funds depend on the year-wise budgetary allocation. The budget allocation under the National Mission for a Green India was ₹ 47.80 crore for the year 2017-18. The amount allocated for grant-in-aid as Central share during 2017-18 was ₹ 46.30 crore. Out of which ₹ 46.295 crore (99.99% of Central share) was released to seven States namely Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Manipur, Mizoram, Karnataka, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh for implementation of GIM activities during 2017-18.

#### **Van Mahotsava Plantation**

2275. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of saplings planted in the last five years during Van Mahotsava, Statewise;

(b) the details of the types of plants being distributed with special focus on local species; and

(c) the details of nurseries which provide local species for plantation, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Tree plantation is a multi-departmental activity and is carried out under various schemes of different ministries and also taken up cross-sectorally by various Departments, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporate bodies etc. under various Central and State Plan/Non Plan Schemes. To encourage the peoples' participation in plantation activities, the Ministry has also issued instructions to States/ Union Territories to take up plantation/afforestation on special days like during Van Mahotsava, World Environment Day, Wildlife Week etc. and also under Swachch Bharat Mission etc.

Van Mahotsava is an annual tree-planting movement in India which began in year 1950 to create enthusiasm among masses for forest conservation and planting trees. It has gained significant national importance now and is a week-long festival which is celebrated on different days usually during July month.

During these celebrations, saplings of local species of trees yielding different benefits to the people such as providing alternative fuel, increasing food resources, fodder, creating shelter-belts, offering shade and decorative landscapes, reducing drought and to prevent soil erosion, etc. are distributed which are raised from various nurseries established in different locations in the states. The details of plantations carried out during special occasions including Van Mahotsava celebrations and details of nurseries providing local species are not maintained in the ministry. However, compiled statement of saplings distributed/planted and details of nurseries as per the reports received from the states are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of saplings distributed and details of nurseries  
regarding Van Mahotsava plantation*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Saplings planted/distributed for plantation (In lakhs)	Details of nurseries/number of nurseries providing local species for plantation
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	156.58	Plants distributed from nurseries raised in 13 districts of A.P.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	2.81	The saplings are made available from the local nurseries of the respective forest divisions.
3.	Assam	18.85	43
4.	Bihar	0.48	158
5.	Chhattisgarh*	15.54	275
6.	Goa	0.57	20
7.	Gujarat*-	5176.84	458

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana*	12.30	99
9.	Himachal Pradesh*	0.07	14
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.86	163
11.	Jharkhand*	13.57	68
12.	Karnataka*	2245.00	524
13.	Kerala	1.31	105
14.	Maharashtra	5644.00	3253
15.	Manipur	83.15	1450
16.	Meghalaya	0.42	2242
17.	Mizoram	1.12	Saplings are being distributed from nurseries at various levels such as Division, Range, Beat, etc.
18.	Nagaland #	8.43	Nurseries maintained by the forest divisions in their respective divisions.
19.	NCT Delhi #	58.00	14
20.	Odisha #	160.00	39
21.	Punjab	1.61	620
22.	Rajasthan	0.88	393
23.	Sikkim	2.49	89
24.	Telangana #	11359.70	12178
25.	Tripura	5.30	15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	4.45	1416
27.	Uttarakhand #	19.02	811
28.	West Bengal	160.05	114

\* Total number of seedlings distributed/saplings planted during last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19)# Total number of seedlings distributed/saplings planted during last four years (2015-16 to 2018-19) Rest of the States- Total number of seedlings distributed/saplings planted during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19)

**Conservation of Eagle**

†2276. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering conservation of the species of Eagle;
- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps for their conservation; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes Sir. The conservation and protection of wildlife including the species of Eagle in the country is the mandate of the Government of India.

(b) and (c) Steps taken by the Government for conservation of eagle species in the country includes:

1. Two species of Eagle have been listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby, according them highest degree of legal protection from hunting. These species are:
  - i. Osprey or fish eating eagle (Pandion haliaetus)
  - ii. White bellied sea eagle {Haliaetus leucogaster}
2. Legal protection has been provided against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for the above two species.
3. Protected Areas, viz, National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves have been created all over the country as per the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to provide better protection to Wildlife including eagles.
4. Financial and technical assistance is being extended to the State Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz, "Development of Wildlife

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Habitats", 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.

5. India became a signatory to the Raptors MoU of UNEP - Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) in 2016, and has been playing a pivotal role in the Indian Subcontinent for conservation of birds of prey that includes Eagles, Kites, Fish-eagles, Falcons, Buzzards, and Vultures.
6. Ministry issued an advisory to all States/ Union Territories Chief Wildlife Warden, Principal Secretaries of Forest Departments, Ministry of Power, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Central Electricity Authority, Power Grid Corporation of India and States/ Union Territory Electricity Boards for implementation of recommendations of the Task Force constituted by the Ministry for suggesting Eco-friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Power Transmission lines and other Power Transmission Infrastructure on Wildlife. A copy of recommendation of the Task Force is given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Recommendations of the Task Force constituted by Ministry for suggesting Eco-friendly measures to Mitigate Impacts of Power Lines and other Power Transmission Infrastructures on Wildlife:*

- (i) Immediate rectification of sagging transmission lines and cable of existing transmission line in the protected areas by the Electricity Supply Utilities, PGCIL, CEA, and SEBs.
- (ii) Joint inspection of every transmission / distribution line passing through the protected areas or passing through the vicinity of protected Areas (which are frequented by wild animals) by officials of Electricity Department and Forest Department would be undertaken regularly, at least thrice a year once before onset of monsoon and once after monsoon so as to identify potential problem stretches.
- (iii) Forest Department shall inform the concerned power supplier / line owner of the area about every electrical accident occurring in and around forest area involving human/ animals which in turn shall submit an accident report in Form A (Form for reporting electrical accidents) as given in the Intimation

of Electrical Accidents (Form and Time of Service of Notice) Rules, 2005 duly completed in all respects to Electrical Inspector of the Appropriate Government. All electrical accidents should be investigated by Electrical Inspector and suitable measures should be taken as proposed in the investigation report.

- (iv) To prevent death of animals in the forest areas due to electrocution by the distribution lines, the distribution companies shall preferably use ABC (aerial bunched cables) or underground cable. In case of the overhead lines, the clearance above ground of the lower conductor of 11 kV / 33 kV overhead lines should be as per CEA Regulations.
- (v) Rule 59(3) of the CEA (Measures Relating to Safety and Electric Supply) Regulations, 2010 (as Amended) would amend as follows:

In case of laying of transmission lines of 33 kV and below passing through habitated urban or rural areas, any forest area other than National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserve, Community Reserve, Eco-Sensitive Zones around the protected areas and Wildlife Corridors, underground cable or aerial bunched cables or covered conductors shall be used.

Further new Section would be added as Rule 59(4) reading as below: In case of as in case of laying of transmission lines of 33 kV and below passing through protected areas (National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserve, Community Reserve), Eco-Sensitive Zones around the protected areas and wildlife corridors, underground cable should be used. In cases where these areas are aquatic and marine in nature, aerial bunched cables or covered conductors would be used as alternative to the underground cables.

- (vi) Right of Way (RoW) for 11 kV transmission lines can be optimized keeping in view the corridor requirement for the future by adopting suitable alternative of multi-circuit / or multi-voltage lines. Conductors of appropriate size shall be selected considering power flow requirements and other system considerations in consultation with neighboring transmission and generation utilities. For transmission lines of 400 kV or higher voltage class, bundle

conductors (minimum two conductors per phase for 400 kV AC and four conductors per phase for 500 kV DC and 765 kV AC shall be used for satisfactory performance of transmission lines from corona and interference aspects. The conductors may be of type aluminum conductor steel reinforced, all aluminum alloy conductor or other new technology conductors depending on system requirements and should avoid base conductors.

- (vii) The existing transmission lines should be replaced retrospectively with insulated cables / or underground cables on priority basis by Electricity Supply Units, Power Distribution Companies and Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.
- (viii) A sub-committee consisting of one representative from CEA, DIG(FC) and DIG(WL) would examine Right of Way (RoW) requirements for laying of transmission lines in the protected areas.
- (ix) Early planning and rigorous Environmental Impact Assessment are two principal requirements for reducing wildlife mortality due to transmission lines, as well as minimizing the risks of costly power outages. A nationwide strategy should be developed and supported to undertake the long-term planning of electricity grid networks as a priority. Planning should include the use of state-of-the-art wildlife protection equipment, and burying low to medium-voltage transmission lines below ground where feasible.

Burying transmission lines effectively removes the problem of wildlife electrocution. Environmental Impact Assessment is an invaluable tool to inform decision making, helping to ensure that transmission lines are appropriately routed and designed.

- (x) The routing of transmission lines and shifting transmission structures should be done collaboratively, involving the electricity supplier company, government bodies, conservation agencies, land owners and other interested and affected parties, culminating in one or more memoranda of understanding.
- (xi) There is a need to set up reinforced electric poles fitted with spikes to prevent elephants rubbing against them and lifting of sagging overhead power lines. This is yet to be done in many protected areas. Also insulate overhead wires across all elephant habitat and elephant movement zones and remove / dismantle all defunct solar powered fences.

**Receipt of junk at ports of Konkan region**

†2277. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ports in the Konkan region of India are receiving junk from abroad;

(b) if so, the objectives behind it and the benefit to Government from this;

(c) the number of proposals received to bring junk into India during last three years;

(d) the number of proposals Government has rejected during the said time period;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the proposals which have been approved involves dangerous junk, which is a threat to the environment of Indian ports; and

(f) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (f) As per information provided by the Department of Revenue, ports in the Konkan region of India are not receiving junk for disposal from abroad. However, the import of waste for material recovery, reuse, recycling or for re-processing is permitted as per the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 along with regular checks and monitoring of the importing units by Pollution Control Boards. The import of waste or junk for disposal is not permitted in the country. Recently, the Ministry has also prohibited the import of plastic waste/scrap in the country. The list of prohibited waste for import is mentioned in Schedule VI of the rules.

**Cultivation of unapproved varieties of BT Brinjal**

2278. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States, unapproved varieties of genetically modified BT Brinjal are being grown, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) the details of action Government is going to take against those States for such cultivation; and

(c) whether any Field Inspection Committee has been constituted to make on the spot visits, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the information received from Government of Haryana the unapproved Genetically Modified (GM) Brinjal crops were found in the district of Fatehabad. After confirming the presence of GM gene in Brinjal from lab tests, the crops were destroyed and buried deep in the soil.

(c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has requested the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) to constitute the Field Inspection and Scientific Evaluation Committee (FISEC). Accordingly, DBT has constituted the FISEC on 21.06.2019 under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Veluthambi for spot inspection.

#### **Cultivation of Genetically Modified Soyabean**

2279. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the investigation on illegal cultivation of Genetically Modified Soyabean in Gujarat, reported to Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) in the end of 2017;

(b) whether any action has been taken since then; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the information received from the Agriculture Department of Government of Gujarat, on receiving information on illegal cultivation of Herbicide (HT) soyabean at Arvalli district, a joint team has visited the places, drew the samples of soyabean and sent them to notified laboratory for analysis. The test results has been found to be positive in two samples out of three.

(b) and (c) The Government of Gujarat informed that they have registered a First Information Report (FIRNo. 11/285/2017 Dated: 02/11/2017) at Modasa Town Police

station against two Farmers, one Trader and one Seed Producer company for the violation of the Rules for Manufacture, Use, Import-Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organism Engineered Organism or Cell, 1989 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

**Problem of single use plastic in Delhi**

2280. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to address the problem of single use plastic in Delhi;
- (b) the amount allocated and utilised for it during the last two years; and
- (c) the steps Government has taken to address the problems of Ghazipur landfill?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, which *inter alia* regulates manufacture, sale, distribution and use of plastic carry bags including plastic sheets for packaging or wrapping. The use of plastic carry bags, including polyethylene carry bags, with thickness less than 50 microns is prohibited. Further, sachets using plastic material are prohibited for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala.

Further, the Government of the NCT of Delhi had introduced a notification on manufacture, import, storing, selling and transportation of plastic carry bags in 2012. The notification also includes ban on use of plastic cover, plastic sheet, plastic film or plastic tube to pack any book including magazine, invitation card or greeting card etc. However, All India Plastic Industries Association filed a petition in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi seeking stay on the implantation. The Hon'ble High Court stayed the matter & transferred the case to Hon'ble NGT in 2016. The Hon'ble NGT passed an interim order wherein the Tribunal issued order to ban all plastic carry bags below 50u thickness.

(c) Gazipur land-fill sites in Delhi is in operation for more than 20 years. Presently, garbage generation in East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) is approximate 2600-2800 tonne per day (TPD). EDMC has one Waste to Energy Plant at Ghazipur with processing capacity of 1000-1500 tonne per day generating 12 MW of electricity.

Further, to reduce the burden on Ghazipur landfill site EDMC has taken several

measures which *inter alia* include (i) 100% source segregation in three wards (ii) initiated source segregation in other wards (iii) work has been awarded for door to door segregated collection of garbage (iv) 10 decentralized composters with capacity 1 TPD have been installed (v) 2 Bio-Methanation Plants with 5 TPD capacity have been installed (vi) pit composting is being practiced at various locations (vii) other decentralize waste processing facilities have been initiated (viii) Joint Venture with NTPC formed in the ratio 26:74 for establishment for 2000 TPD integrated waste processing facility (ix) Bio-mining at Ghazipur landfill site has been started (x) combustibles collected during the source segregation being sent to waste to energy plant at Ghazipur.

#### **Non-implementation of plastic ban**

2281. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for not implementing the plastic ban;
- (b) the number of times plastic has been banned in India in the last ten years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of fines imposed including year and number of fines levied during the ban period; and
- (d) the details of plans to ensure legitimate implementation of plastic ban?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The Central Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, which *inter alia* regulates manufacture, sale, distribution and use of plastic carry bags including plastic sheets for packaging or wrapping. The use of plastic carry bags, including polyethylene carry bags, with thickness less than 50 microns is prohibited. Further, sachets using plastic material are prohibited for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala.

Many States/UTs through their own notifications have imposed partial or complete prohibition on the use of plastic carry bags/single use plastic. 23 States and 9 UTs have issued notifications/orders introducing regulations pertaining to ban on plastic carry bags and/or other single-use plastic items. The state wise list with respect to banning of plastic is given in Statement (*See below*).

21 States/UTs have imposed fine, issued notices, closure directions to the defaulters & seized the material in their respective State/UT.

**Statement**

*Notification for banning manufacture, use, sale import and handling of single use plastic products  
by 2022(Based on the data submitted Annual reports by SPCBs/PCCs)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Complete or Partial Ban	Date of Gazette or Executive Order	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Complete ban	02.08.2010 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, store, import, distribution, transportation, recycle, sell & use of plastic carry bags.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Not Banned	Not Available	Not Banned.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Complete ban	03.07.2012 (Executive Order)	Complete ban on manufacture, store, import, transportation, sell & use of polythene/plastic carry bags.
4.	Assam	Complete Ban	30.04.2019 (Gazette)	Plastic carry bags, banners, buntings, cups, cling films, flex, flags, plates, sheets (used for spreading on dining tables irrespective of thickness) including the above items made of thermocol and plastic which use plastic micro beads.

5.	Bihar	Complete ban	11.12.2018 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, store, import, transportation, sell & use of plastic carry bags.
6.	Chandigarh	Complete ban	30.07.2008 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, storage, import, sale, use transportation & disposal of plastic carry bags.
7.	Chhattisgarh	Complete ban	24.12.2014 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, store, import, transportation, recycle, sell & use of polythene/ plastic carry bags.
8. & 9.	Daman Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	Complete ban	24-01-2014 & 22.09.2017 (Gazette)	Forbidding the use, sale/ storage of all kinds of plastic bags.
10.	Delhi	Complete ban	23.10.2012 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, import, store, sell & use of plastic products (poly Propylene, non-woven fabric type carry bags), plastic film or plastic tube to pack or cover any book including magazine & invitation/greeting cards.
11.	Goa	Partial ban	16.03.2015	Government imposed ban on Manufacture, stock, import, transportation, recycle, sale & use of plastic (carry bags, cups, forks, paperplates, spoons) in ChorlaGhat area Mandi Wildlife sanctuaries.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	Partial ban	28.06.2011 (Gazette)	Complete ban on plastic products in Gandhi Nagar.
13.	Haryana	Complete ban	20.08.2013 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, stock, import, transportation, recycle, sell & use of plastic (carry bags, cups, forks, paper plates, straws, spoons & containers for the usage of foodstuffs).
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Complete Ban	07-07-2009 & 13-08-2009 (Gazette)	Complete ban on use of Carry bags (irrespective of size), polythene, non-biodegradable material, disposable plastic cups, plates, and glasses
15-16.	Jammu and Kashmir & Ladhak	Complete Ban	18.06.2008 (Gazette)/ Notification dated 26.03.2019	Complete ban on use, store & sell of plastic carry bags & Disposable plates, disposable cups and tumblers, disposable spoons, forks and Knives.
17.	Jharkhand	Complete Ban	17.10.2017 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, import, storage, transport, sell and usage of plastic carry bags in the whole State.
18.	Karnataka	Complete ban	11.03.2016 (Gazette)	State government banned the plastic banners, buntings, carry bags (plastic & compostable), cups, cling films, flex, flags, plates, spoons & sheets made of plastic or Thermocol and microbeads usage in the entire State.

19.	Kerala	Partial ban	22.11.2010 (Executive Order)	Complete ban on plastic carry bags in Thiruvanthapuram, Kannur and Kottayam District during the pilgrimage season.
20.	Lakshadweep	Complete ban	25.01.2019 (Gazette)	Complete ban on use, store & sale of plastic carry bags of all thickness, plastic coated carry bags, plastic flags, plastic sheets/films used for wrapping, plastic sheets used as dining table covers, thermocol cups and plates, plastic coated paper cups and plates, plastic teacups, plastic tumblers, plastic teacups, water pouches/packets/PET plastic water bottles, straws.
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Complete ban	24-05-2017 (Gazette)	Production, Storage, Transportation, sale & use of plastic carry bags.
22.	Maharashtra	Complete Ban	23-03-2018 (Gazette) Amendment 11th April, 2018	Complete ban in the whole State for manufacture, usage, sale storage, transport, and distribution, wholesale & retail, import of the plastic & compostable bags and the disposable products manufactured from plastic & thermocol (polystyrene) - disposable dish/spoon, cups, bowl, container, fork, plates, glasses, straw, non-woven polypropylene bags, cups/pouches.
23.	Manipur	Not Banned	Not Available	Not Banned.

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1	2	3	4	5
24.	Meghalaya	Not Banned	Not Available	Not Banned.
25.	Mizoram	Not Banned	Not Available	Not Banned.
26.	Nagaland	Complete ban	01.01.2004 (Gazette)	Complete ban on use, store & sale of plastic carry bags.
27.	Odisha	Partial ban	29.09.2018 (Executive Order)	Complete ban on use and sale of plastic carry bags, thermocol (polystyrene), dish/spoon, cups, bowl, container, fork, glasses & plates in Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Cuttack, Puri, Rourkela and Sambalpur.
28.	Puducherry	Complete ban	30.07.2019	(i) Polythene/Plastic/Polypropylene carry bags; (ii) Polythene/Plastic/Styrofoam (Thermocol) cups; (iii) Polythene/Plastic/Styrofoam (Thermocol) plates; (iv) Plastic sheet pouches used for cooked food wrapping; (v) Plastic sheets used for spreading on dining table; (vi) Water pouches; (vii) Plastic straw; (viii) Plastic flag.
29.	Punjab	Complete ban	18.02.2016 (Gazette)	Complete ban on Manufacture, stock, distribute, recycle, sale & use of plastic carry bags.
30.	Rajasthan	Complete ban	01.08.2010 (Gazette)	Complete ban on use, store & sale of plastic carry bags.



31.	Sikkim	Complete ban	19.05.2016 (Gazette)	Complete ban on sale & use, storage of disposable items (cups, plates, spoons, containers, etc..) made from Styrofoam.
32.	Tamil Nadu	Complete Ban	01.01.2019 (Gazette)	Complete ban on manufacture, sell, use, storage, Transportation and distribution of "Single-use plastics" <i>i.e.</i> plastic carrybags, flags, sheets using for food wrapping, straws, tea cups, tumblers, water packets and pouches and
33.	Telangana	Not Banned	Not Available	Not Banned.
34.	Tripura	Complete ban	10.03.2015 (Gazette)	Complete ban on Sell, use, storage, Transportation & import of plastic carry bags (including polypropylene, non-woven fabric type) plastic tube to pack or cover any book including magazine and invitation/greeting cards.
35.	Uttar Pradesh	Complete ban	22.12.2015 (Gazette)	Sell, use, Storage, Transportation & import of plastic carry bags (including polypropylene, non-woven fabric type) plastic tube to pack or cover any book including magazine & invitation/greeting cards.
36.	Uttarakhand	Complete Ban	01.01.2017 (Gazette)	Sell, use, storage & Transportation, of plastic carry bags.
37.	West Bengal	Partial ban	11.01.2018 (Executive Order)	Completely banned in religious and historical places.

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**EPR for recycling plastic waste**

2282. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to frame a national framework on Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for recycling of plastic waste by brand owners and plastic producers;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the reasons for the delay in drafting the frame work and the time period within which it will now be framed and implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 which includes the provision of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR). The rules mandate the Producers and Brand Owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producers Responsibility involving the State Urban Development Departments. The Rules further mandates the Producers, Importers and Brand Owners for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging, who introduces such products in the market. The Rules prescribe them to establish a system for collecting back the plastic waste generated due to their products.

In order to improve the compliance of EPR as prescribed in the rules, the Ministry has conducted several meetings with stakeholders including regional consultations conducted in Bangalore Ranchi and Chandigarh. The Ministry takes review of the status of implementation of all the provisions of the rules including EPR and takes correctives action as deem fit.

**Implementation of EPR**

2283. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry maintains any record regarding States that have implemented the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to implement the policy, specifically, collection of single use plastics by the companies; and

(c) whether the States maintain any record and other related details of the companies implementing this policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the State Government or the UT administration shall, for the purpose of the implementation of these rules, including the provision of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR), constitute a State Level Advisory Committee (SLAC) chaired by the Secretary, Department of Urban Development (UD). The Rules prescribe for the registration of the producers or brand owners for EPR with the State/UT Pollution Control Boards/Committees (PCBs/PCCs) and local bodies to submit annual report in the Form V, to the Secretary UD in the State and to the concerned PCBs/PCCs.

Further, the Rules mandate the producers and the brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producers Responsibility involving the State Urban Development Department. Producers, Importers and Brand Owners need to establish a system for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet or pouches or packaging, who introduces such products in the market. The producers/brand owners have to submit the plan of collection to the State/UT Pollution Control Boards (PCBs/PCCs) while applying for Consent to Establish/Operate (CTO/CTE). The State of Maharashtra has issued notification mentioning buy-back mechanism to implement EPR.

Under E-waste (Management) Rules 2016, Producers, Importers and Brand Owners have been given targets to collect and channelize electronic and electrical equipment (EEE) for environmentally sound recycling based on the sale of their end of life EEE products in previous years. 1451 producers have been registered with Central Pollution Control Board for EPR authorisation and 312 recyclers have registered with State/UT Pollution Control Boards/Committee (PCBs/PCCs).

In order to improve the compliance of EPR as prescribed in the rules, the Ministry has held several meetings with stakeholders including regional consultations conducted in Bangalore Ranchi and Chandigarh.

**Implementation of Kasturirangan report**

2284. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of Kasturirangan report regarding Western Ghats;
- (b) whether there is a time-frame by which it would be implemented; and
- (c) whether Government will take into consideration the realities on the ground while implementing the report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Based on the Kasturirangan report (High Level Working Group) and with a view to issue final notification to declare Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESA) of the Western Ghats, this Ministry has issued draft Notification vide S.O. 733 (E) on 10.02.2014, with an eco-sensitive area of 56,825 square kilometres spreading over six States, namely, Goa, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

With persisting demand from the States to reduce/alter the ESA area from the recommendations of the Kasturirangan report, the final Notification could not be issued so far. To continue with the Notification process, the Ministry has republished the draft Notification thrice, vide S.O. 2435 (E) dated 04.09.2015; S.O. 667 (E) dated 27.02.2017 and S.O. 5135 (E) dated 03.10.2018 with same eco-sensitive area. After issuing the latest draft Notification, this Ministry has held stakeholder consultations. The validity of draft notification is 30th March, 2020.

**Death of migratory birds**

2285. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether more than 18,000 migratory birds died recently at Sambhar Lake, Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons for the mysterious deaths of thousands of birds;

(d) whether any team has been sent to find out the cause and if so, details of the preliminary report; and

(e) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to make the atmosphere congenial for migratory birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) Report of deaths of several birds in Sambhar Lake in Rajasthan has been received in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. In order to assess and inquire into the matter regarding deaths of birds in Sambhar lake, Rajasthan, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has constituted a Committee comprising of the Deputy Inspector General of Forests (WL), MoEFCC, Scientist, Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun and Scientist, Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izzatnagar, Bareilly. The Committee had visited the site on 23rd and 24th November 2019 and had detailed discussions with the Rajasthan State Forest Department also. Based on the site visit and discussions, the following are the important findings:

- (i) As per information provided by the State Forest Department during the visit, birds which have been found with infection, are mostly omnivorous and insectivorous. As per the IVRI, the important bird species that have been affected include Northern shovelers, Kentish plovers, common teals, common sandpipers, Ruff, Pied avocets, whistling ducks, common coots. However, Flamingoes, land birds (Crows, Kites, domestic chicken in nearby villages) were not affected.
- (ii) The rescued birds were given parenteral injections of Betamethazone, Neurobion, oxytetracycline and Atropine and also fresh feed and water.
- (iii) The birds responded well to the treatment in 24 to 48 hours depending upon the severity.
- (iv) As per IVRI, based on the epidemiological and laboratory investigations, the cause of mortality in migratory birds is Avian Botulism caused by *Clostridium botulinum*. Several factors like, presence of crustaceans, invertebrates, heavy rains in month of July and August and thereby decrease in salinity level, etc. have been attributed to favouring the growth of *Clostridium botulinum*.

The important steps taken by the Government in this regard include:

- (i) The ailing birds are given first aid treatment at the site and are taken to a rescue centre at Kachroda Forest Nursery, Jaipur District.
- (ii) A small rescue centre has also been established at Nawa in Nagaur.
- (iii) So far, 591 live but ailing birds have been rescued from various sites at Sambhar Lake and treated at Kachroda Nursery Rescue Centre.
- (iv) A soft release facility has been set up for release of birds recovered from ailment.
- (v) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is coordinating with State Forest Department, Scientific institutions/organizations and civil society organizations for management of the issue.

**Empanelment of Environmental Impact Assessment Consultants**

2286. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is creating a national list of empanelled Environmental Impact Assessment Consultants who can undertake environmental impact assessment;
- (b) whether Government has studied the veracity of environmental impact assessment reports currently being presented;
- (c) whether Government is undertaking steps to improve the quality of environmental assessment reporting;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) whether Government has examined the fact that present system of consultants leads to a conflict of interest and whether the conflict of interest has any impact on the quality of the reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry has prepared a scheme for accreditation of consultants for conducting Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Studies through an independent organization National Accreditation Board for

Education and Training under Quality Council of India (QCI-NABET). The scheme ensures the selection of eligible organisations and functional area experts, EIA co-ordinators who can carry out EIA studies. At present, 165 Consultant Organizations have been accredited under this Scheme.

(b) to (d) The EIA study reports are examined and appraised by the sector specific Expert Appraisal Committees (EAC) constituted by the Ministry under Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. The EACs comprise of professionals and experts with expertise and experience in diverse fields. The EAC ensures the veracity of the environmental impact assessment reports and suggests suitable mitigation measures. In case of plagiarism and false data presentation in the EIA reports, EAC recommends the Ministry to take action against the Consultants. The Ministry has a stringent mechanism to deal with such cases such as issuing show-cause notice, seeking corrective action plan, withholding the accreditation certificate and debarring the consultants from conducting EIA studies.

(e) The present Scheme ensures the quality of EIA reports generated through Consultants and that there is no conflict of interest involved as these Consultant Organisations are required to follow the Quality Management System under ISO 9001 standards. Further, Accreditation Certificate to the Consultant Organisations is renewed every three years, only after conducting re-assessment Audit by NABET. In addition, surveillance audit is conducted after 18 months from the date of accreditation to evaluate the quality and performance of the Consultants.

#### **Adaptation and mitigation of climate change**

2287. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated costs of adaptation and mitigation of climate change to be incurred by the country to meet the 2 degree Celsius target under the 2015 Paris Agreement until 2030;

(b) the sources and amount of funding identified by Government, including direct finance, private investment and foreign assistance, to meet these costs;

(c) the list of Centrally sponsored schemes and Central sector schemes that have climate change components; and

(d) the details of these components, specifically whether they are focused on adaptation or mitigation measures, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under the Paris Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 2nd October 2015, communicating eight targets for the period 2021-2030. In the NDC it has been conveyed that as per a preliminary estimate, at least US \$2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices) will be required for meeting India's climate change actions by 2030, which is expected to evolve over time.

The sources of climate finance include, *inter alia*, finance from domestic resources; channels of international finance under UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement i.e. Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Adaptation Fund; finance through international financial institutions, bilateral arrangements, etc. India's climate actions have so far been largely financed from domestic resources.

The Paris Agreement is for Post 2020. Given the rapid pace of changing technologies and innovation, the source-wise assessment and quantification of climate finance requirement is not feasible at this stage.

(c) and (d) This Ministry is implementing the following schemes related to climate change:

- (i) National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change (NAFCC), a Central Sector Scheme, to support adaptation measures in States and Union Territories that are particularly vulnerable to adverse effects of climate change.
- (ii) Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP), a Central Sector Scheme, to create and strengthen the scientific and analytical capacity for assessment of climate change in the country. The components of CCAP include coordination of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), support for State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), National Carbonaceous Aerosols Programme (NCAP), Long Term Ecological Observatories (LTEO) for Climate Change Studies, international negotiations and capacity building, etc.



- (iii) National Mission for a "Green India" (GIM), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is one of the eight Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change. It aims at protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to climate change by means of plantation activities in forest and non-forest areas.

In addition, NAPCC provides the overarching framework for all climate actions and comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. All these missions are institutionalized and implemented by their respective nodal ministries/departments; including allocation of funds under their relevant schemes as a part of their annual budgetary allocations.

**Action taken to improve worsening condition of polluted cities**

2288. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2765 given in the Rajya Sabha on 07th January, 2019 and to state:

(a) the status of improvement made so far on worsening condition of the polluted cities; and

(b) the details of the steps taken and result visible thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Government launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy to tackle the air pollution problem across the country in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 % to 30 % reduction in PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. Under NCAP, 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 - 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. The city specific Action Plans have been prepared and approved for ground implementation for all 102 non-attainment cities. The list of 102 Non-attainment cities is given in Statement (*See below*).

Out of 102 non-attainment cities identified under NCAP, Ministry of Environment,

Forest & Climate Change is funding ₹10 Crores in the current year for 28 cities with million plus population and PM10>90µg/m<sup>3</sup>. For the remaining non-attainment cities, funds of ₹10 lakhs per city, for cities with population less than 5 lakhs and ₹20 lakhs per city, for cities with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs have been allocated.

The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution across the country which *inter alia* includes issuing stringent plans like Comprehensive Action Plan, Graded Response Action Plan; increasing of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels , like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.); ensuring the stricter norms for reducing industrial emissions; notifying 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes in 2016 etc.

**Statement**

*Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality  
India (2011-2015) and WHO report 2014/2018*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities Sl. No.	Cities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur
		2.	Kurnool
		3.	Nellore
		4.	Vijaywada
		5.	Vishakhapatnam
2.	Assam	6.	Guwahati
		7.	Nagaon
		8.	Nalbari
		9.	Sibsagar
		10.	Silchar
3.	Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.	Bhillai

1	2	3	4
		13.	Korba
		14.	Raipur
5.	Delhi	15.	Delhi
6.	Gujarat	16.	Surat
		17.	Ahmedabad
7.	Himachal Pradesh	18.	Baddi
		19.	Damtal
		20.	Kala Amb
		21.	Nalagarh
		22.	Paonta Sahib
		23.	Parwanoo
		24.	Sunder Nagar
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	25.	Jammu
		26.	Srinagar
9.	Jharkhand	27.	Dhanbad
10.	Karnataka	28.	Bangalore
		29.	Devanagere
		30.	Gulburga
		31.	Hubli-Dharwad
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32.	Bhopal
		33.	Dewas
		34.	Indore
		35.	Sagar
		36.	Ujjain
		37.	Gwalior
		38.	Akola

1	2	3	4
		39.	Amravati
		40.	Aurangabad
		41.	Badlapur
		42.	Chandrapur
		43.	Jalgaon
		44.	Jalna
		45.	Kolhapur
12.	Maharashtra	46.	Latur
		47.	Mumbai
		48.	Nagpur
		49.	Nashik
		50.	Navi Mumbai
		51.	Pune
		52.	Sangli
		53.	Solapur
		54.	Ulhasnagar
13.	Meghalaya	55.	Byrnihat
14.	Nagaland	56.	Dimapur
		57.	Kohima
		58.	Angul
		59.	Balasore
15.	Odisha	60.	Bhubneshwar
		61.	Cuttack
		62.	Rourkela
		63.	Talcher
		64.	DeraBassi

1	2	3	4
		65.	Gobindgarh
		66.	Jalandhar
		67.	Khanna
16.	Punjab	68.	Ludhiana
		69.	NayaNangal
		70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
		71.	Patiala
		72.	Amritsar
		73.	Alwar
17.	Rajasthan	74.	Jaipur
		75.	Jodhpur
		76.	Kota
		77.	Udaipur
18.	Tamilnadu	78.	Tuticorin
19.	Telangana	79.	Hydrabad
		80.	Nalgonda
		81.	Patencheru
20.	Uttar Pradesh	82.	Agra
		83.	Allahabad
		84.	Anpara
		85.	Bareilly
		86.	Firozabad
		87.	Gajraula
		88.	Ghaziabad
		89.	Jhansi
		90.	Kanpur

1	2	3	4
		91.	Khurja
		92.	Lucknow
		93.	Muradabad
		94.	Noida
		95.	Raebareli
		96.	Varanasi
21.	Uttarakhand	97.	Kashipur
		98.	Rishikesh
22.	West Bengal	99.	Kolkata
23.	Bihar	100.	Patna
		101.	Gaya
		102.	Muzaffarpur

**Effects of biofuels on pollution**

2289. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps undertaken by Government to reduce vehicular air pollution in urban areas;

(b) whether Government has convened any study on the effect of biofuels on air pollution and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to introduce the ethanol or alternative biofuels as a solution to the particulate emissions caused by conventional fuels; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The Central Government has taken several initiatives to reduce vehicular pollution. These *inter alia* include:

- BS-IV standards adopted from 1st April, 2017. Leapfrogging from BS-IV to "BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi, in NCR since October 2019 and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country for both fuel as well as vehicles. BS-VI fuel has 1/5 times less sulphur compared to BS-IV. For using heavy duty diesel vehicles, BS-VI has likely reduction of 72% for Hydrocarbons, 88.5% for NOx and 50% for Particulate Matter compared to BS-IV.
- Notification of National Policy on Biofuels-2018 to provide higher degree of national energy security in an environmentally friendly and sustainable manner by supplementing conventional energy resources, reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels and meet the energy needs of India's urban and vast rural population.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending in petrol.
- To promote and encourage use of biofuels by blending ethanol in petrol through Ethanol Blended Petrol (EEBP) Programme using ethanol derived from multiple feedstocks; development of Second Generation (2G) ethanol technologies and its commercialization; blending biodiesel in diesel through Biodiesel Blending Programme exploring multiple feedstocks including straight vegetable oil in stationery, low RPM engines; focus on drop-in fuels produced from MSW, industrial wastes, biomass etc. and focus on advanced biofuels including bio-CNG, bio-methanol, DME, bio-hydrogen, bio-jet fuel etc.
- To promote alternative fuels, the Government has issued various notifications viz. G.S.R. 498(E) dated 16th June, 2015 specifying mass emission standards for Compressed Natural Gas, G.S.R. 412(E) dated 11th April, 2016 regarding mass emission standards for Biodiesel(B-100), G.S.R. 682(E) dated 12th July, 2016 regarding mass emission standard for flex-fuel (E 85) or (E 100) and ethanol (ED 95) and G.S.R. 643(E) dated 27th June, 2017 regarding mass emission standards for LNG, G.S.R 490(E) dated 24.05.2018 regarding Mass emission standards for flex-fuel Methanol M15 or M100 and Methanol MD 95 vehicles, G.S.R 1151(E) dated 29.11.2018 regarding dual fuel with Compressed Natural Gas or Bio-Compressed Natural Gas or Liquefied Natural Gas engines.

- To promote electric vehicles, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME -2) scheme has been rolled out with an outlay of ₹ 10000 crore for 3 years.
- Permit requirement for electric vehicles has been exempted.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges and bypasses to ease congestion on roads.

### **Air pollution in Delhi NCR**

2290. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government has taken to combat the menace of air pollution in Delhi NCR;
- (b) the details thereof including the amount allocated for Delhi NCR region to curb pollution; and
- (c) whether there are any proposals in pipeline to mitigate pollution levels in Delhi NCR, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution Delhi NCR. A Comprehensive Air Plan (CAP) for Delhi NCR has been developed identifying the timelines and implementing agencies for actions delineated. The Central Government has notified a Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR for different levels of pollution. The nature, scope and rigor of measures to be taken are linked to levels of pollution viz. severe + or emergency, severe, very poor, moderate to poor and moderate, after due consideration by authorities concerned. Also, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30% reduction in PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as base year. The plan includes 102 non-attainment cities, across 23 States and Union Territories, on the basis of their ambient air quality data between 2011 and 2015 which includes Delhi, Ghaziabad and Noida of Delhi NCR. Several initiatives taken by the Government are given in Statement (*See below*).



In order to prevent stubble burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *In-Situ* Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare with the total release from the Central funds of ₹ 1178.47 crore.

Also, Central Government has launched a Central Sector Scheme in 2018, 'Control of Pollution', with total outlay of Rs 460.96 crore for 2019-20 with objectives to provide assistance for abatement of pollution to SPCBs/PCCs and implementation of National Clean Air Programme as major components. Under this Central Sector Scheme ₹ 77.74 crore have been released to States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi.

Several measures have been undertaken for the abatement and control of air pollution during the winter months with priorities which include *inter alia* strict enforcement of micro level action plans in identified hotspots, strict vigil on open dumping and construction activity, stringent actions against illegal industries, strict penal actions including challans on violators as per regulatory provisions, strict monitoring by CPCB of weekly action taken reports about regulatory actions, prosecutions, penalties imposed, etc., swift redressal of complaints lodged on social media platforms.

Further, advisory has been issued to all State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committee of Delhi and NCR to use dust suppressant to control dust emission in Delhi NCR. Ambient air purification through Wind Augmentation and Purification Units (WAYUs) for pollution abatement at traffic intersections has been evaluated. With a view to provide improved air quality at localised levels based on further assessments.

### ***Statement***

*Initiatives taken by the Government for the abatement and control of air pollution*

### **Vehicular Emissions**

- BS-IV standards adopted from 1st April, 2017. Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi, in NCR since October 2019 and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country for both fuel as well as vehicles. About ₹ 60000 crore was spent on switching over to BS VI fuels.
- 80% reduction in particulate matter emissions in BS IV heavy duty diesel vehicles

with respect to BS III and further 50% reduction in PM due to BS VI standards with respect to BS IV.

- Operationalization of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway in 2018 at a cost of about Rs 17000 crore to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi. About 60000 vehicles are diverted on these roads daily.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending in petrol.
- In Delhi, about 500 new CNG stations have been opened during the last 5 years.
- Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi. This has resulted in decrease in traffic congestion at Toll collection/ Environmental Compensation Charge collection centres.
- Network of metro has expanded in Delhi NCR with total length of 377 km and 274 stations at a cost of about ₹ 70000 crore. It is used by over 30 lakh people every day and due to this about 4 lakh vehicles are avoided on roads, thereby reducing pollution considerably.
- To promote electric vehicles, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME -2) scheme has been rolled out with an outlay of ₹ 10000 crore for 3 years. DHI has sanctioned 300 buses for Delhi and 100 buses for DMRC under this scheme so far.
- Permit requirement for electric vehicles has been exempted.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.

#### **Industrial Emissions**

- Stringent emission norms for Coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs).
- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Pet coke and furnace oil have been banned as fuel in Delhi and NCR States. Import of pet coke to be done by industries using it as a feedstock/in process across the country.
- Out of about 4700 industrial units in Delhi - NCR, about 2600 units have shifted to PNG.

- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices in all red category industries in Delhi and NCR. 503 industrial units in Delhi- NCR have installed it out of about 599 units.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time. SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> standards for boilers have been introduced.
- About 2800 brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR. Only brick kilns with zigzag technology can operate in Delhi and NCR.

### **Crop Residue Management**

- In order to prevent stubble burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare with the total outgo from the Central funds of ₹ 1151.80 crore (₹ 591.65 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 560.15 crore in 2019-20).
- The State Governments during 2018-19 have supplied more than 56290 machines to the individual farmers and Custom Hiring Centres on subsidy for *in-situ* management of crop residue. During 2019-20, it has been targeted to supply more than 46578 machines.
- With the efforts of the Government, overall, about 15% and 41% reduction in burning events were observed in 2018 as compared to that in 2017 and 2016, respectively. During 2019-20 season, the total burning events recorded in the three States are 19.2% less than in 2018 till 18th November. UP has recorded 36.8% reduction, Haryana recorded 25.1% reduction, and Punjab recorded 16.8% reduction, respectively, in the current season than in 2018.

### **Solid Waste**

- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.
- Ban on burning of biomass/garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) generating 52 MW.
- A 200 TPD waste to compost plant is also operational in Delhi.

- Bioremediation and biomining of landfill sites have also been undertaken in Delhi.
- Number of mechanised road sweeping machines has been increased significantly and presently 60 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

**Construction and Demolition (C&D) Activities**

- SoPs and notification regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities have been issued.
- Three C&D waste processing plants with 2650 TPD capacity are operational in Delhi. About 2 lakh ton of end products have been used this year till August.

**Monitoring**

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards in 2009 and launch of National Air Quality Index in 2015.
- Ambient air quality is monitored at 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States & 7 Union Territories (UTs) across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP, PM<sub>2.5</sub> is monitored at 274 locations covering 132 cities.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). The system provides timely alerts to implementing agencies for facilitating proactive actions.

**Technical Interventions**

- Research projects are being carried out by CPCB in collaboration with premier institutions like IIT, NEERI, etc. under Environment Protection Charge (EPC) funds.
- Lack of certification system of ambient air quality monitoring instruments in India was identified. A certification scheme has been established in collaboration with National Physical Laboratory (NPL).
- Regular engagements with technical bodies and experts have been undertaken for knowledge sharing.

**Climate change costs**

2291. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent on adaptation and mitigation measures, separately, during last five years with details of the project and source of funding, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any income and outcome budget with respect to climate change and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has conducted any cost benefit analysis to determine the amount of money that would be saved if certain climate change measures are adopted, including health related expenditure; and

(e) whether Government has conducted any study to evaluate the intangible benefits that would accrue through certain climate change measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) India's climate action is embedded in various programmes and schemes of Government of India. The details regarding expenditure incurred under three schemes of this Ministry, which are directly related to climate change, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides the overarching framework for all climate actions and comprises eight missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. All these missions are institutionalized and implemented by their respective nodal ministries/departments, including allocation of funds under their relevant schemes as a part of their annual budgetary allocations. Therefore, no separate budget exercise is envisioned.

(d) and (e) Global warming or Climate change is a global phenomenon and requires cooperation of all nations based on the principles of 'Equity' and 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities' under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement. The extent of global warming will depend on climate action taken by all the countries. India is a party to the Paris Agreement, which has mechanisms like global stocktake and ratcheting up action to address climate change and avoid adverse consequences.

**Statement**

*The details regarding expenditure incurred under three schemes of this Ministry, which are directly related to climate change*

**(A) National Mission for a Green India**

Sl. No.	States	FY 2015-16		FY 2016-17		FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		Total	
		Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized	Release	Utilized
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	105.53	105.53	44.60	-	266.62	-	416.75	105.53
2.	Chhattisgarh	2338.6	2338.6	2023	2023	1095.3	1095.3	536.07	536.07	5992.9	5992.9
3.	Karnataka	105.53	105.53	86.853	86.853	85.734	66.99	162.34	159.34	440.46	418.71
4.	Kerala	914.82	-	-	383.12	-	531.70	-	-	914.82	914.82
5.	Manipur	834.84	834.84	782.29	782.29	641.58	641.58	488.81	488.81	2747.50	2747.50
6.	Mizoram	-	-	988.35	988.35	2000	2000	2236.4	2236.4	5224.8	5224.8
7.	Odisha	182.92	182.92	138.96	138.96	140.56	140.56	474.33	474.33	936.77	936.77
8.	Punjab	611.53	-	-	606.11	621.73	-	-	-	1233.3	606.11
9.	Uttarakhand	2020.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1129.8	2020.9	1129.8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	2415.9	2165.9	2415.9	2165.9

11.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	1030.2	1030.2	0.00	
12.	Sikkim							332.36	332.36	332.36	332.36
	Sub Total	7009.1	3461.8	4125.0	5114.2	4629.5	4476.1	7943	7523	23706.58	20575
13.	ESIP*	-	-	-	-	50	-	100	150.00	150	150
	TOTAL	7009.09	3461.84	4124.999	5114.227	4629.469	4476.097	8043.023	7673.045	23856.58	20725.21

\* Project activities as per standard Project Appraisal Document and Implementation Guidelines

#### B. National Adaptation Fund on Climate Change

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	States	Title of the Project	Total Cost of the project	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Approved and Sanctioned Projects in the F. Y. 2015-16</b>				
1.	Kerala	Promotion of integrated farming system of Kaipad in coastal wetlands of North Kerala	25.00	12.50
2.	Jammu and Kashmir	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture in Rain-Fed Farming (Kandi) Areas of Jammu and Kashmir	22.51	11.25
3.	Mizoram	Sustainable Agriculture Development through Expansion, Enhancement and Modelling in the state of Mizoram	10.38	5.19

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1	2	3	4	5
4.	Punjab	Towards Climate Resilient Livestock Production System in Punjab.	17.40	13.92
5.	Telangana	Resilient Agricultural Households through Adaptation to Climate Change in Mahbubnagar district, Telangana.	24.00	6.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Sustainable Livelihoods of agriculture - dependent Rural communities in drought prone district of Himachal Pradesh through climate smart solutions.	20.00	10.00
7.	Puducherry	Integrated Surface Water Management through rejuvenation of 20 tanks and 32 village ponds for Climate Change Adaptation in Puducherry.	16.76	3.95
8.	Meghalaya	Spring-shed development works for rejuvenation of springs for climate resilient development in the water stressed areas of Meghalaya.	22.91	11.45
9.	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	16.00
10.	Chhattisgarh	Climate Adaptation Strategies in Wetlands along Mahanadi River Catchment areas in Chhattisgarh.	21.47	10.73
11.	Manipur	Model Carbon Positive Eco-Village in Phayeng of Manipur.	10.00	5.00

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Unstarred Questions



12.	Tamil Nadu	Management and rehabilitation of coastal habitats and biodiversity for climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Livelihood in Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu. India.	24.74	12.37
<b>Total Cost in the F.Y 2015-16</b>			<b>235.17</b>	<b>118.36</b>
<b>Approved and Sanctioned Projects in the F. Y. 2016-17</b>				
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Climate Resilient interventions in Dairy Sector in coastal and Arid areas in Andhra Pradesh.	12.71	6.36
14.	Haryana	Scaling-up Resilient Agriculture Practices towards Climate Smart Villages in Haryana.	22.09	8.77
15.	Karnataka	Conservation and Management of Indigenous varieties of livestock (Cattle and Sheep) in the Wake of Climate Change in Karnataka.	24.22	12.11
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Increasing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through developing climate-Smart Villages in Select Vulnerable Districts of Madhya Pradesh.	24.87	12.44
17.	West Bengal	Rain Water harvesting and sustainable water supply to the hilly areas in Darjeeling adaptive measures climate change impact's.	23.12	11.56
18.	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	11.47

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1	2	3	4	5
19.	Sikkim	Addressing Climate Change vulnerability of Water Sector at Gram Panchayat Level in drought prone areas of Sikkim.	24.67	10.00
20.	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	12.43
21.	Gujarat	Climate Change adaptation for Natural Resource Dependent communities in Kachchh, Gujarat.	21.36	8.79
<b>Total cost in the F.Y 2016-17</b>			<b>200.55</b>	<b>93.93</b>
<b>Approved and Sanctioned Projects in the F. Y. 2017-18</b>				
22.	Rajasthan	Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA) for Climate Change Adaptation and Water harvesting in Arthuna, Anandpuri and Sajjangarh Blocks of District Banswara in Rajasthan.	24.98	12.49
23.	Bihar	Scaling up climate smart agricultural through mainstreaming climate smart villages in Bihar.	23.10	11.53
24.	(for Punjab, Haryana, UP & Rajasthan State)	Regional Project - Climate Resilience Building among Farmers through Crop Residue Management.	120.66	60.33
25.	Nagaland	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	12.33

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26.	Uttar Pradesh	Ecosystem Services based Adaptation to Climate Change Project in Bundelkhand Region of Utter Pradesh.	19.80	6.31	Written Answers to
27.	Jharkhand	Enhancing Climate Resilience of Forests and its Dependent Communities in Two Landscapes of Jharkhand.	24.73	12.36	
Total cost in the F.Y 2017-18			237.94	115.35	
Approved and Sanctioned Projects in the F. Y. 2018-19					
Kerala	Promotion of integrated farming system of Kaipad in coastal wetlands of North Kerala.	25.00	5.00 (2nd Instalment)	[9 December, 2019]	Unstarred Questions
Mizoram	Sustainable Agriculture Development through Expansion, Enhancement and Modelling in the state of Mizoram.	10.38	3.00 (2nd Instalment)		
Manipur	Model Carbon Positive Eco-Village in Phayeng of Manipur.	10.00	3.00 (2nd Instalment)		
Rajasthan	Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyaan (MJSA) for Climate Change Adaptation and Water harvesting in Arthuna, Anandpuri and Sajjangarh Blocks of District Banswara in Rajasthan.	24.98	10.00 (8+2) (2nd Instalment)		
Tamil Nadu	Management and rehabilitation of coastal habitats and biodiversity for climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Livelihood in Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu, India.	24.74	10.00 00 (2nd Instalment)		
Himachal Pradesh	Sustainable Livelihoods of agriculture - dependent Rural communities in drought prone district of Himachal Pradesh through climate smart solutions.	20.00	5.00 (2nd instalment)		

1	2	3	4	5	224
	Sikkim	Addressing Climate'Change vulnerability of Water Sector at Gram Panchayat Level in drought prone areas of Sikkim.	24.67	6.16 (2nd instalment)	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Addressing Climate Change Vulnerability of Papum-Poma River for conservation and recharging of its spring.	23.92	11.96	
	Puducherry	Integrated Surface Water Management through rejuvenation of 20 tanks and 32 village ponds for Climate Change Adaptation in Puducherry.	16.76	9.35 % (2nd Installation)	
29.	Tamil Nadu (2nd Project)	Climate Proofing of Rainfed Watersheds in Salem & Virudhunagar Districts of Tamil Nadu.	23.80	11.90 (5+6.9)	
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	34.13	
		<b>Total Expenditure in the F.Y 2018-19</b>	<b>173.82</b>	<b>109.5</b>	Unstarred Questions
		<b>Approved and Sanctioned Projects in the F. Y. 2019-20</b>			
	Meghalaya	Spring-shed development works for rejuvenation of springs for climate resilient development in the water stressed areas of Meghalaya.	22.91	5.00	
	Gujarat	Climate Change adaptation for Natural Resource Dependent communities in Kachchh, Gujarat.	21.36	12.57	
		<b>Total Expenditure in the F.Y. 2019-20</b>		<b>17.57</b>	
		<b>Gross Total Cost</b>	<b>847.48</b>	<b>454.71</b>	

C. Climate Change Action Programme (CCAP)							
(a) Demonstration projects							
Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Tamil Nadu	Coastal habitat rehabilitation for Climate Change adaptation in Gulf of Mannar, South-eastern India: Improving Ecosystem services and fisheries livelihood.	4,000,000		2,288.00 0	268,689	
2.	Punjab	Technological Adaptation for Gainful Utilisation of Paddy Straw.		12,099,000			10,263,000
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through Conservation of Traditional water Supply sources of Indore city.		21,680,000		20,000,000	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Enhancing Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change through Conservation of Traditional water Supply sources of Burhanpur city.				25,000,000	
TOTAL			4,000,000	33,779,000	2,288,000	45,268,689	10,263,000

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**(b) Capacity building support projects**

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Punjab	300,000	700,000				
2.	Madhya Pradesh		600,000			400,000	
3.	Bihar		600,000				
4.	Chandigarh		600,000				400,000
5.	Haryana		600,000			400,000	
6.	Chhattisgarh		600,000				
7.	Meghalaya		600,000				
8.	Mizoram		600,000				
9.	Gujarat		600,000				
10.	Himachal Pradesh		600,000				
11.	Karnataka		600,000	400,000			
12.	Puducherry		1,500,000				
13.	Sikkim		600,000				

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14.	Tamil Nadu		600,000				
15.	Telangana		600,000			400,000	
16.	Punjab			460,576			
17.	Manipur			600,000			
18.	Nagaland			600,000		400,000	
19.	Arunachal Pradesh			600,000	400,000		
20.	Telangana					600,000	
TOTAL		300,000	10,000,000	2,660,576	400,000	2,200,000	400,000

\* Excluding one-time grant for preparation/ revision of State Action Plan on Climate Change.

**Slowdown in auto sector**

2292. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government believes that there is a slowdown in the auto sector;
- (b) whether Government is aware that there are reports that the commercial vehicle (CV) segment is expected to report a decline of around 20 per cent in sales volumes in October, 2019;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the impact of the slowdown on this sector in the larger interests of Indian economy and job creation?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) There are cyclical slowdowns in many economies including all segments of Auto Sector. However, the festival demand has shown year on year growth @ 0.3 % in the passenger vehicle segment during October, 2019. Retrenchment of temporary workforce has been reported by the industry, however, no confirmed data on job loss is available with the Government.

**Handing over of HMT land to Kerala Government**

2293. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the transfer of land owned by Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Kalamassery to Kerala Government is under consideration; and
- (b) if so, the status of the transfer?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Sir, HMT handed over 300 acres of land to Government of Kerala during the year 2000. The Kerala Government again requested to surrender 250 acres of land. In this regard, Special Leave Petition has been filed by the company in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and is *sub judice*.



**Privatisation of BHEL**

2294. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state whether Government is considering privatisation of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): No, Sir. Government has not approved strategic disinvestment of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL).

**SC/ST industrialists and entrepreneurs**

2295. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of SC/ST industrialists and entrepreneurs in the country and the details thereof;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to improve their strength and increase their business; and
- (c) the percentage turnover of the SC/ST entrepreneurs comparatively with overall industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) In order to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes and to provide concessional finance to them, the Government of India, through the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment has, under Social Sector Initiatives, started "Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC)" in FY 2014-15.

As on date, aggregate sanctions of ₹338.88 crore to 94 companies owned by SC entrepreneurs have been done and aggregate disbursements of ₹232.88 crore to 75 beneficiaries companies owned by SC entrepreneurs have been done.

(b) It is a Social Sector Initiative to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes by way of concessional finance to enable financial inclusion for Scheduled Castes/Backward Classes entrepreneurs and to motivate them for further growth of Scheduled Castes communities. It is also aimed at developing Scheduled Castes entrepreneurs economically and to enhance direct and indirect employment generation for Scheduled Castes population in India.

- (c) Such information is not maintained in the Department of Heavy Industries.

**Pending cases with AMRCD for resolution of CPSEs disputes**

2296. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) are pending before Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD), if so, the details of last four years and the current year, case-wise;

(b) the case-wise details of the number of disputes of CCL redressed out of these and the ones redressed from amongst these; and

(c) whether there is any time limit for resolution of CPSEs disputes, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) There are four cases, which are pending before Administrative Mechanism for Resolution of CPSEs Disputes (AMRCD), details for the last 4 years and the current year of such cases are as under:-

Sl. No.	Filed in the Year	Party with Cases against Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	Details of the Case and Status
1	2	3	4
1.	2015	Nil	Nil
2.	2016	Nil	Nil
3.	2017	Nil	Nil
4.	2018	The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL)	The matter relates to Selected Dhori Quarry No. 1 (SDQ-1) Open Cast Project (OCP), Dhori Area for removal of Over Burden. Ms. Zoya Hadke, Joint Secretary & Learned Sole Arbitrator pronounced the award amounting to ₹3,02,94,180.55 in favour

1	2	3	4
			of HSCL on 07.09.2018. Appeal has been made by CCL before AMRCD in the Ministry of Coal. The case is presently under consideration of AMRCD.
5. 2018	The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCC)		The matter relates to North Karanpura (N.K.) Area, regarding termination of contract by CCL due to unsatisfactory pace of progress of work related to construction of 3.5 blocks of 64 beds each for CISF personnel. In award, ₹ 10,11,032.28 along with admissible interest was allowed to NPCC and ₹18,31,282.00 in favour of CCL. CCL has challenged the said award before AMRCD. The case is presently under consideration of AMRCD.
6. 2019	The Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) and the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)		Matter relates to Kathara Area regarding setting up of Captive Power Plant. There has been delay in execution of project on the part of BHEL for which CCL has claimed liquidated damages amounting to ₹ 31.98 crore from BHEL. The case is presently under consideration of AMRCD.
7. 2019	The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) and the Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)		The matter relates to Tapin (S) OCP of Hazaribag Area. HSCL has represented before AMRCD in respect of work.

(c) As per Department of Public Enterprises' Guidelines, issued *vide* O.M. F. No. 4(1)/2013-DPE(GM)/FTS-1835 dated 22.05.2018, the Committee of Secretaries at the First level (tier) shall finalize its decision within 3 months after having received the reference/notice in writing regarding the dispute from the concerned aggrieved party.

**Status of SOPs to conventional battery vehicles under fame scheme**

2297. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has withdrawn sops to conventional battery vehicles under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has extended the first phase of the FAME Indian scheme for promoting electric and hybrid vehicles by another six months till 31st March, 2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Benefit of incentives to buyers of conventional battery vehicles under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme was withdrawn with effect from 01st October, 2018. The notification of the scheme provides for its review appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase-I of this scheme.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Department of Heavy Industry formulated a scheme namely FAME- India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for promotion of adoption of hybrid and electric vehicle for the initial period of 2 years starting from 01st April, 2015 (Phase-I). The Phase-I of the Scheme was extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed up to 31st March 2019.

**Take over of the Instrumentation Limited**

2298. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from State Government of Kerala to the Government for taking over the Instrumentation Limited, Palakkad;

(b) if so, the status of that proposal;

(c) the reasons for the Centre asking the value for land which was given by the State Government of Kerala free of cost; and

(d) the steps taken by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Union Cabinet had on 30.11.2016 approved the closure of the Kota Unit of Instrumentation Limited and had accorded 'in principle' approval for the transfer of Palakkad Unit of Instrumentation Limited to the Government of Kerala (GoK). The GoK had constituted a High Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the GoK to work out the modalities of the transfer, Department of Heavy Industry was represented on the Committee. Based on its deliberations, a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the Government of India Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), Government of Kerala, Department of Industry and the Instrumentation Limited on 16.11.2018 defining the modalities of transfer of Palakkad Unit to the Government of Kerala as a going concern, with the approval of the competent authority.

After the signing of the MoU, while the required assessment of Net Asset Value (NAV) of the Palakkad Unit was underway, it was learnt that the High Level Committee had not taken into consideration the value of land owned by the Palakkad Unit, measuring 566.30 acres which was assigned on registry to Instrumentation Limited, Kota for the establishment of Precision Instrumentation Project at Pudussery, Kerala under the Rules of Assignment of Government Land for Industrial Purposes dated 30.03.1964, which has material bearing on the transfer modalities. The value of this land owned by Instrumentation Limited has not yet been assessed.

#### **Closing of car manufacturing plants**

2299. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of car manufacturing plants that have been shut down in the country from the years 2014-2019, the name of the plants and the location thereof;

(b) the estimated loss of jobs that has resulted owing to the shutting down of car manufacturing plants; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to boost the automotive sector and to encourage domestic manufacturing of cars?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is no specific information about this in the department.

(c) The Government, as a policy maker, always attempts to keep and improve momentum of the economy through a package of measure for comprehensive and continued development of the industry as and when required.

**Plan to boost heavy industries in the North-Eastern States**

2300. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has worked out a plan/scheme to boost the heavy industries/PSUs in North-Eastern States particularly Manipur in order to generate employment, as Manipur does not have any such industry;

(b) whether any multinational companies/PSUs are willing to invest in the North Eastern States particularly in Manipur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this direction so far, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government runs a scheme, North East Industrial Development Scheme (NEIDS), 2017 for industrial units in the North Eastern Region comprising States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura to boost industrialization.

The scheme is administered by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b) The role of Department of Heavy Industry is to administer the CPSEs under its administrative control. DHI does not maintain any centralized data regarding investment plans of multinational companies/PSUs.

(c) Does not arise.

**Shutting down several low power transmitters**

†2301. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether the decision to shut down several low power transmitters and shortwave transmitters under All India Radio and Doordarshan working under Prasar Bharti is strategic move and taken in the interest of the country;

(b) whether Government has taken any step to ensure that people have alternative facilities available during the shutdown of service of these restricted transmitters, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has started any assessment or conducted a study estimating the economic impact due to the closure of these services?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati Board has instructed All India Radio to take suitable action on outlived/old transmitters while ensuring that needs of regions of strategic importance are taken care of with alternative arrangements. Prasar Bharati is also phasing out obsolete Analog Terrestrial TV transmitters of Doordarshan. All Doordarshan channels and 37 Channels of All India Radio are available across India on DD Free Dish DTH platform on free to air basis. Nearly 200 AIR stations and all external services foreign language services are also available through modern Digital platforms on Internet and also through the NewsonAir app on android and iOS platform apart from on website and on YouTube.

#### **Quality of programmes on radio**

2302. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a widespread discrepancy and deterioration of good quality programmes being broadcast/transmitted in various languages for the Indian radio listeners residing abroad;

(b) whether any particular agency/department is looking into these transmission/broadcast of these programmes; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the deterioration of quality of such programmes for the millions of Indians residing abroad?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The External Services Division of All India Radio broadcasts

98 hours of programmes per day in 15 foreign and 13 Indian languages for listeners abroad including the large Indian Diaspora. These broadcasts reach out to over 150 countries through traditional mode and through Digital platforms of Prasar Bharati.

The quality of the programs is monitored regularly and reviewed by Prasar Bharati.

### **Spreading of fake news**

2303. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that fake news have become a national threat in all angles;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to take action against those spreading fake news through print and electronic media;
- (c) whether Government is contemplating to cancel the license of those print and electronic media that circulate fake news intermittently; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (d) The Press council of India (PCI) has framed "Norms of Journalistic Conduct" for adherence by the media of publishing news which is accurate and fair. The PCI also has an institutional mechanism for redressing any complaints received by it, in accordance with the Press Council (Procedure for Inquiry) Regulations, 1979, and enables it to warn, admonish or censure a newspaper, news agency, editor or journalist, etc.

With regard to electronic media, the Cable Television Network (Regulations) Act, 1995 and Rules made there under *inter alia* provide that no program shall be carried out which contains anything obscene, defamatory, deliberate, false and suggesting innuendoes and half truths. Monitoring is done through a system of self-regulation by the News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) and the National Broadcasting Association (NBA) and the Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) of the Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF). The NBA has also formulated a Code of Ethics



in broadcasting standards. The NBSA has issued an advisory dated 12.05.2016 to its members that manufacturing, drawing, tailoring, and tutoring or creating any kind of false or fake news or an attempt to do so will be considered as a serious misconduct on the part of the broadcaster.

The Electronic Media Monitoring Centre (EMMC) of the Ministry monitors the content of private TV channels with reference to violation to programme codes. An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) in the Government looks at specific complaints regarding violation of Programme Codes by private TV channels and recommends appropriate action in cases of violation of the programme codes. Furthermore, there is provision under Information Technology Act, 2000, administered by Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, for removal of objectionable online content for regulation of content on social media. Also the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way. On case to case basis, social media platform are approached for removal of specific objectionable content coming to the notice of Government.

#### **Encouragement of community radio services**

2304. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the various steps/initiatives being taken by Government to encourage the Community Radio services in different parts of the country;
- (b) whether increasing number of opportunities would be provided by Government to open such Community Radio Centres in rural areas of the country; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Ministry has taken various steps to encourage and promote Community Radio (CR) services in the country, such as organizing National Community Radio Sammelans. The 7th National Community Radio Sammelan was held in Delhi from 27th to 29th August, 2019 and distribution of 30 awards, under 5 categories, to CR

operators who have done significant work in the respective categories. Awareness Workshops are also undertaken, especially in Aspirational Districts, Coastal Districts and North-Eastern Districts to spread awareness about CR Policy and scheme "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India", among potential organizations. In addition, Ministry has taken up with all Ministries/Departments of Government of India and State Governments/UTs to include Community Radio services in their annual media plans so as to maximise the use of CR services in the country. Furthermore, Ministry took up the matter with Wireless Planning & Coordination Wing of D/o Telecommunications for allocation of additional frequency spots for Community Radios. The same has been acceded to and two additional frequency spots, 89.6 MHz and 90.0 MHz, have been allocated to facilitate setting up of more CR Stations in the country.

(b) and (c) Government is already committed to provide all opportunities to open more Community Radio Centres in rural areas.

Ministry amended Policy Guidelines for setting up of CR Stations in India in August, 2018 and provided for single window clearance for Government Educational Institutions and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). Further, some more modifications in the Policy Guidelines, as part of ease of doing business, have been identified.

#### **Implementation of CAT orders**

2305. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Judicial Orders of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) are not being implemented by the Ministry and its subordinate offices such as Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details of such cases with reasons for not implementing the CAT orders; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to implement CAT orders which are five years old?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting has been regularly

monitoring the status of cases of Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT). Monitoring is done through the Legal Information Management & Briefing System (LIMBS), progress reports are prepared and reviewed to assess the status of cases. Meetings for monitoring the status of pendency and progress made in respect of disposal of court cases, including CAT cases, pertaining to the Ministry, its attached offices and autonomous bodies are held regularly by the senior officers and designated Nodal Officer for LIMBS in the Ministry.

### **Consultants and advisors working in the Ministry**

2306. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of full time consultants and/or advisors who are currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/ Institutions and Public Sector Organisations associated with it as of 31st August, 2019;
- (b) since when they are working and the details of total amount of honorarium/ salary/fees being paid to them, Department/institution-wise; and
- (c) the mechanism, if any, of assessing their performance periodically?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The number of full time consultants/advisors who are currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/ Institutions and Public Sector Organisations associated with it as of 31st August, 2019 is 59.

(b) and (c) The incumbent consultant/advisors have been working from different dates and their tenure is extended from time to time based on the organizational needs and their periodical performance assessment by the concerned organization.

The total amount of honorarium/salary/fees being paid to them ranges from ₹36,050/- p.m. to ₹ 1,18,185/- p.m. depending on the nature/requirement of their job.

### **NITI Aayog report on water crisis**

†2307. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether a recent report of NITI Aayog gives a prediction of the alarming water crisis in the country, according to which 600 million people would have to face high to extreme shortage of water due to the contamination of 70 per cent water;

(b) whether India has been ranked at 120th position among 122 countries on the water quality index as per NITI Aayog report; and

(c) whether experts deny the conclusion of NITI Aayog that there are 12 million wells in India whereas as per reliable data the number of wells is 30 million?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The report titled "Composite Water Management Index", published by NITI Aayog in June 2018, mentions that India is undergoing the worst water crisis in its history and nearly 600 million people are facing high to extreme water stress. The report further mentions that India is placed at 120th amongst 122 countries in the water quality index, with nearly 70% of water being contaminated.

(c) As per the 5th Minor Irrigation Census (with reference year 2013-14) conducted by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti), there are 20.52 million wells in the country, which includes dug wells, shallow tube wells, medium tube wells and deep tube wells. On the other hand, NITI Aayog figures include only shallow, medium and deep tube wells and do not include dug wells.

**Groundwater contamination due to leakage from septic tanks**

†2308. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundwater is getting polluted in the country due to contamination with the unclean water leaked from the septic tanks of the toilets, built without adhering to the set rules and rural people are getting infected with many diseases after consuming that polluted groundwater;

(b) details of the schemes under which the drinking water is being provided to the rural inhabitations during the last five years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) number of inhabitations in such districts where groundwater is polluted and drinking water is supplied through pipelines and number of such inhabitations where pipelines are yet to be laid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)], while the States have been provided flexibility in choosing the right toilet technology depending on topography, ground water levels, soil conditions, etc., Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin leach pit technology for most parts of the country, which is environmentally safe and causes no groundwater contamination. Further, there is no evidence available with the Government to suggest pollution of groundwater due to contamination with the unclean water leaked from the septic tanks.

(b) Drinking Water is a State subject. Government of India supplemented the efforts of States/UTs by providing them financial and technical assistance under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which is coterminous with 14th Finance Commission *i.e.* upto 31.03.2020. The coverage was monitored in terms of Fully Covered (FC) habitations *i.e.* having provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day of potable drinking water with sources at a reasonable distance. As reported by States/UTs, as on 05.12.2019, 81.27% rural habitations having 76.61% population are fully covered *i.e.* service level of 40 litre or more per capita per day potable water, 15.52% rural habitations having 19.67% population are partially covered, *i.e.* service level of less than 40 litre per capita per day potable water and 3.21% rural habitations having 3.72% population is having water sources with quality issues. Further, NRDWP has now been subsumed and restructured into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing Functional Household Connection to all rural households by the year 2024.

(c) As reported by States, the state-wise details of habitations having drinking water sources with Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, Salinity and heavy metal contamination are given in Statement.

**Statement***Number of quality affected habitations as on 04.12.2019*

Sl. No.	State	Number of affected habitations						
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal	Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	264	0	0	15	1	0	280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
4.	Assam	202	4049	5112	0	0	7	9370
5.	Bihar	705	804	2299	0	0	0	3808
6.	Chhattisgarh	279	0	223	0	4	0	506
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	87	0	0	0	0	0	87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh)	4	0	7	0	0	0	11
12.	Jharkhand	196	18	314	0	0	0	528
13.	Karnataka	262	2	32	15	140	1	452
14.	Kerala	29	0	182	81	32	0	324
15.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

16.	Madhya Pradesh	140	0	0	10	0	0	150
17.	Maharashtra	53	0	14	39	64	0	170
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
20.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	91	0	2100	218	0	0	2409
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	325	651	233	15	128	1853	3205
25.	Rajasthan	3756	0	5	12182	890	0	16833
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Telangana	0	0	35	174	135	0	344
29.	Tripura	0	0	2377	0	0	0	2377
30.	Uttar Pradesh	119	650	346	79	9	0	1203
31.	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	2	0	9
32.	West Bengal	1355	6207	5082	425	0	254	13323
TOTAL		7,867	12,381	18,402	13,253	1,405	2,115	55,423

Source: IMS, DDWS

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**High level of Uranium concentration in groundwater samples**

2309. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Atomic Minerals Directorate has found dangerously high levels of Uranium concentration in the groundwater samples taken in Lambapur-Peddagattu region of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the proposed steps Government has initiated to safeguard the health of people;

(c) whether Government has any plan to undertake a high level probe in the matter and find out the issues involved to avoid major mishap in Lambapur-Peddagattu and adjoining regions, including Nagarjuna Sagar Dam area because of its close proximity of Uranium deposits and groundwater; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) under Department of Atomic Energy collects environmental baseline data including ground water samples around the Uranium deposits, before mining is taken up.

As part of environmental baseline data collection around the Lambapur - Peddagattu region, Nalgonda district, Telangana, AMD has collected ground water samples from 25 private tube wells/hand pumps during the period November, 2018 to July, 2019.

Out of the 25 samples, four are from hand pumps used for domestic purposes and balance 21 are from tube wells used for irrigation purposes. The four hand pump sample locations (from which the water is used domestic purposes) have Uranium values in the range of 6 to 48 ppb which is below the prescribed safety limit (60 ppb) by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The Uranium values in the balance water samples vary from 1 to 2,618 ppb. Thirteen out of the twenty-five water samples have Uranium content less than 60ppb. The data has been shared with Government of Telangana.

Most of the sample locations with high Uranium contents fall in cultivated land where the water is used for irrigation purposes. High uranium content in the ground water from granitic country rock is a common occurrence in such type of terrain.

In addition 17 surface water samples along the periphery of Nagarjuna Sagar Dam



area were collected and Uranium content was found to vary between 2 to 3 ppb, indicating no effect of the Lambapur - Peddagattu Uranium deposits on the dam water.

Further as per information received from Department of Drinking Water & Sanitation, the supply of safe drinking water in Lambapur-Peddagattu area of P. A. Pally Mandal in Nalgonda district is by surface drinking water through 'Akkampally Balancing Reservoir' under mission Bhagiratha and the area no longer depends on ground water sources.

In addition, Rural drinking water is a State subject and Government of India supplements the efforts of State government by providing financial and technical assistance to provide potable water to rural population through the centrally sponsored scheme, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). While allocating the funds to States/UTs under JJM, ten percent weightage has been given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants. The funds provided under JJM can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality affected areas on priority.

#### **Water conservation fee**

2310. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to levy water conservation fee, in order to discourage excessive exploitation of groundwater;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of other action plans for the conservation of water;
- (d) whether residential complexes and agriculture will be exempted, while charging the industries for commercial exploitation; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and by what time the action plan will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) 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, in its latest water regulation guidelines notified *vide* Gazette Notification SO 6140(E) dated 12.12.2018 had proposed introduction of Water Conservation Fee (WCF).

However, Honble NGT *vide* its order dated 03.01.2019 has directed that the notified guidelines may not be given effect to.

Government of India launched 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, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

Water being a State subject, efforts to initiate suitable interventions including conservation and management of water resources is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government in this regard are at the following URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

#### **Polluted river stretches**

2311. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Pollution Control Board in its 2015 report, had identified 302 polluted stretches on 275 rivers, spanning 28 States and six Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the increase in numbers of polluted stretches, reflects higher pollution levels as well as an increase in requirement of setting up more water quality monitoring stations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in its report of 2015 had identified 302 polluted stretches on 275 rivers in 29 States/Union Territories (UTs) through a network of 2500 monitoring locations based on the value of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD). As per the latest report of CPCB, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers in 31 States/UTs through a network of 3500 monitoring locations. Increase in number of monitoring locations and expansion of network has resulted in identification of more polluted stretches.

**Depletion in groundwater level**

2312. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a constant depletion in groundwater level in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to deal with this critical situation?

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 etc.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring four times a year in different States. In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells being monitored. State / UT-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States responsibility. A number of States have done notable work in this regard. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh among others.

Government of India launched 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, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

Other steps taken by the Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting / conservation are at the following URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf)

**Statement**

*State/UTs wise details of rise/fall in water level*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of wells Analysed	Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			No	%	No	%	No	%
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 Haveli	18	2	11	16	89	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	7	64	4	36	0	0.0
9.	Delhi	73	36	49	37	51	0	0.0
10.	Goa	64	18	28	46	72	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	697	260	37	437	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
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1319	647	49	672	51	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	170	28	442	72	0	0.0
26.	Telangana	557	188	34	366	66	3	0.5
27.	Tripura	75	31	41	44	59	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	592	162	27	429	72	1	0.2
29.	Uttarakhand	42	15	36	27	64	0	0.0
30.	West Bengal	653	371	57	279	43	3	0.5
TOTAL		14194	5437	38.3	8717	61.4	40	0.3

*Written Answers to*

*[9 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Provision of Arsenic free piped drinking water**

2313. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of households which are being provided with Arsenic free piped drinking water as on 1st December 2019, State-wise;

(b) the details of households which were equipped with Arsenic free piped water as on 31st December, 2018, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated, released and utilized for the above purpose during 2019-20, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As reported by the States, the State-wise number of households with provision of Arsenic free piped water supply as on 30th November, 2019 and 31st December, 2018 is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during 2019-20, is given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*State-wise number of household connections provided with  
Arsenic free piped drinking water supply*

Sl. No.	State	Number of household connections	
		31.12.2018	30.11.2019
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6,604	6,604
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3,058,938	3,049,743
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19,548	19,998
4.	Assam	119,538	119,843
5.	Bihar	252,695	335,077

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	374,291	393,294
7.	Goa	-	142,914
8.	Gujarat	5,082,290	5,082,540
9.	Haryana	1,754,428	1,758,292
10.	Himachal Pradesh	758,554	761,869
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	486,080	489,715
12.	Jharkhand	287,027	301,843
13.	Karnataka	3,475,072	3,536,334
14.	Kerala	1,536,707	1,536,707
15.	Laddakh	-	1,437
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1,253,592	1,326,782
17.	Maharashtra	5,057,079	5,075,303
18.	Manipur	23,683	24,512
19.	Meghalaya	4,355	4,359
20.	Mizoram	15,656	16,359
21.	Nagaland	15,559	15,559
22.	Odisha	313,769	320,426
23.	Puducherry	41,418	41,418
24.	Punjab	1,638,355	1,712,342
25.	Rajasthan	1,141,808	1,149,036
26.	Sikkim	87,431	87,431
27.	Tamil Nadu	2,933,196	2,933,243
28.	Telangana	1,801,550	1,813,791
29.	Tripura	22,556	27,854
30.	Uttar Pradesh	163,305	344,764
31.	Uttarakhand	212,818	216,182
32.	West Bengal	146,730	192,694

[Source: IMIS, DDWS]

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized under  
Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during 2019-20*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.45	0.5	NR
2.	Andhra Pradesh	303.47	151.73	41.44
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	110.47	55.23	NR
4.	Assam	578.65	339.33	102.34
5.	Bihar	638.9	301.58	77.18
6.	Chhattisgarh	169.42	65.82	13.15
7.	Goa	6.16	0	NR
8.	Gujarat	317.85	158.93	158.93
9.	Haryana	122.12	61.06	1.23
10.	Himachal Pradesh	121.07	60.54	0.98
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (incl. Laddakh)	397.96	188.67	NR
12.	Jharkhand	218	104.76	14.31
13.	Karnataka	444.69	222.34	NR
14.	Kerala	202.58	101.29	NR
15.	Madhya Pradesh	465.49	232.74	52.48
16.	Maharashtra	690.55	345.28	112.79
17.	Manipur	56.41	28.2	NR
18.	Meghalaya	71.69	35.84	NR
19.	Mizoram	33.22	16.61	NR
20.	Nagaland	47.07	23.54	NR
21.	Odisha	297.03	148.51	38.59
22.	Puducherry	2.03	0	NR



1	2	3	4	5
23.	Punjab	185.24	92.62	11.49
24.	Rajasthan	856.47	428.24	97.54
25.	Sikkim	12.85	6.42	4.1
26.	Tamil Nadu	302.89	151.45	3.59
27.	Telangana	211.04	105.52	76.01
28.	Tripura	89.71	1.09	15.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	947.14	623.57	146.1
30.	Uttarakhand	138.87	69.43	1.7
31.	West Bengal	809.37	404.69	106.04
	TOTAL	8,849.86	4,525.53	1,075.59

[Source: IMIS, DDWS]

#### Declaration of ODF under SBM

†2314. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages and cities have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), if so, the details thereof, States/Union Territories/blocks/villages, date-wise; and

(b) the details of number of toilets that have been built and fund spent so far since the start of this project in the year 2014, States/Union Territories/blocks/villages, date-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. Rural areas in all the States/UTs of the country have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 02.10.2019. State/UT-wise details of ODF declared districts, blocks and villages under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] are given in Statement-I (*See* below). Further, urban areas of all the States/UTs except West Bengal have been declared ODF as on 31.10.2019. In West Bengal, only 76 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) out of 128 ULBs have been declared ODF.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) The State/UT-wise details of individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed and Central share funds spent under SBM(G), as per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) as on 5.12.2019, are given in Statement-II (See below). And, the State/UT-wise details of toilets constructed and funds released under SBM (Urban) are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise details of ODF declared districts, blocks and villages under SBM(G)*

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Date of State ODF declaration	No. of ODF districts	No. of ODF blocks	No. of ODF villages
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	04-05-18	3	7	192
2.	Andhra Pradesh	08-07-18	13	661	18841
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	31-12-17	20	109	5389
4.	Assam	05-03-19	33	244	25503
5.	Bihar	13-09-19	38	534	38691
6.	Chandigarh	22-10-17	1	1	13
7.	Chhattisgarh	04-01-18	27	146	18769
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	27-02-18	1	1	69
9.	Daman and Diu	18-12-17	2	2	26
10.	Goa	01-09-19	2	12	365
11.	Gujarat	29-09-17	33	247	18261
12.	Haryana	23-06-17	22	140	6908
13.	Himachal Pradesh	25-10-16	12	77	15921
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	12-09-18	20	285	7263

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jharkhand	24-12-18	24	263	29564
16.	Karnataka	28-12-18	30	176	27044
17.	Kerala	27-10-16	14	152	2027
18.	Ladakh	21-09-17	2	31	302
19.	Lakshadweep	06-07-18	1	9	9
20.	Madhya Pradesh	30-09-18	51	313	50228
21.	Maharashtra	16-04-18	34	351	40505
22.	Manipur	28-09-18	16	44	2556
23.	Meghalaya	25-01-18	11	39	6028
24.	Mizoram	30-03-18	8	26	696
25.	Nagaland	25-09-18	11	74	1451
26..	Odisha	08-09-19	30	314	46785
27.	Puducherry	28-09-18	2	3	265
28.	Punjab	30-03-18	22	147	13726
29.	Rajasthan	12-04-18	33	295	42860
30.	Sikkim	12-01-16	4	32	442
31.	Tamil Nadu	15-09-18	31	385	12524
32.	Telangana	06-08-19	30	438	10988
33.	Tripura	04-03-19	8	58	1178
34.	Uttar Pradesh	01-02-19	75	822	97640
35.	Uttarakhand	11-06-17	13	95	15473
36.	West Bengal	03-08-19	22	341	41461
TOTAL			699	6,874	5,99,963

*Statement-II*

*State/UT-wise details individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed  
and Central share funds spent under SBM(G)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of IHHLs constructed	Central share funds spent (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19097	20.10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3987914	2818.01
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	130595	257.20
4.	Assam	3457168	3058.75
5.	Bihar	11854349	4181.04
6.	Chandigarh	0	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	3402885	1647.24
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18758	16.88
9.	Daman and Diu	1600	1.79
10.	Goa	28637	25.75
11.	Gujarat	3552385	2051.88
12.	Haryana	676371	238.04
13.	Himachal Pradesh	172883	238.03
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1172939	534.71
15.	Jharkhand	3574954	2107.98
16.	Karnataka	4355903	2687.71
17.	Kerala	226604	239.33
18.	Madhya Pradesh	6595523	3865.34
19.	Maharashtra	6179344	3428.61
20.	Manipur	259232	164.03
21.	Meghalaya	213813	311.35
22.	Mizoram	37145	72.99

1	2	3	4
23.	Nagaland	131325	167.69
24.	Odisha	6841810	4498.31
25.	Puducherry	28002	33.15
26.	Punjab	372248	246.44
27.	Rajasthan	7912749	4153.84
28.	Sikkim	6675	15.91
29.	Tamil Nadu	5294718	2594.94
30.	Telangana	3090932	1477.07
31.	Tripura	358033	220.44
32.	Uttar Pradesh	20627626	11370.40
33.	Uttarakhand	521611	577.58
34.	West Bengal	6429097	3068.76
TOTAL		10,15,32,925	56,391.27

**Statement-III**

*State wise details of IHHL and Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PT) constructed and funds released under SBM (Urban) as on 31.10.2019*

Sl. No.	State	IHHL constructed (Units)	CT/PT constructed (Seats)	Funds Released (₹ in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,43,736	17,757	1.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	336	603	165.19
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	8,732	46	8.00
4.	Assam	72,763	3,286	84.26
5.	Bihar	3,93,613	16,124	185.24
6.	Chandigarh	6,117	2,512	1.85
7.	Chhattisgarh	3,25,050	18,832	179.76
8.	Daman and Diu	1,197	511	0.69

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,181	104	0.35
10.	Delhi	725	24,186	30.23
11.	Goa	3,436	577	2.74
12.	Gujarat	5,60,046	24,149	185.54
13.	Haryana	64,719	10,819	57.06
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5,635	1,445	10.39
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	45,143	2,384	75.87
16.	Jharkhand	2,17,763	7,551	75.47
17.	Karnataka	3,29,163	34,387	198.83
18.	Kerala	37,207	2,801	31.67
19.	Madhya Pradesh	5,58,615	18,251	354.97
20.	Maharashtra	7,00,446	1,66,465	396.18
21.	Manipur	34,374	443	28.06
22.	Meghalaya	1,080	152	5.05
23.	Mizoram	2,972	188	9.73
24.	Nagaland	16,015	235	22.19
25.	Odisha	1,30,886	9,072	103.56
26.	Puducherry	4,919	466	5.66
27.	Punjab	1,03,015	10,775	72.91
28.	Rajasthan	3,64,237	23,147	207.43
29.	Sikkim	1,066	163	1.34
30.	Tamil Nadu	5,04,154	89,648	281.22
31.	Telangana	1,49,723	6,000	68.25
32.	Tripura	19,623	883	9.58
33.	Uttar Pradesh	8,87,906	62,490	540.59
34.	Uttarakhand	18,000	4,547	36.64
35.	West Bengal	2,82,542	299	175.41
TOTAL		60,96,135	5,61,298	3612.89

**Audit of Polavaram project expenditure**

2315. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is not reimbursing expenditure incurred on Polavaram Project by Andhra Pradesh Government due to non-submission of audit certificates of expenditure, incurred on the project before 1st April, 2014 by the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons as to why there is a delay in reimbursing the expenditure on Polavaram; and

(d) the details of reimbursement claims made by Andhra Pradesh Government on Polavaram expenditure, date-wise and the amount released and the amount yet to be released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that an expenditure of ₹11800 Cr. has been incurred on the project from April, 2014 to October, 2019. Government of India has been reimbursing the claims of the State Government in respect of Polavaram Project duly verified by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) and Central Water Commission (CWC) from time to time. The detail of amount reimbursed by Govt, of India year-wise since it was declared as National Project is as under:

₹ in Cr		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount Reimbursed
1.	2014-15	250.00
2.	2015-16	600.00
3.	2016-17	2514.16
4.	2017-18	2000.00
5.	2018-19	1400.00
	TOTAL	6764.16

Ministry of Finance (MoF) since Nov., 2016 has been consistently seeking submission of Audited Accounts of Expenditure incurred on the Polavaram Project upto 31.03.2014 among other details to firm up Government of India liability to meet fund requirement of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP). The same was reiterated by the MoF *vide* letters dated 26.07.2018; 06.05.2019; & 10.07.2019. The State Government has been requested from time to time to submit compliance in this regard. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has intimated that Principal Accountant General (PAG) office, Hyderabad has completed the audit of ₹3777.44 Cr. out of total expenditure of ₹5135.87 Cr. (now tentatively indicated as ₹5175.25 Cr. as per ongoing audit) incurred up to 31.3.2014.

Ministry of Finance *vide* letter dated 08.11.2019 read with letters dated 21.11.2019 and 27.11.2019 has permitted the Ministry to fund the project for an additional amount of ₹ 1850 Cr. as an interim measures pending finalization of audit of expenditure, etc. Further, Ministry of Finance *vide* letter dated 26.11.2019 has conveyed that no further releases would be made before the State Government comply with the requisite conditions mentioned in their above mentioned letters.

#### **Improvement of irrigation facilities**

†2316. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total irrigated agricultural land and land which is proposed to be irrigated in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large portion of irrigated agricultural land and the land which is proposed to be irrigated have been given to industrial houses, if so, the details thereof for the last two years; and

(c) the details of efforts being made to expand irrigated agricultural land and fund spent thereon for the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Programmes pertaining to irrigation of agricultural land are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. To supplement their efforts and to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources, the Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) are the major schemes implemented by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD & GR), Ministry of Jal Shakti to increase irrigation coverage by providing financial assistance to the States. Under AIBP, 99 major and medium irrigation projects having combined ultimate irrigation potential of 75.43 lakh Hectares are under implementation; and under CADWM, development of the command area of these 99 projects have been taken up, targeting 44.35 lakh hectares of Culturable Command Area (CCA).

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of PMKSY which focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation by providing financial assistance the States. The scheme also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement micro irrigation.

State/UT-wise net irrigated area as per Agriculture Census, 2015-16 is given in Statement-I (*See below*). State-wise Central Assistance released and irrigation potential created under AIBP during the last two years is given in Statement-II (*See below*). State-wise Central Assistance released and Culturable command area covered under CADWM during the last two years is given in Statement-III (*See below*); and State-wise Central Assistance released and Area Covered under PDMC during the last two years is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

**Statement-I**

*State-wise Net Irrigated Area as per Agriculture Census, 2015-16*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Net Irrigated Area (in Thousand Hectare)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3158.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.22
4.	Assam	188.92

1	2	3
5.	Bihar	3287.81
6.	Chandigarh	0.88
7.	Chhattisgarh	1437.97
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.55
9.	Daman and Diu	0.27
10.	Delhi	21.27
11.	Goa	23.84
12.	Gujarat	5322.50
13.	Haryana	3492.27
14.	Himachal Pradesh	121.41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	383.01
16.	Jharkhand	247.29
17.	Karnataka	3411.83
18.	Kerala	311.03
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8422.12
21.	Maharashtra	3058.49
22.	Manipur	35.60
23.	Meghalaya	69.03
24.	Mizoram	15.63
25.	Nagaland	98.19
26.	Odisha	1179.97
27.	Puducherry	12.06
28.	Punjab	3936.19

1	2	3
29.	Rajasthan	7758.80
30.	Sikkim	10.16
31.	Tamil Nadu	2953.61
32.	Telangana	1577.42
33.	Tripura	81.47
34.	Uttar Pradesh	13703.08
35.	Uttarakhand	327.02
36.	West Bengal	3527.43
	ALL INDIA	68233.83

**Statement-II**

*Details of Central Assistance Released and Irrigation Potential Created under PMKSY-AIBP during past two years (2017-18 & 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance released 2017-18 and 2018-19 (₹in crore)	Irrigation Potential Created in 2017-18 and 2018-19 (in Thousand Ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.23	12.44
2.	Assam	0.00	1.17
3.	Bihar	84.14	0.60
4.	Chhattisgarh	17.25	9.96
5.	Goa	0.00	0.18
6.	Gujarat	2457.78	410.81
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.49	0.00
8.	Jharkhand	610.98	0.00

1	2	3	4
9.	Karnataka	656.52	87.90
10.	Kerala	0.00	1.04
11.	Madhya Pradesh	262.28	88.48
12.	Maharashtra	890.56	105.59
13.	Manipur	47.35	5.63
14.	Odisha	584.09	30.71
15.	Rajasthan	312.02	7.17
16.	Telangana	15.23	93.85
17.	Uttar Pradesh	462.76	446.01
TOTAL		6442.68	1301.54

***Statement-III***

*State-wise Central Assistance Released and Culturable Commanded Area Covered under PMKSY-CADWM during last 2 years (2017-18 & 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance released during past 2 years (2017-18 & 2018-19) (₹ in crore)	Culturable Command Area covered during past 2 years (2017-18 & 2018-19) (in Thousand Ha)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.18	0.00
2.	Assam	3.55	14.25
3.	Bihar	23.18	9.49
4.	Chhattisgarh	21.71	0.00
5.	Goa	0.00	0.77
6.	Gujarat	1037.52	550.27
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.70	1.28

1	2	3	4
8.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00
9.	Karnataka	28.73	19.85
10.	Kerala	0.00	0.00
11.	Madhya Pradesh	173.70	135.11
12.	Maharashtra	58.62	50.25
13.	Manipur	0.00	5.03
14.	Odisha	62.22	44.70
15.	Rajasthan	9.91	14.30
16.	Telangana	36.34	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		1526.34	845.31

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise Funds released and Area Covered under PDMC during the last two years (2017-18 and 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	States	Fund released 2017-18 & 2018-19 (₹ in Crore)	Year-wise area covered (2017-18 & 2018-19) (Area in Thousand Ha.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1037.10	386.71
2.	Bihar	40.41	4.07
3.	Chhattisgarh	98.39	32.02
4.	Goa	1.20	0.24
5.	Gujarat	572.50	283.91
6.	Haryana	41.42	21.22

1	2	3	4
7.	Himachal Pradesh	45.25	1.62
8.	Jharkhand	35.00	5.52
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10.80	0.00
10.	Karnataka	757.03	470.96
11.	Kerala	29.00	1.32
12.	Madhya Pradesh	282.56	74.96
13.	Maharashtra	722.50	292.79
14.	Odisha	106.00	13.12
15.	Punjab	9.00	1.11
16.	Rajasthan	275.98	102.19
17.	Tamil Nadu	724.55	278.14
18.	Telangana	379.00	129.86
19.	Uttarakhand	70.20	6.44
20.	Uttar Pradesh	142.88	83.32
21.	West Bengal	71.00	15.51
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	20.80	-
23.	Assam	33.00	0.85
24.	Manipur	47.50	1.60
25.	Meghalaya	15.30	-
26.	Mizoram	40.10	-
27.	Nagaland	46.80	-
28.	Sikkim	59.19	-
29.	Tripura	18.75	-
30.	UTs	0.50	-
31.	HQ	4.16	-
GRAND TOTAL		5737.87	2207.45

**Pending irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh**

†2317. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Ministry of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh and the time since when they are pending with the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for environmental clearance;
- (b) the reasons for nonclearance and whether the said projects would be cleared, if so, by when; 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) Five Irrigation projects located in the Madhya Pradesh and submitted to the Ministry at Central level are at various stages of appraisal for grant of Environmental Clearance. Details of these projects are as follows:

- (i) Parbati (Rinsi) major Irrigation Project in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh by M/s EEWRD Narsinghgarh- Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) has recommended the proposal for grant of Environmental Clearance (EC). The same has been submitted to the Competent Authority for approval of grant of EC.
- (ii) Banda Major Irrigation Project in Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh by M/s Madhya Pradesh Water Resources Department- EAC has recommended the proposal for grant of EC. Project Proponent (PP) has been requested to submit the Stage I Forest Clearance for issue of EC.
- (iii) Morand-Ganjal Irrigation Project in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh by M/s Narmada Valley Development Authority- EAC has recommended the proposal for grant of EC. PP has been requested to submit Stage I Forest Clearance for issue of EC.
- (iv) Gond Major Irrigation Project in the district of Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh by M/s Madhya Pradesh Water Resources Department- EAC considered the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

proposal for EC and based on the request of PP, the EAC has deferred the proposal seeking additional information.

- (v) Satdharu Medium Irrigation Project in district Damoh of Madhya Pradesh- EAC has appraised the proposal for EC. EAC in the meeting has sought additional information which is yet to be submitted by the PP for further consideration of the project.

### **Rejuvenation of Yamuna river**

2318. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government has taken to check rising pollution in the Yamuna river;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to check the flow of waste from factories across Delhi in the Yamuna river and reasons as to why those factories have not been shut down; and
- (c) the effective steps being taken by Government for rejuvenation of the said river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The cleaning of Rivers is an ongoing process and this Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the States for checking the rising level of pollution of river Yamuna, a tributary of River Ganga, by providing financial assistance to different States of Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in phased manner since 1993 under the Yamuna Action Plan (YAP). The total expenditure incurred on conservation of river Yamuna under the YAP Phase - I & II is ₹ 1514.70 crore.

Presently, 25 projects have been sanctioned under Namami Gange costing ₹ 4611 crore in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh to abate pollution load in river Yamuna. With these projects, 1235 MLD STP capacity will be created along with rehabilitation of 602 MLD STP capacity. Out of these 25 projects, two projects have already been completed in Sonapat and Panipat creating STP capacity of total 145 MLD (New 70 MLD and Rehabilitation of 75 MLD).



(b) Delhi is having 28 Approved Industrial Areas (Planned Industrial Areas) and 22 Redevelopment Areas (Redevelopment of Clusters of Industrial Concentration in Non-Conforming Areas). To check flow of the waste water generated from industrial areas 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been provided with a capacity of 46.7MGD (212.3 MLD Capacity). Out of these, 10 CETPs are being operated by the CETP Societies of the Industrial Areas and 3 are being operated by the Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC). All the 13 CETPs have installed On Line Monitoring System (OLMS) and the same are connected to the server of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) & Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC).

Yamuna Monitoring Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT is taking action for control of pollution in river Yamuna.

CETP Act, 2000 enacted by the Govt, of Delhi stipulates proper Operation and Maintenance of the CETPs in Delhi and the prescribed Authority under the said Act is Industries Department, Govt, of NCT of Delhi. Besides CETPs, there are about 2000 Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) installed by individual units operating in Delhi including Industries, Hotels, Restaurants etc. Following Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in Delhi have installed On Line Monitoring System (OLMS):-

- (i) Mother Dairy Fruits & Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. (Unit of Mother Dairy), Patparganj, Delhi-110092
- (ii) Delhi Milk Scheme, West Patel Nagar, Delhi-1 10008
- (iii) Slaughter House, Ghazipur, Delhi-110096

Regular monthly monitoring by DPCC of the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of Delhi Jal Board and 13 Common Effluent Plants (CETPs) in Delhi is stipulated. Apart from this, DPCC is making efforts for compliance with the prescribed standards under the Water Act, 1974 by the polluting industries and takes necessary action against the defaulting industries as per provisions of Water Act, 1974.

(c) In order to rejuvenate the river, Government has initiated measures like afforestation, conservation of water bodies and rain water harvesting besides conservation of ground water in addition to pollution abatement measures as specified in (a) & (b) above.

Government is building a people's movement by involving common citizens, students, institutions, resident's welfare associations, NGOs and other government departments for keeping the river clean and undertaking regular cleaning of ghats in Delhi.

**Increasing irrigation area of Rewa, M.P.**

†2319. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an additional fund of rupees four crores has been sanctioned to the contractor, in acceptance of tender in order to increase the irrigated land area by 2000 hectare in Loni dam area of district Rewa, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the amount of work of making of main and minor canals completed after conducting a survey by the department and by when this work would be finally completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that under agreement for the work of Teonthar Flow Scheme, the contractor has been directed to develop an additional command area of 3000 Ha which includes feeding of Loni Dam through main canal of Teonthar Flow Scheme.

As per scope of the agreement, contractor is to be paid at the rate of one percent of contract amount for developing every additional 500 Ha of command area. An amount of ₹ 13.45 crore has been released for developing an additional command area of 3000 Ha.

(b) Works are at land acquisition stage. Target date for completion of works is 30.06.2020.

**Amount of water wasted by water purifiers**

†2320. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the amount of water wasted in the "Water Purifiers" installed in urban apartments is higher than the water getting purified by it;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to develop a technology for its reuse after conservation and purification; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Rural drinking water supply is a State subject and Government of India assists States by providing financial and technical assistance to provide potable water to rural population through centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Powers to plan, approve, and implement rural water supply (schemes) is vested with States. The states may take up various treatment systems for water purification plants like Activated Carbon Filter, Reverse Osmosis, Ozonation, Ultra Violet (UV) system etc. depending upon the quality of water to be treated and the budget available for that purpose.

This Department has informed all States/UTs during 2015-16 regarding the provisions of Bureau of India Standards (BIS) IS-16240:2015 that Reverse Osmosis (RO) Technology is in general applicable only when total dissolved solids contents in drinking water sources is very high and reject water control mechanisms shall be provided as part of the Integrated RO water system to regulate the flow of reject water.

As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, the Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No.134 of 2015 has directed Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to issue appropriate notification prohibiting use of RO where TDS in water is less than 500 mg/l and wherever RO is permitted, a requirement is laid down for recovery of water be more than 60%.

#### **Inadequacy of ecological flows notification**

2321. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that we are still far from cleaning the river and the ecological flows notification in this regard is quite inadequate;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is considering to take any other concrete steps to clean river Ganga; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Government of India, *vide* Notification dated 9th October 2018, has notified minimum environmental flows to be maintained in river Ganga from its origin to Unnao in Uttar Pradesh. The notified environmental flow regime is monitored and supervised by the Central Water Commission.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) in the Standards Terms of Reference (ToR) for conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) studies for any proposed River Valley and Hydroelectric Project have mentioned the norms for release of Environmental flows which is 30% in monsoon season, 20% in lean season and 25% in non-monsoon and non-lean season to be followed corresponding to flow of 90% dependable year. These norms along with the site specific requirements for environment flow releases as per the studies are then stipulated in the Environment Clearance (EC) letter for compliance.

With regards to the monitoring of the e-flow releases, the Regional offices of MoEF & CC and the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) along with the State Pollution Control Boards concerned have been mandated for monitoring of all the environmental aspects of the Hydro Power Projects.

Cleaning of river is a continuous process and under Namami Gange programme the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial and technical assistance.

Under Namami Gange Programme, diverse set of interventions for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga have been taken up. These include pollution abatement activities including sewage treatment, industrial effluent management, ghat & river surface cleaning, river front development, rural sanitation, aviral dhara, afforestation, biodiversity conservation, public participation etc.

So far, a total of 305 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹ 28,613.75 crore, out of which 109 projects have been completed and made operational, rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation.

In order to avoid disposal of untreated sewage into river Ganga and its tributaries,

under Namami Gange programme, till September, 2019, 150 Sewerage infrastructure projects have been taken up with a sanctioned cost of ₹ 23,130.95 crore for creation of new capacity 3731.14 Million Litre Per day (MLD), rehabilitation of 1114.39 MLD capacity and laying of around 4972.35 KM sewerage network.

**Constitution of committees for cleaning river Ganga**

2322. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had constituted several committees comprising of IITians and experts and concluded that 'aviralta' is a matter of great importance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government gives first priority to cleaning of river Ganga and the second priority to ecology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Ganga River Basin Management Plan (GRBMP) prepared by consortium of 7 IITs and other technical institutes has identified 'Aviralata' as one of the areas to be taken up in Mission mode to restore "wholesomeness" of National River Ganga. The other areas identified by GRBMP where restorative actions need to be carried out in Mission mode are "Nirmal Dhara", "Ecological Restoration", "Sustainable Agriculture", "Geological Safeguarding", "Basin Protection Against Disasters", "River Hazard Management" and "Environmental Knowledge-Building and Sensitization".

(c) and (d) In accordance to GRBMP, steps/interventions are being taken up by Namami Gange Programme under each of these aforesaid missions as pollution abatement & ecological restoration of the river are inter-linked; ecological status of river will improve when the river is pollution free.

Under Namami Gange Programme, diverse set of interventions like pollution abatement activities including sewage, industrial effluent, Solid Waste etc., River Front Management, Aviral Dhara, Rural Sanitation, Afforestation, Biodiversity Conservation,

Public Participation etc. have been taken up for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga. Government accords equal importance to all interventions and these are taken up as per feasibility.

Thus, while a total of 150 projects for sewerage infrastructure have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹23,130.95 crore, the Government of India *vide* Gazette notification dated 09.10.2018 has notified minimum environmental flows to be maintained at locations downstream of structures or projects meant for diversion of river flows for purposes like irrigation, hydropower, domestic and industrial and other requirements.

Further, in collaboration with State Governments and Ministries, steps have been taken to increase water use efficiency in agriculture sector and promotion of re-use of treated in agriculture and industrial sector besides sanctioning projects for integrated management of wetlands and spring rejuvenation.

#### **Teonthar water flow scheme**

†2323. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the area, in heactares, proposed for irrigation under the Teonthar water flow scheme of the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh, village and acreage-wise;

(b) whether any provisional cost was given in writing for additional amount for the additional irrigation on the land other than the proposed land; and

(c) if so, the details of the villages and funds provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The details of the area proposed for irrigation under the Teonthar water flow scheme of the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh as informed by State Government are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Block	No of Villages	CCA (in ha) to be developed
1.	Jawa	215	27469.76
2.	Teonthar	116	13054.88
	TOTAL	331	40524.64

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that as per scope of the agreement, contractor is to be paid at the rate of one percent of contract amount for developing every additional 500 ha of command area. As per above provision, an amount of ₹ 13.45 crore has been released for developing an additional command area of 3000 ha.

### **Rejuvenation of dead streams**

2324. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for rejuvenation of the dead streams in drought prone areas, specially in Rajasthan;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps for conservation of rain water at village and town levels; and

(c) the details of the funds spent by Government during the last three years for rain water harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected.

### **Swachh Survekshan Grameen, 2019**

2325. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted a survey of Gram Panchayats in rural areas under Swachh Survekshan Grameen, 2019 (SSG) recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of villages proposed to be covered under SSG-2019, State/UT-wise along with the number of days in which the survey will be conducted;

(c) the details of the achievement made out of SSG survey conducted earlier;

(d) whether any award/cash incentives will be provided to villages which come first in the survey and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) other steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has conducted "Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2019" through a survey agency to develop ranking of all Districts and States of India on the basis of quantitative and qualitative sanitation (Swachhata) parameters. The objectives of the Swachh Survekshan Grameen-2019 were:

- Encourage large scale citizen participation and create awareness amongst all sections of society about the importance of working together towards improving the sanitation situation of villages.
- a spirit of healthy competition among villages to improve their service delivery to citizens, towards creating cleaner villages.
- To undertake a ranking of States and Districts on the basis of performance attained by States and Districts on key Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBM-G) parameters.
- Compare performance within Districts in a State and across Districts nationally on key SBM-G parameters.
- Ascertain the progress of Swachhata on ground through a sample survey in select public places *e.g.* Schools, Anganwadis, Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Haat Bazaars, Community Centers in villages of all the districts implementing SBM(G).
- Engage with select Gram Panchayats in every district and solicit their feedback and recommendation on improving the program implementation.
- Assess the effectiveness of environmental management and BCC (Behaviour Change Communication) interventions under SBM-G.

(b) A total of 17,209 villages in 683 districts across the country have been surveyed under SSG 2019. State/UT-wise number of villages surveyed are given in Statement (*See* below). The duration of the entire process was of around 4 months with field (survey taking place between 15th August 2019 and 30th September 2019).

(c) The Swachh Survekshan Grameen generated huge enthusiasm across Districts and attention from all stakeholders and common citizens in particular. More than 3 crore citizens provided direct feedback on various sanitation parameters of their respective



areas using the Swachh Survekshan App. Intense IEC (Information, Education and Communication) and sanitation improvement activities were carried out by people to improve the sanitation status of their villages.

(d) Based on the outcome of the Swachh Survekshan Grameen top performing States/UTs across the different zones of the country are felicitated at National level. No cash incentive is provided.

(e) No, Sir.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise number of villages surveyed under SSG-2019*

State/UT Name	Number of villages surveyed
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	59
Andhra Pradesh	378
Arunachal Pradesh	440
Assam	807
Bihar	1051
Chhattisgarh	662
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	22
Daman and Diu	24
Goa	46
Gujarat	797
Haryana	513
Himachal Pradesh	285
Jammu and Kashmir	182
Jharkhand	584
Karnataka	766
Kerala	377
Madhya Pradesh	1267

1	2
Maharashtra	912
Manipur	363
Meghalaya	247
Mizoram	176
Nagaland	244
Odisha	787
Puducherry	45
Punjab	521
Rajasthan	879
Sikkim	88
Tamil Nadu	824
Telangana	716
Tripura	184
Uttar Pradesh	2035
Uttarakhand	306
West Bengal	622
TOTAL	17209

#### **Factors for groundwater pollution**

†2326. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of factors responsible for groundwater getting seriously polluted across the country; and

(b) the action plan formulated by Government to prevent water pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The ground water available in the country, in general, is potable and suitable for various uses. However, localized occurrence of ground water having

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

various chemical constituents in excess beyond permissible limits (as per BIS) has been observed in isolated pockets in various States/UTs. Commonly observed contaminants such as Arsenic, Fluoride and Iron are geogenic, whereas contaminants such as nitrates, phosphates, heavy metals etc. owe their origin to various human activities including domestic sewage, agricultural practices and industrial effluents.

(b) Water being State subject, initiatives on water management including taking corrective action related to ground water quality in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, the important measures taken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in this regard are as under:

- CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of The Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 & The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control of aquatic resources from pollution.
- Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries.
- With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers.

#### **Declining water levels**

2327. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that if water levels continue to decline and the population continues to increase, a large part of India's population will be affected;

(b) whether it is a fact that India's per capita water availability has come down drastically; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken for saving water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India, per capita water availability in the country is reducing due

to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters in the year 2021.

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various steps for conservation of water.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a campaign for water conservation and water security, in 256 water stressed districts of the country.

Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources. It also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement micro irrigation.

Central Ground Water Board is implementing innovative schemes for Aquifer Rejuvenation under 'Ground Water Management and Regulation' scheme in select over exploited blocks of the aspirational districts on pilot basis.

Other initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf)

#### **Depletion of water tables**

2328. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that according to the Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) report released by the NITI Aayog in 2018-2021, major cities viz. Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad and others are racing towards zero groundwater levels by 2020;

(b) if so, status of the report and the measures being taken to address the problem of depleting water levels; and

(c) the details of budget allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) NITI Aayog, in its report titled "Composite Water Management Index" published in June 2018, has mentioned that 21 major cities are expected to run out of groundwater by 2020. This is based on the estimates of annual groundwater replenishment and its extraction. However, it does not take into account the groundwater availability in the deeper aquifers.

Practices for efficient and sustainable management of water resources such as conjunctive use of surface water and ground water resources, participatory ground water practices, increasing water use efficiency amongst others need to be promoted on a large scale by involving all the stake-holders to deal with future water demand challenges.

Government of India launched 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, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States responsibility. A number of States have done notable work in this regard. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh among others.

Central Government supports construction of water harvesting and conservation work primarily through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC).

Also, as per Ministry of Rural Development, 19,64,995 water conservation and water harvesting works have been completed in different States under MGNREGS

during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 with cumulative expenditure of ₹ 31907.32 Cr as uploaded by the States in Management Information System.

Also, as per Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources, 6,08,384 water harvesting structures have been created/rejuvenated in different states under PMKSY-WDC component during the period 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto September 2019). Further, as on 31.10.2019, ₹ 17751.75 crore has been released to States as Central share for implementation of Watershed Development Projects.

Water being a State subject, efforts to initiate suitable demand side and supply side interventions including conservation and management of water resources is primarily States' responsibility. However, steps taken by the Central Government in this regard are at the following URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/Files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/Files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

#### **Underground aquifer mapping of groundwater**

2329. SHRI DIGVJJAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done underground aquifer mapping in those areas which have recorded a high depletion of groundwater levels; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to recharge the groundwater for identified aquifers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is implementing 'National Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme' (NAQUIM) for aquifer mapping in the country including in areas which have recorded a high depletion of ground water, in phases. Out of the total mappable area of nearly 25 lakh sq km, so far aquifer maps and management plans have been prepared for an area of nearly 11.24 lakh sq km spread over various parts of the country. As per the ground water resource assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water departments, 1186 assessment units in the country have been categorized as over-exploited, of which aquifer mapping has been completed in nearly 75% Units.

(b) Government of India launched 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, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions for sustainable water management.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. The important measures taken by the Central Government for conservation, management of ground water and effective implementation of rain water harvesting in the country are at the following URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

#### **Pollution in Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers**

2330. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the attention of Central Government has been drawn by Rajasthan Government to high level of pollution in waters of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers flowing downstream into Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, details thereof;
- (c) whether Rajasthan Government has requested Central Government to take up the matter with Punjab Government to prevent pollutants from flowing into the water of said rivers;
- (d) if so, details thereof and action taken by Central Government in the matter;
- (e) whether Government has constituted monitoring committee to examine the level of pollutants in water of aforesaid rivers flowing into Rajasthan; and
- (f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) monitors the water quality of rivers across the country on a regular basis through a network of monitoring stations. As per latest report of CPCB, Sutlej and Beas rivers in

Punjab have been identified as having polluted stretches based on Bio-chemical oxygen demand (BOD), an indicator of organic pollution. However, river Ravi does not figure in the list of polluted river stretches published in September, 2018.

(c) to (f) According to CPCB, Government of Rajasthan had requested for taking up the matter of preventing pollutants from flowing into river Sutlej and its tributaries with the Government of Punjab. This was discussed in the North Zonal Council meeting held on 20.9.2019 at Chandigarh with the Punjab Government.

Hon'ble National Green Tribunal (NGT), Principal Bench, New Delhi has passed an order directing all the States and Union Territories (UTs) to prepare action plans for bringing all the polluted river stretches up to the bathing standards. In compliance of Hon'ble NGT order, action plans have been prepared by Government of Punjab which have been approved by CPCB; and is presently being implemented under the overall supervision of Government of Punjab.

Further, CPCB/State Pollution Control Board and Pollution Control Committees monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Monitoring Committee constituted by Hon'ble NGT in O.A. No. 101/2014 is also reviewing implementation of action plans by the Punjab State.

It is the responsibility of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies concerned to setup facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated and to ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into rivers and water bodies. The Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of rivers by providing financial and technical assistance. Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), for conservation and pollution abatement of rivers Sutlej and Beas, schemes pertaining to interception and diversion of sewage, sewage treatment plants, afforestation, crematoria, etc, have been sanctioned in 14 towns at a cost ₹717.32 crores in Punjab. Sewage treatment plant of 648.20 million litres per day (MLD) capacity has been created in the State.

#### **Community participation in water conservation and management**

2331. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:



(a) whether Government has taken any serious note of community driven water conservation and management, in over 100 regions in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka and North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether the conservation and management experiments can be replicated in other parts of the country by drawing upon an action plan;

(c) whether Government has any plan for revival of smaller rivers which are almost on the verge of extinction and have turned into drains or nullahs; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Water, being a State subject, initiatives on water management including water conservation in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, the best practices on water conservation by various entities across the country have been compiled and put in the public domain for information and also with a view to replicate these best practices. Besides, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to States Governments through various schemes and programmes for water conservation, augmentation and efficient use of water resources. Water Harvesting and conservation works are supported primarily through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Water Shed Development Component and PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop.

(c) and (d) A National Perspective Plan (NPP) for water resources development has been formulated which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water. Under NPP, National Water Development Agency has identified 14 links under Himalayan Rivers Development Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Development Component based on field surveys and investigations and detailed studies.

#### **Construction of toilets in rural areas**

2332. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has become Open Defecation Free as claimed by Government;

(b) if so, the details of number of toilets constructed with Government funds in rural areas, State-wise; and

(c) the details of accessibility study of the toilets for people living in villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G), all the 5,99,963 villages of the country have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 02.10.2019.

(b) State/UT-wise number of individual household latrines (IHHLs) constructed in the households eligible for incentive under SBM(G) are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had conducted National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey in 2018-19 through an independent verification agency. The survey covered 92,040 households in 6,136 villages across the States/UTs. As per the survey report, 93.1% households in rural areas of the country were having access to toilets.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed in the households  
eligible for incentive under SBM(G)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of IHHLs constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16597
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3800867
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	116300
4.	Assam	3127472
5.	Bihar	10408397
6.	Chhattisgarh .	3147929
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18755
8.	Daman and Diu	1450

1	2	3
9.	Goa	28637
10.	Gujarat	3058595
11.	Haryana	593244
12.	Himachal Pradesh	155346
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	961907
14.	Jharkhand	3316238
15.	Karnataka	4151317
16.	Kerala	223906
17.	Madhya Pradesh	5519990
18.	Maharashtra	5340055
19.	Manipur	248071
20.	Meghalaya	209579
21.	Mizoram	34719
22.	Nagaland	131380
23.	Odisha	6607264
24.	Puducherry	27988
25.	Punjab	327805
26.	Rajasthan	7326991
27.	Sikkim	4514
28.	Tamil Nadu	4577715
29.	Telangana	2992326
30.	Tripura	301980
31.	Uttar Pradesh	16687934
32.	Uttarakhand	484720
33.	West Bengal	5776673
TOTAL		8,97,26,661

Source: Data reported by the States/UTs on the IMIS of SBM(G)

**Water crises in Rajasthan**

2333. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Rajasthan has been facing an acute water crises;
- (b) the details of measures being taken on war footing by Government to check the fast depleting groundwater level in the State;
- (c) whether Government proposes to regulate the sale of submersible pumps to curb illegal extraction of groundwater; and
- (d) if so, the efforts being made to engage people for groundwater source restoration in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As per the 2017 Dynamic Ground Water Resources assessment of the country done jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments, the total annual ground water recharge and annual extractable ground water resource in the State of Rajasthan is about 13 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) and 12 BCM respectively. The annual ground water extraction for all uses is about 17 BCM. Out of 295 assessment units in the State, 63% have been categorized as 'Over-exploited', 11% as 'critical' and 10% as 'Semi-critical'.

(b) to (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and regulation of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. Central Government has taken various measures for sustainable management of ground water in the country including Rajasthan.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a campaign for water conservation and water security, in 256 water stressed districts of the country including in Rajasthan. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India worked together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resource management.

JSA aims at making water conservation a 'Jan Andolan' through asset creation and communication campaign".

Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to enable every rural household in all States/ UTs including Rajasthan to have functional household tap connection for providing potable water by the year 2024.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water". The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore artificial recharge/rainwater harvesting structures in urban and rural areas which includes about 5 lakh structures in the state of Rajasthan.

Central Ground Water Board is implementing a nationwide programme of "National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM)" for mapping of aquifers (Water bearing formations), their characterization and development of aquifer management plans to facilitate sustainable development of ground water resources. Aquifer maps and management plans have been shared with the respective State Government agencies. In Rajasthan, about 1.8 lakh km<sup>2</sup> have been covered. Public interaction programs are being organized at grass root level for disseminating the tenets of the Aquifer Management Plans for the benefit of the stakeholders.

Central Ground Water Board has prepared a joint action plan with the Ministry of Rural development for effective implementation of water conservation and artificial recharge structures in convergence with MGNREGS. Water stressed blocks in Rajasthan along with other States have been identified.

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 has issued directives to all States/UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting. It also grants No Objection Certificates (NOCs) for ground water abstraction to industries, infrastructure units and mining projects in feasible areas with mandatory conditions for conservation, augmentation and efficient use of ground water.

Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs has circulated Model Building Bye Laws (MBBL), 2016 which includes provisions for rainwater harvesting and it has been

shared with all the States. So far 32 States/UTs have adopted the provisions of rainwater harvesting of MBBL, 2016 including the State of Rajasthan.

Government of Rajasthan, in order to check the fast depleting ground water level, has launched Rajiv Gandhi Jal Sanchay Yojna (RGJSY) in August 2019. Further, three phases of Mukhyamantri Jal Swabhlamban Abhiyan (MJSA) have been completed. The basic themes in implementation of both RGJSY and MJSA are mass awareness on water saving and mass participation of people/NGOs. 127 major water supply projects based on surface sources have been sanctioned in the State at an estimated cost of ₹ 37126.90 crores.

Public Health Engineering Department of Government of Rajasthan has organized "Jal Chetna Yatra" to encourage and inculcate habits of water conservation activities in general public with ultimate aim of source restoration and sustainability.

#### **Status of groundwater and irrigation projects**

2334. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of status report and components of Green Climate Fund (GCF) committed \$ 43.4 million, projects in India for groundwater and irrigation projects;
- (b) the status of this project in Maharashtra;
- (c) whether Government has identified any specific focus areas under this project; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The project titled "Ground Water Recharge and Solar Micro Irrigation to Ensure Food Security and Enhance Resilience in Vulnerable Tribal Areas of Odisha" approved under Green Climate Fund (GCF) is for the State of Odisha. The State of Maharashtra is not covered under this project.

The other GCF project titled "Enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities" is for States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha. The estimated

cost for implementation of this project is USD 130.27 million over the period 2019 to 2024. The GCF input of USD 43.42 million will cover 33% of the costs, with the remaining 67% coming from leveraged co-financing of USD 86.85 million. The focus of the project is on enhancing the climate resilience vulnerability of coastal communities through an ecosystem-based, community-centred approach to adaptation. The Inception Workshop for this project was held on 13th November, 2017. The baseline survey has been initiated to update information on existing demography, landscape are scale of costal ecosystem etc.

**Funds disbursed to project for HGJM**

2335. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started work on the Har Ghar Jal Mission (HGJM);
- (b) if so, the funds disbursed till date on projects related to the mission;
- (c) list of projects where work has begun and the estimated financial costs of the project, along with the projected completion date of the same;
- (d) steps taken by Government to ensure that the quality of the water will not harm the users; and
- (e) steps taken to ensure that the infrastructure being built for the HGJM will not lead to poisoned or impure water supplied to the users?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), a centrally sponsored scheme in August 2019, which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by 2024. As on 05.12.2019, under JJM, out of the allocated amount of ₹10,000.66 Crore for the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹4,525.53 Crore has been released to various eligible States/UTs.

(c) Drinking Water being a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs by providing financial and technical assistance. It is States that plan, design, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. As such details of individual projects for rural water supply are not approved/ maintained at the Government of India level.

(d) and (e) Since provision of drinking water is a State subject, States/UTs are primarily responsible for the quality of water supplied. Water to be provided to rural households has to be in adequate quantity on regular basis and of prescribed quality. While taking up water supply schemes under JJM, treatment/ purification of water can be taken up on need basis. Further, provision for taking up grey water management has also been made under JJM.

### **Underground water crisis**

†2336. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the level of underground water is going down continuously in major parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the efforts being made by Government to deal with the problems occurring due to decline in underground water table;

(d) whether efforts are being made to explore alternative means in respect of underground water use; and

(e) 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 (e) 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 & urbanization etc.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) carries out ground water monitoring four times a year in different States. In order to assess the declining/rising trend in water level on a long-term basis, pre-monsoon water level data 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018) water level. Analysis of data indicates decline in ground water level in about 61% of the wells being monitored. State / UT-wise details are given in Statement. [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 312 Part (a) to (c)]

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan which is a time bound campaign with a 7 mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks of 256 districts in India. In this regard, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

Water being a State subject, efforts to conserve and manage ground water is primarily States responsibility. A number of States have done notable work in this regard. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, 'Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh among others.

Other steps taken by the Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting / conservation are at the following URL: [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf)

#### **Water stressed households**

2337. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of water stressed households in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to address the issue;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to reduce agriculture water distress in the country including States like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;
- (d) whether the drought affected States like Maharashtra would be accorded priority in "Har Ghal Jal Mission";
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme, which has now been subsumed in recently launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), unit of monitoring was habitation. JJM aims at providing potable water at service level of 55

litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household by the year 2024.

As reported by States/UTs, as on date, 81.27% rural habitations having 76.61% population are provided with 40 litre or more per capita per day (lpcd) potable water and 15.52% rural habitations having 19.67% population are provided with less than 40 lpcd potable water whereas 3.21% rural habitations having 3.72% population is having water sources with quality issues. State-wise details of coverage of rural habitations are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in 2015-16 which aims to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc. Further, Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a water conservation campaign, which was implemented in two phases in 256 water-stressed districts of the country including the state of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India have worked with State and District officials in these districts to promote water conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of target interventions.

(d) and (e) Under JJM, fund is allocated based on approved criteria under which 30% weightage is assigned for difficult terrains which *inter alia* include area under Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) to prioritize the coverage of water stressed areas in States/ UTs including Maharashtra.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement***State-wise details of coverage of rural habitations (As on 05.12.2019)*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Total No. of rural habitations	No. of rural habitations with provision of 40 lpcd or more of potable water supply	No. of rural habitations with provision of less than 40 lpcd of potable water supply	No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,663	34,578	13,805	280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,303	4,195	27
4.	Assam	88,076	55,767	22,939	9,370
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	70,988	35,422	3,808
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,792	1,455	506
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,305	263	87

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,631	11,838	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (incl. Ladakh)	14,625	8,750	5,864	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,729	334	528
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,345	24,979	450
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,165	15,031	324
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,080	2	149
16.	Maharashtra	99,641	84,835	14,636	170
17.	Manipur	2,976	2,050	926	0
18.	Meghalaya	10,470	4,124	6,339	7
19.	Mizoram	720	490	230	0
20.	Nagaland	1,450	742	708	0
21.	Odisha	1,57,013	1,54,477	127	2,409
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,190	10,485	1,500	3,205
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	62,783	41,918	16,825

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Unstarred Questions

25.	Sikkim	2,337	861	1,476	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,876	3,138	0
27.	Telangana	24,597	15,405	8,848	344
28.	Tripura	8,723	5,020	1,326	2,377
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,913	1,950	1,155
30.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,202	16,100	9
31.	West Bengal	1,07,328	61,905	32,100	13,323
	TOTAL	17,24,423	14,01,419	2,67,640	55,364
	In %		81.27	15.52	3.21

[Source: IMIS, DDWS]

*Written Answers to*

*[9 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Survey on drinking water by CPCB**

2338. DR. ANIL AGARWAL: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board and other agencies have conducted any survey to assess the situation of drinking water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As reported, Central Pollution Control Board has not conducted any such survey. However, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has drawn samples of piped drinking water from capital cities and other cities selected for the Smart Cities project across India for testing as per IS 10500:2012. In the first phase, samples were drawn from various locations in Delhi. In the second phase samples were drawn from 20 capital cities across India. In the third phase, samples were drawn from 7 remaining capital cities of the North East Region and 71 of the remaining smart cities which are not covered under capital cities of India. As per the test report of 21 capital cities of various States received so far (except for Mumbai), one or more number of samples drawn from the capital cities have been found non-conforming in one or more parameters with the requirement of the Indian Standard IS 10500:2012.

(c) Water supply is a State subject and Government of India assists States by providing financial and technical assistance to provide potable water to rural population through centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Powers to plan, approve, and implement rural water supply schemes is vested with States. As per existing guidelines, IS 10500 is to be adopted for ensuring safe drinking water supply and States/ UTs have been advised to carry out testing of drinking water sources once in year for chemical and physical parameters and twice in a year for bacteriological parameters. Central Ground Water Board generates ground water quality data on regional scale during various scientific studies and ground water monitoring throughout the country. Data on ground water quality has been shared with concerned state agencies for awareness and intensive monitoring and remediation of drinking water use.

**Contamination of heavy metals in drinking water**

2339. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas in the country that are affected by contamination of heavy metals like arsenic, fluoride, mercury etc. in drinking water as on date, State-wise;

(b) the details of areas that were affected by contamination of heavy metals in drinking water in areas in 2014, State-wise;

(c) whether there are any changes *i.e.* increase or decrease in affected areas since 2014; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As reported by States, the state-wise details of habitations having drinking water sources with Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate, Salinity and heavy metal contamination are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) As reported by States, the year-wise details of habitations having drinking water sources with heavy metal contamination, are given below:

Sl. No.	State	As on 01.04.2016	As on 01.04.2017	As on 01.04.2018	As on 01.04.2019	As on 04.12.2019
1.	Assam	6	7	7	7	7
2.	Karnataka	3	1	1	1	1
3.	Punjab	2,080	2,222	1,947	1,899	1,853
4.	West Bengal	0	276	265	255	254
TOTAL		2,089	2,506	2,220	2,162	2,115

**Statement**

*State-wise details of habitations having drinking water source with contamination*

Sl. No.	State	Number of affected habitations					
		Fluoride	Arsenic	Iron	Salinity	Nitrate	Heavy Metal
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	264	0	0	15	1	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	27	0	0	0
4.	Assam	202	4,049	5,112	0	0	7
5.	Bihar	705	804	2,299	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	279	0	223	0	4	0
7.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	87	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0	7	0	0	0
12.	Jharkhand	196	18	314	0	0	0
13.	Karnataka	262	2	32	15	140	1
14.	Kerala	29	0	182	81	32	0
15.	Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Unstarred Questions



16.	Madhya Pradesh	140	0	0	10	0	0	150	Written Answers to [9 December, 2019]
17.	Maharashtra	53	0	14	39	64	0	170	
18.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Meghalaya	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	
20.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
22.	Odisha	91	0	2,100	218	0	0	2,409	
23.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24.	Punjab	325	651	233	15	128	1,853	3,205	
25.	Rajasthan	3,756	0	5	12,182	890	0	16,833	
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
27.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.	Telangana	0	0	35	174	135	0	344	
29.	Tripura	0	0	2,377	0	0	0	2,377	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	119	650	346	79	9	0	1,203	
31.	Uttarakhand	0	0	7	0	2	0	9	
32.	West Bengal	1,355	6,207	5,082	425	0	254	13,323	
TOTAL		7,867	12,381	18,402	13,253	1,405	2,115	55,423	

Source: MIS, DDWS

**Harvesting and conservation of drinking water**

†2340. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is serious about drinking water harvesting and conservation; and

(b) if so, the details of measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has focused on rainwater harvesting and to bring awareness among all stakeholders about need of water harvesting and water conservation, Government of India has launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in two phases, Phase-I from 1st July, 2019 to 30th September, 2019 and Phase-II from 1st October, 2019 to 30th November, 2019 in the Southern States which receive retreating monsoon. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India have worked with State and District officials in 256 water-stressed Districts of the country to promote water harvesting and conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target interventions, viz. water conservation & rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/ tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, watershed development and intensive afforestation. With this campaign, huge awareness has been generated and various stakeholders, viz. government departments, agencies, NGOs, officials, Panchayats, individuals, etc. have started taking steps for water conservation.

**Per capita availability of water**

2341. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the levels of water availability per capita has decreased drastically in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each of the last five years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the details of proposed steps taken to deal with the deficit in water consumption and supply?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India, per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively which may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters in the year 2021.

(c) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

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 worked together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resource management.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins to improve availability of water.

Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in select 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 civic amenities in the Mission cities. Under the water supply component of the Mission, projects related to rain water harvesting, rejuvenation of water bodies specifically for drinking water supply, recharging of ground water, etc., can be taken up by the States/UTs to enhance water supply in the Mission cities.

The Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing functional household tap connections to every rural household by 2024 at the service level of 55 litre per capita per day. This Mission 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.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting / conservation are available at the URL : [http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps\\_to\\_control\\_water\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf)

**Weak financial condition of MSMEs**

2342. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the weak financial conditions of MSMEs, whose turnover is less than 10 crore which are burdened by heavy dues and are unable or have refused to pay their debentures/ subscriptions dues, as most of these MSMEs are start-ups or in their nurturing stage; and

(b) if so, remedial measures Government has taken to revive the sick MSMEs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Under the "Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises" put in place by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks have to identify incipient stress (well before the accounts turns into sick category as per the earlier definition) in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the Framework for suitable Corrective Action Plan viz. rectification, restructuring and recovery. RBI has come up also with a Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets and a framework for resolution of stressed assets under which banks have to put in place Board-approved policies for resolution of stressed assets, including the time lines for resolution.

**Full Time consultants and advisors with the Ministry**

2343. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full time consultants and/or advisors currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organizations associated with it as of 31st August 2019;

(b) since when they are working and the details of total amount of honorarium/ salary/fees being paid to them, Department/institution-wise; and

- (c) the mechanism, if any, of assessing their performance periodically?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) At present 86 number of consultants/advisors are working with the M/o MSME and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organizations associated with it as of 31st August 2019.

(b) Department/institution-wise list of consultants/advisors with details as above is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Performance of Consultants/Advisors is assessed regularly on the basis of their contributions towards the work assigned to them by their respective controlling officers.

**Statement**

*List of consultants/advisors in the Ministry of Micro,  
Small and Medium Enterprises*

Sl. No.	Name S/Sh.	Since when working	Amount of fee paid per month (in ₹)
1	2	3	4
<b>Ministry of Micro, Small &amp; Medium Enterprises (MAIN)</b>			
1.	Raghunath Singh, Consultant	September, 2016	31,277/-
2.	Suman Kalyan, Consultant	April, 2018	40,000/-
3.	K.P. Singh, Consultant	June, 2019	40,000/-
4.	M.L. Sharma, Consultant	2015	35,000/-
5.	Ashok Kr. Tandon, Media Advisor	August, 2019	1,25,000/-
<b>Office of Development Commissioner (MSME) - an attached Office of Ministry of MSME</b>			
6.	Ramesh Kumar	18.05.2018	38,573/-
7.	Surendra Kumar	20.02.2018	52,237/-

1	2	3	4
8.	Bharat Maurya	07.06.2018	36,380/-
9.	Duni Chand Chambail	01.07.2017	37,000/-
10.	Mehrwan Singh Rawat	15.02.2018	42,000/-
11.	D. Chakraborty	16.08.2018	48,011/-
12.	Net Ram	01.05.2018	38,573/-
13.	Gulshan Dhawan	01.02.2017	43,260/-
14.	H.S. Bisht	22.05.2018	57,277/-
15.	Raj Kumar	11.02.2018	45,045/-
16.	Mahender	30.10.2018	33,899/-
17.	Dibyendu Baidya	02.04.2018	69,871/-
18.	Debashish Banerjee	01.05.2018	67,838/-
19.	V.K. Dewan	07.01.2019	30,442/-
20.	Consultant in DI- Kanpur	10.04.2018	47,294/-
21.	Consultant in DI-Kolkata	From 2017	33,824/-
22.	Consultant in Br. DI, N.D.	01.10.2018	33,899/-
23.	Consultant in DI-Ludhiana	01.01.2019	42,472/-
<b>National Small Industries Corporation (PSU)</b>			
24.	Sh. B. Chatterjee	22.09.2005	18,000/-
25.	Sh. K. R. Muliana	19.09.2016	22,000/-
26.	Shri Dhiraj Kumar Pandey	22.05.2017	66,990/-
27.	Shri Premananda Dash	05.01.2018	50,000/-
28.	Shri Mohan M.	08.03.2018	50,000/-
29.	Shri Gunjan Kumar	10.05.2018	35,000/-
30.	Sh. Arun Prakash	13.08.2018	45,000/-

1	2	3	4
31.	Shri Sudhir Wamanrao Dive	18.06.2019	1,25,000/-
32.	Shri Jagbir Singh	01.07.2019	60,000/-
<b>National Insitute for Micro, Small &amp; Medium Enterprises (Autonomous Body)</b>			
33.	P.V. Sheshagiri Rao	01.07.2019	30,000/-
34.	B. Sharat Babu	01.08.2015	24,100/-
35.	Ms. J. Lavanya	01.09.2018	20,000/-
36.	L.Vijaya Kumar	—	29,000/-
37.	Ms. Mohana Laxmi	12.04.2018	16,000/-
38.	G.Rajkumar	01.01.2016	24,100/-
39.	Ms. Veera Jyothi	11.06.2019	12,000/-
40.	V. Ravikanth	02.04.2018	35,000/-
41.	Mohd. Ismail	18.01.2019	36,150/-
42.	K. Sadanandam	—	—
43.	Smt. M.Vijaya	30.08.2018	26,000/-
44.	A. Ravindra	30.08.2018	30,000/-
45.	Smt. D.Pratima Raj	25.09.2018	26,000/-
46.	J. Balu	01.01.2018	22,000/-
47.	Smt. G. Sowjanya	14.12.2018	12,000/-
48.	Sheikh Zulifikar Ali	19.11.2018	15,000/-
49.	Ms. Hatkar Srilatha	19.11.2018	15,000/-
50.	G. Praveen Kumar	06.11.2017	13,000/-
51.	M. Ranga Nayak	04.04.2018	15,000/-
52.	K. Naga Raju	01.04.2007	21,300/-
53.	Smt R. Shilpa	19.03.2018	12,000/-

1	2	3	4
54.	Dr. Shirish Prabhakar Kulkarni	12.07.2014	28,900/-
55.	A. Rajender	11.09.2014	18,000/-
56.	Ms Suzan Spurthi	01.07.2019	25,000/-
57.	J. Shankariah	From 2011	7,500/-
58.	Smt. K. Niveditha	01.06.2019	12,000/-
59.	U. Srisailam	03.07.2014	19,650/-
60.	A. Brahmanaidu	19.08.2011	20,000/-
61.	Y. Vijay Bhaskar	01.04.2013	11,400/-
62.	M. Rajanna	01.07.2014	15,800/-
63.	Smt. G. Jyothi	13.03.2018	12,000/-
64.	B. Ravi Shekhar Rao	03.10.2001	16,000/-
65.	B.S.Anji Reddy	01.05.2013	20,250/-
66.	Mohd. Imran	05.11.2014	12,500/-
67.	D. Santosh Kumar	05.10.2015	18,000/-
68.	M. Raghupathi	08.09.2016	18,000/-
69.	M. Devidas	02.11.2018	15,000/-
70.	Shaik Subhani	14.12.2015	19,600/-
71.	C.H. Santosh	19.09.2016	11,000/-
72.	Smt. B.Srisha	23.06.2015	15,000/-
73.	V. Siva Kumar	25.11.2016	20,800/-
74.	B. Ramarao	21.12.2016	27,000/-
75.	A. Sandeep Kumar	01.12.2017	26,000/-
76.	Ms. A.Tejaswani	01.01.2018	10,000/-
77.	Keshav Nagendra	01.08.2016	19,000/-



1	2	3	4
78.	B.V.K. Sai	—	15,700/-
79.	Mitra Isaac	01.05.2019	26,000/-
80.	B. Anil	16.01.2017	11,000/-
81.	J. Ravinder	13.10.2014	20,750/-
82.	R. Naga Rajesh	13.10.2014	20,750/-
83.	Shreekanth V. Maha	14.12.2015	26,000/-
84.	B. Dharma	18.08.2017	26,000/-
85.	J. Anjineyulu	14.09.2016	27,000/-
86.	Y. Yacob	21.12.2016	27,000/-

**Mahatama Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialisation (Autonomous Body)**

'Nil' information.

**Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Statutory Organisation)**

Nil' information.

**Coir Board (Statutory Organisation)**

Nil' information.

**National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme**

2344. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the aims and objectives of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, if so, the details thereof and if not, the details therefor;

(b) whether the said programme and the other schemes/programmes of Government have played a vital role to help the micro and small enterprises to deal with the problem of stiff competition from the goods imported from China and other neighbouring countries, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of micro and small enterprises have become sick or closed during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

- (d) other corrective steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements Credit Linked Capital Subsidy-Technology Up-gradation (CLCS-TUS). The erstwhile NMCP has since been subsumed into this scheme. CLCS-TUS has seven components aimed at promotion of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy, Lean Manufacturing, Design improvement, Zero Defect Zero Effect Certification, Support for Incubators, Awareness of Intellectual Property Rights and Digital Empowerment of MSMEs. The scheme helps Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in increasing their manufacturing competitiveness, quality of products and improvement in technologies.

(b) Appropriate measures are taken for imposing anti - dumping duty, counter-vailing duty and safeguard duty, as deemed necessary from time to time on articles imported into India in such increased quantities and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the Indian domestic industry.

(c) and (d) Under the "Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises" put in place by the RBI, banks have to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the Framework for suitable Corrective Action Plan *viz.* rectification, restructuring and recovery.

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.

#### **Closure of Cottage and SSIs**

†2345. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has conducted any study to find out the number of Cottage and Small Scale Industries (SSIs) that have been closed from 2016 till date, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of people have become unemployed due to closure of Cottage and Small Scale Industries on a large scale; and

(c) whether Government has formulated any action plan to re-employ the unemployed people affected due to the closure of above mentioned industries?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Ministry of MSME is implementing Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a major credit-linked subsidy programme aimed at generating self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector, including Cottage, Khadi and Village Industry units, by helping traditional artisans and rural/urban unemployed youth. Under the scheme, beneficiary can avail loan up to ₹ 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and ₹ 10 lakh in the service sector, with the subsidy of 15% to 35% for different categories.

As per guidelines of PMEGP scheme, 100% physical verification of units is carried out through outsourced agencies after completion of 24 months and before 36 months of setting up of units. Accordingly, as per currently available data for the period from 2008-09 to 2014-15, it is observed that on an average about 80% of PMEGP units are found working and the rest are either closed or not found existing at the original registered location.

Under PMEGP scheme, since its inception in 2008-09, a total of about 5.70 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money of ₹ 12902 crore providing employment to an estimated 47 lakh persons, till 2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019).

In order to enhance the employment opportunities, Ministry of MSME has also introduced a scheme of second financial assistance for expansion/upgrading existing PMEGP/MUDRA units. The second financial assistance for manufacturing unit is upto ₹ 1.00 crore and for service/trading unit it is up to ₹ 25.00 lakh with subsidy of 15% for non NER and 20% for NER and hilly States.

#### **Transfer of TADF scheme to other Ministry**

2346. SHRI. A. VIJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flagship programme, Global Innovation Technology Alliance (GITA) has transferred Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) scheme to the other Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of the companies have not been intimated or selected under GITA for grant of loan for three years; and

(d) if so, the action taken to clear backlog of Grants which are often delayed by more than three years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The Technology Acquisition & Development Fund (TADF) scheme was notified in September 2015 by Ministry of Commerce and Industry and subsequently transferred to Ministry of MSME in September, 2016. Funds for the projects under the scheme completed in accordance with scheme guidelines have been released.

#### **Grant of funds under TADF**

2347. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects have been selected for grant of funds under Technology Acquisition and Development Fund (TADF) under Global Innovation and Technology Alliance (GITA);

(b) if so, whether many of the projects, selected for grant, are yet to receive funds even after three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to award funds to all projects under TADF scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Funds for the projects completed in accordance with scheme guidelines have been released.

#### **Contribution of manufacturing output of MSME**

2348. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether contribution of manufacturing output of Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises (MSMEs) sector in Gross Domestic Product of country has declined during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether the MSME sector has registered a negative growth rate in terms of enterprises and employment in country during the said period, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by Government to improve the growth and performance of the MSME sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As reported by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Share of MSME manufacturing output in All India manufacturing Gross Value Output (GVO) during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 has been 36.1%, 36.9% and 36.5% respectively.

(b) The total number of MSME registrations as per Udyog Aadhaar Portal as on 31.03.2017, 31.03.2018 and 31.03.2019 has been 28.68 lakh, 43.86 lakh and 65.08 lakh respectively.

Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the estimated employment generated (number of persons) in micro enterprises during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been 4.08 lakh, 3.87 lakh and 5.87 lakh, respectively.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has taken several initiatives for growth & development of MSMEs. 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).

#### **Expansion of Khadi retail outlets**

2349. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi India is considering to expand its retail outlets in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the last two years, the turnover of Khadi India has increased owing to increased demand for Khadi products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Institutions sell their products through their own sales outlets and also sales outlets of State Khadi and Village Boards (KVIBs) & Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) which are spread all over the country. To maintain uniformity of all sales outlets, these are called "Khadi India" sales outlets, whether it is owned by Khadi Institutions (NGOs) or State KVIBs or KVIC.

The Khadi Institutions (NGOs) are free to open their new "Khadi India" sales outlets as per their need from time to time.

The Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) sector has a wide network of 8058 sales outlets nationwide. Out of these, 23 are Departmental Sales Outlets (DSOs) of KVIC and 8035 are sales outlets of Khadi Institutions (NGOs) and State KVIBs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The sales under KVI sector for last two years shows an increasing trend. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
Sales	59182.43	74292.09

KVI products are manufactured by Khadi and V.I. units assisted by KVIC. KVIC also extends all out support to these units in marketing their products. KVIC promotes KVI Institutions and units through implementation of KVI programmes and extend financial assistance in the form of grant, out of budgetary support received from Government of India.

**Technology Acquisition and Development Fund**

2350. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had launched "Technology Acquisition and Development Fund" (TADF) in November, 2015;

(b) whether the schemes are being extended in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) for the acquisition and development of clean and green technology to bridge the technological gap at an affordable cost; and

(c) if so, the details of implementation under the National Manufacturing Policy and related incentives extended to the MSMEs in the country, including Telangana, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Technology Acquisition & Development Fund (TADF) was notified by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in September, 2015 and later transferred to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in September, 2016.

(b) and (c) The objective of scheme was to provide funding support for the acquisition and development of clean and green technologies to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The Scheme was implemented technically & administratively by Global Innovation & Technology Alliance (GITA). Under this scheme, funds to 06 (six) completed projects have been released including 01 (one) in the State of Telangana.

**Delayed payment for MSME services**

2351. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the biggest problem faced by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector is the delayed payment for services delivered by it to the clients;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) To address the issues related to delayed payments of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Government has taken following steps:

- (i) Micro and Small Enterprises Facilitation Councils (MSEFCs) have been set up in all States/ UTs to resolve the delayed payments cases by way of conciliation and / or arbitration.
- (ii) Ministry of MSME has launched MSME SAMADHAAN portal to facilitate online registration of references related to delayed payments.
- (iii) Companies which get supplies of goods or services from Micro & Small Enterprises and whose payments to micro and small enterprises exceed 45 days from the date of acceptance or the date of deemed acceptance of the goods or services have been required to submit a half yearly return to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs stating the amount of payments due and the reason of the delay. Also, all Companies registered with the Companies Act, 2013 with a turnover of more than ₹ 500 crore and all Central Public Sector Enterprises have been required to get themselves onboarded on the Trade Receivables Discounting System Platform (TReDS).

#### **Increasing export through MSMEs**

†2352. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering a policy of increasing export through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and encourage domestic production as an alternative to import;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the contribution of MSMEs sector in the economical growth of the country is 29 per cent whereas 48 per cent of total export is carried out through MSMEs sector, if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(d) the measures being adopted to enhance contribution of MSMEs sector in economic growth of country and to promote export; and

(e) the measures being adopted to increase international competition with help of MSMEs sector?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) As per National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics & PI, the share of MSMEs in All India Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2016-17 and 2017-18 was 29.3% and 29.7% respectively. As per the data received from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, the share of MSME related products in All India export during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (Apr'19 to Aug.'19) was 49.69%, 48.56%, 48.10% and 49.66% respectively. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes to increase exports and production of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector. These schemes & programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGTMSE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy-Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS), Micro & Small Enterprises- Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH), Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) Scheme and International Cooperation (IC) Scheme etc. Department of Commerce also supports MSME exporters through its scheme such as Interest Equalization Scheme (IES), Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) and Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

#### **Loans to MSMEs**

2353. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come up with any policy/scheme to provide loans to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on lower interest rates and relaxed conditions of credit as compared to commercial loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. A scheme called 'Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental credit to MSMEs 2018' has been launched in November 2018.

(b) The scheme offers 2% interest subvention on fresh or incremental loans up to ₹ 1 crore to MSMEs having valid Goods and Service Tax Network (GSTN) Number and Udyog Aadhar Memorandum Number (UAM).

#### **MSMEs affected due to financial crisis**

†2354. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various programmes and schemes have been affected due to financial crisis in MSME sector, if so, the details thereof and the details of lack of funds according to need; and

(b) the details of credit required in short term by MSME and the details of sources from which arrangement of funds is being made?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, the Scheduled Commercial Banks have outstanding credit of ₹ 15,10,650.52 crore to 320.68 lakh MSMEs in the year ending March, 2019. Several measures have been taken to ease the access of MSMEs to finance. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Interest Subvention Scheme, 59 minutes loan portal etc. These initiatives are aimed at providing margin money subsidy, collateral free loan, cost-effective and faster availability of credit.

#### **Contribution of MSMEs to GDP**

2355. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to the GDP of India for the years, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, year-wise; and

(b) the number of jobs created by the MSMEs for the said period?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As reported by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Share of MSME sector in All India GDP during 2016-17 and 2017-18 has been 29.3% and 29.7% respectively.

(b) Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the estimated employment generated (number of persons) in micro enterprises during the years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been 4.08 lakh, 3.87 lakh and 5.87 lakh, respectively.

### **Employment opportunities in MSMEs**

2356. KUMARI SELJA:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy that has immense potential in employment generation and if so, details thereof;

(b) whether a large number of employment opportunities are being created with the use of relatively less capital in the MSME sector and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) details of action taken by Government to boost the MSME sector by framing favourable policies along with measures taken to make MSMEs a major attraction for investment and job creation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Sector plays a very important role in economic growth and development of the country by fostering, innovation, inclusive growth and generation of large scale employment opportunities at comparatively lesser capital cost. According to Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of MSMEs in India's GDP was 29.7 % at current prices in 2017-18. As reported by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCIS), the share of MSME related products in total exports during 2018-19 is 48.10%. Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the estimated employment generation is 5.87 lakh in 2018-19.

(c) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for the promotion and development of MSME Sector in the country. These schemes and programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry & Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS).

#### **Productive functioning of KVIC**

2357. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been successful in achieving its objective of setting up the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has undertaken/proposes to undertake a review of the functioning of KVIC to make it more productive and result-oriented and if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is a Statutory Body created by an Act of Parliament (No. 61 of 1956). KVIC function as planning, promotion and implementation organization of programmes for the development of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in rural and urban areas, and for generating sustainable non-farm employment opportunities at a low per capita investment.

KVIC has so far provided employment opportunities to 146.99 lakhs persons all over the country, through implementation of the following schemes:

1. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)
2. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI)
3. Khadi and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY)

Progress of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) programmes during the last three years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The performance and functioning of the KVIC is reviewed by the Ministry of MSME from time to time. As an outcome, existing and better performing PMEGP/MUDRA units have been allowed 2nd financial assistance upto ₹1.00 crore.

**Statement**

*Progress of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) programmes  
during the last three years*

**Production, Sales and Employment under Khadi & Village Industries**

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P*)
Production (₹in crore)	42631.09	48081.41	58130.34
Sales (₹in crore)	52138.21	59182.43	74292.09
Employment (cumulative) (in lakh persons)	136.40	140.36	146.99

\*Provisional

**Number of Micro Enterprises set up under PMEGP**

Year	No. of projects / beneficiaries assisted
2016-17	52912
2017-18	48398
2018-19	73427

**No. of pottery wheels and other equipment assisted under  
Sashaktikaran of Kumhars**

Year	No. of pottery wheels and other equipment
2016-17	1005
2017-18	1111
2018-19	7329

**Redefinition of MSME based on turnover**

2358. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector has come out strongly against Government's proposed move to redefine the segment based on a company's turnover instead of investment in plant and machinery;

(b) whether MSME sector feels that with proposed benchmark of turnover rather than on investments in plant and machinery, there will be no difference between manufactures and traders, with benefits accruing to both; and

(c) whether traders' bodies like 'Laghu Udyog Bharati' and the 'Swadeshi Jagran Manch' have come out strongly against this move and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) A bill to seek amendment to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, for change in the criterion for classification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises from 'investment in plant & machinery/equipments' to 'turnover', was introduced in the Parliament in the year 2018. The Bill has lapsed on dissolution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha on 25.05.2019.

**Steps taken to counter Chinese goods by Khadi India**

2359. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi India has taken several steps to help in countering Chinese goods in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Khadi India is committed to cooperate with all to preserve traditional art and craft of the people in many parts of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)

facilitates and support the Khadi and Village Industry institutions and entrepreneurs, promoted through KVI Schemes in marketing their products. Khadi India is the Brand name of the sales outlets either owned by Khadi Institutions (NGOs), State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) or KVIC spread all over the country.

Further, Government of India has imposed restriction on import of raw Agarbatti in August 2019 to support the Agarbatti industry of the country. Under import policy of "Agarbatti" and other odoriferous preparations, import duty has been revised from "Free" to "Restricted" *vide* Government of India Notification No.15/2015-2020 dated 31.8.2019.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. KVIC plays a vital role for promotion and development of micro entrepreneurship including in the area of traditional art and craft in the country. KVIC extends assistance in the form of Margin Money Subsidy, technical support, Marketing support and provides Skill Development trainings to entrepreneurs to set up their enterprises and produce goods and services.

Ministry of MSME is implementing various schemes through KVIC. Details of these schemes are given in Statement (*See below*). Under the PMEGP scheme, a flagship scheme of the Ministry, since its inception in 2008-09, a total of about 5.70 lakh micro enterprises have been assisted with a margin money subsidy of ₹ 12902 crore providing employment to an estimated 47 lakh persons, till 2019-20 (upto 31.10.2019).

#### ***Statement***

*Details of various schemes being implemented by Ministry of MSME through KVIC to provide financial assistance to artisans and craft persons*

1. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme, for setting up of new micro-enterprises and to generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas of the country through KVIC, State Khadi & Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) and District Industries Centre (DICs). 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.

2. Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been under implementation for making Traditional Industries more productive, market driven and competitive by organizing the Traditional Industries and artisans into clusters. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building etc. with the financial assistance extended by the Government. The scheme was modified as revamped SFURTI scheme during 2016-17.
3. Khadi and Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY): By merging all the existing schemes/ sub schemes/ components under Khadi Grant and Village Industries Grant umbrellas with new components into envisaged sub schemes of "Khadi Vikas Yojana" (KVY) and "Gramodyog Vikas Yojana" (GVY).
  - 3.1 The "Khadi Vikas Yojana" (KVY) includes two new components such as (1) Rozgar Yukt Gaon, (2) Design House (DH) and existing schemes like (3) Market Promotion Development Programme (MPDA), (4) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC), (5) Khadi Reforms Development Programme (KRDP), (6) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, (7) Strengthening infrastructure of existing weak Khadi institutions and assistance for marketing infrastructure & (8) Khadi (S&T).
  - 3.2 Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY) - Promotion and development of the village industries through common facilities, Technological modernization, training etc other support and services for promotion of village Industries. GVY would have the following components:-
    - a. Research & Development and Product Innovation:- R&D support would be given to the institutions that intend to carry product development, new innovations, design development, product diversification processes etc. Engaging professionals and research/scientific institutions may carry out the product design development.
    - b. Activities of existing dedicated verticals of Village Industries are as follows:-
      - (i) Agro Based & Food Processing Industry (ABFPI)
      - (ii) Mineral Based Industry (MBI)



- (iii) Wellness & Cosmetics Industry (WCI)
  - (iv) Handmade Paper, Leather & Plastic Industry (HPLPI)
  - (v) Rural Engineering & New Technology Industry (RENTI)
  - (vi) Service & Textile Industry
- c. Capacity Building: Under the Human Resource Development and Skill Training components, exclusive capacity building of staff as well as the artisans would be adequately addressed through the existing MDTCs and institutions of excellence.
- d. Marketing & Publicity: The V.I. institutions will be provided market support by way of preparation of product catalogue, Industry directory, market research, new marketing techniques, buyer seller meet, arranging exhibitions etc.

In addition to the above, KVIC is also implementing the following programmes for promotion and development of traditional industries:

- (i) Bee-Keeping (Honey Mission): KVIC launched Honey (Bee) Mission in July, 2017 for promoting Beekeeping and generating employment in the beekeeping potential States of the country.
- (ii) Pottery Programme (Kumhar Sashaktikaran): Under this programme KVIC identifies the areas where clusters of traditional pottery workers are available and provides them training and electric pottery wheels and other tools like blunger, Pug Mill, etc.
- (iii) Empowerment of Leather Artisans: In order to give employment and generate income of the leather artisans, KVIC has started Artisan Empowerment Leather Craft Programme during the current year 2019-20 with a target of 9800 artisans to be trained in the country and tool kits.

### **Sand Mining Policy**

2360. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that there is a lack of coherent Sand Mining Policy across the country particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is also aware of the fact that due to lack of a coherent Sand Mining Policy, more than 50 sand labourers have committed suicide, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) Sir, Sand is a minor mineral under Section 3(e) of the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957. Section 15 of the MMDR Act, 1957, empowers the State Governments to make rules for regulating the grant of minor mineral concessions. Thus, minor minerals are regulated at the level of State Government. Ministry of Mines has prepared a 'Sand Mining Framework' in consultation with Mining Departments of the States incorporating best practices amongst States and suggestions based on the objectives of sustainability, availability, affordability and transparency in sand mining. The 'Sand Mining Framework' was circulated to all the States for necessary action.

#### **Extraction of minerals in Andhra Pradesh**

2361. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major minerals available in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the details of minerals and natural resources that Government extracts from the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the details of royalty being paid for each of such natural resource;

(d) the time when the last revision of royalty was made for each of the above minerals; and

(e) the steps Government has taken/proposed to take to revise royalty of above minerals?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) As per information made available by Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines), various major minerals such as apatite, asbestos, bauxite, chromite, copper ore, diamond, garnet, gold ore (primary), graphite, iron ore (both haematite and magnetite), kyanite, lead-zinc ore, limestone, magnesite, manganese ore, pyrite, sillimanite, silver ore, titanium minerals, tungsten ore, vermiculite, etc are available in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The details of minerals extracted/reported by the Government of India undertakings (PSU) from Andhra Pradesh during 2017-18 & 2018-19 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of royalty accrual of minerals (other than Coal, Lignite, Sand for Stowing and Minor Minerals) reported by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for the years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The rates of royalty and dead rent for major minerals were last revised and notified *vide* Ministry of Mines' Gazette Notification Nos. G.S.R. 630(E) and G.S.R. 631(E) dated 01.09.2014 respectively.

(e) The revision of royalty rates in respect of major mineral (other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing, and minor minerals) is under consideration of Ministry of Mines.

#### Statement-I

*Name of Minerals & production reported by Government of  
India PSUs in Andhra Pradesh*

(Value in ₹ 000)

Mineral	Unit	Lessee Owner Name	2017-18(P)		2018-19(P)	
			Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Limestone	'000 tonnes	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	342	312155	315	264814
Manganese Ore	tonnes	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	3366	24849	4564	35262

(P): Provisional; Source: MCDR returns

#### Statement-II

*Royalty Accrual for Andhra Pradesh for the last three years from Minerals (other than Coal, Lignite, Sand for Stowing and Minor Minerals)*

(Unit in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Mineral	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Apatite	1.01	0.13	0
2.	Garnet	194	549.56	314.37
3.	Iron ore	611.90	469.72	664.61
4.	Limestone	31800.66	31029.45	38832.13
5.	Manganese ore	314.95	422.48	649
6.	Vermiculite	7	6.41	11.78

1	2	3	4	5
7.	White Shale	80.79	50.01	28.41
8.	White Clay	27.56	25.70	24.55
9.	Ilmenite	425.87	654.36	575.45
10.	Sillimanite	83.54	124.33	384.71
11.	Rutile	54.85	94.20	175.44
12.	Zircon	44.81	65.71	136.43

Source: State Government

### **Exploration of minerals in Manipur**

2362. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has done any survey to explore minerals available in Manipur;

(b) whether it is a fact that petroleum and chromite were found in that survey;

(c) if so, whether any effort was made to commercially extract these minerals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) Geological Survey of India (GSI), an attached office of Ministry of Mines has undertaken preliminary mineral surveys for Chromium, Nickel, Basemetal and Platinum Group of Elements in Manipur.

As per the information available with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, airborne gradiometry gravity-magnetic survey and seismic survey has been undertaken in Manipur and no discovery of oil and gas has been made.

Under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2015, for major minerals, the mineral concession can be allotted through auctioning. The power to grant these mineral concessions vests in the State Governments. The extraction of minerals, therefore, depends on the grant of the mineral concessions by the State

Government. The Government of Manipur has informed that it has initiated the process of grant of mineral concessions.

### **Disparity in airfares for Haj**

2363. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while revoking the Haj subsidy Government had stated that several cost cutting measures will be taken and facilities for the pilgrims will be improved and a committee was also formed in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) reasons for high disparity in airfares from different cities of India for Haj?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) 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. To ensure that there is minimum financial burden on Haj pilgrims even after removal of Haj subsidy on air travel of the pilgrims, option has been given to the pilgrims to opt either for their designated Embarkation Point (EP) or the nearest specified economical EP on the basis of actual airfare of previous year.

After withdrawal of Haj subsidy, the Ministry has made intensive efforts to minimize the cost of airfare and accommodation in Saudi Arabia. Competitive bidding process for air charter operations for various EPs has witnessed a downward trend in the basic airfare quoted by L1 bidder in the past few years. For example, in case of Srinagar EP, the basic airfare without subsidy was 2635 USD for the Haj 2014 which came down to 1152 USD for Haj 2019. Further the central government reduced the rate of GST on air chartered flights for religious pilgrimages including Haj from 18% to 5% which provided significant reduction in airfare ranging from ₹ 12954 to ₹ 6323 from various EPs.

Earlier, the Ministry had constituted Afzal Amanullah Committee to review Haj policies of the Government for Haj 2013-17 and to suggest framework for new Haj policies for next five years. The Committee submitted its report on 07.10.2017. The recommendations of the Committee were wide ranging and related to Haj policies as

well as for improvement in the overall Haj management. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the new Haj Policy for Haj Committee of India (HCoI) pilgrims for Haj 2018-22 was approved and is in force. The extant policy is available at [www.haj.gov.in](http://www.haj.gov.in).

Salient features of the new policy *inter alia* include, giving choice of Embarkation Points to Pilgrims, allowing ladies without mehram above 45 years of age to travel in a group of four provided their Maslak permits, retaining priority in selection of pilgrims of age of 70 years or more and allowing them one companion each, allocation of quota to the smaller States, which receive about 500 applications and increasing the special quota of Jammu and Kashmir to 2000 seats. During Haj 2014, the Haj quota of the country was 1, 36,020 pilgrims which increased to 200,000 for Haj 2019. Around 50% ladies pilgrims were selected to perform Haj in Haj 2019.

The Process for Haj 2020 has been made 100% digital. This includes online application, E-Visa, Haj Mobile App, digital pre-tagging of baggages of pilgrims, e-MASIHA (Medical Assistance System for Indian Pilgrims Abroad), Portal for Haj Group Organisers (HGOs) with their details and Haj packages.

(b) Airfares of different embarkation points depend on distance, number of pilgrims, type of aircraft, ground handling facilities available to the airlines, etc. Haj operation is carried out on charter basis through tendering process inviting embarkation point-wise quotes from all designated airlines of India and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which may be different for different embarkation points.

#### **Housing issues of minorities**

2364. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any credible study to set up a legal mechanism to address complaints of discrimination against minorities with respect to denial of housing to Muslims in non-Muslims localities, if so, details thereof;

(b) details of existing schemes for the improvement of housing for minority communities to prevent discrimination;

(c) details of funds allocated/sanctioned and utilized for this purpose during each of the last two years and the current year; and

(d) whether Government proposes to have any further programme for the upliftment of the minority communities, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The National Commission for Minorities (NCM), a Statutory Body, set up under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, is tasked, *inter alia*, to look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguarding of the minorities and take up such matter with the appropriate authorities and cause studies to be undertaken into problems arising out of any discrimination against minorities and recommend measures for their removal.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing a scheme *viz.* Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojan Gramin (PMAY-G) effective from April, 2016. The Scheme aims to provide a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless, households living in kutcha and dilapidated houses in rural areas by 2022. The PMAY-G provides for earmarking of 15% of total funds for minorities, at the National Level for households to be covered as per Socio Economic Caste Census (SECC) 2011 as verified by the Gram Sabhas. The number of houses sanctioned (and completed) for minorities as well as details of funds allocated during the last two years and current year are as under:

Houses sanctioned/completed		
Year	sanctioned in the year	Completed in the year
2017-18	1,37,808	5,25,818
2018-19	2,06,998	5,11,274
2019-20	11,513	42,583
Details of funds allocated and utilised		
Year	Funds allocated*	Funds utilised
2017-18	500901.3	675446.4
2018-19	260206.8	500825.2
2019-20	1010677.7	320664.7

\*Allocation amenable for Minorities = Targets for Minorities \*Unit assistance @ ₹ 1,20,000 in plain areas and ₹1,30,000 in difficult/hilly/Integrated Action Plan Areas and North Eastern States.

(d) Yes, Sir. With the view to ensure educational and social-economic upliftment of minority communities, the Government has undertaken various schemes / initiatives. These schemes/initiatives are being implemented by Ministries / Departments of the Central Government including Ministry of Minority Affairs, throughout the country, either exclusively or by earmarking of 15% of overall physical / financial target (under the scheme) for the welfare of minorities.

The details of the schemes being implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs are as under:-

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme - For Class I to X.
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme - For Class XI to Ph.D
- (iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme - For Professional and Technical Courses.
- (iv) Maulana Azad National Fellowship - For M.Phil, and Ph.D
- (v) Free Coaching and Allied Scheme (Naya Savera) - For Competitive Examination of Professional Courses and Government Jobs.
- (vi) Padho Pardesh - Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
- (vii) Nai Udaan - Support for students clearing Prelims conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Commission (PSC), etc.
- (viii) Hamari Dharohar - A scheme to preserve rich heritage of minority communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
- (ix) Jiyo Parsi - Scheme for containing population decline of small minority community.
- (x) Nai Roshni-Leadership Development of Minority Women
- (xi) Skill Development Initiatives - Seekho Aur Kamao
- (xii) Nai Manzil - A scheme for formal school education & skilling of school dropouts.
- (xiii) USTTAD (Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development)



- (xiv) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK):- It is a Centrally sponsored area development scheme. The Ministry has identified 1300 backward Minority Concentration Area for the implementation of this scheme during remaining period of 14th Finance Commission, for creating socio-economic infrastructure as well as basic amenities for uplifting the quality of life of minorities in the MCAs. The thrust of the Scheme is to allocate at least 80% of the resources for education, health and skill development, out of which 33-40% to be specifically allocated for women centric projects.
- (xv) Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities (PM's New 15-PP):- It is an overarching programme, covering various schemes/ initiatives of the participating Ministries/Departments; and is implemented throughout the country. All the schemes/initiatives included in the programme are implemented by the participating Ministries /Departments, either exclusively for or by earmarking of 15% of overall physical /financial targets for minorities or by monitoring the flow of funds in the minority concentration areas for the welfare of minorities in the country. The programme aims to promote opportunities for education as well as social welfare by ensuring equitable share for minorities in economic activities and employment through existing and new schemes, enhanced credit support for self-employment and recruitment to State and Central Government jobs.
- (xvi) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) for implementation of education and skill related schemes:-
- Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for Meritorious Girls belonging to the Minorities from Classes IX to XII.
  - Gharib Nawaz Skill Development Training for providing short-term job oriented skill development courses to youths belonging to minority communities.
  - Bridge Course for madarsa students & school dropouts by Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh and Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi under Nai Manzil scheme, (implemented through MAEF).
  - Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative.

- (i) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) for providing concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.

The details of the ongoing schemes/programmes are also available on the website of this Ministry {[www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in); [www.maef.nic.in](http://www.maef.nic.in) and [www.nmdfc.org](http://www.nmdfc.org).}

**Financial assistance to Madrasas and Maktabas**

2365. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and details of Madrasas and Maktabas operating in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated in the last two years for the financial assistance of Madrasas and Maktabas; and
- (c) the steps taken so far to establish more Madrasas and Maktabas for the betterment of children?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The State-wise details of Madarsas available on the Unified District Information on School Education (UDISE), of Ministry of Human Resource Development (D/o School Education & Literacy) is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Department of School Education & Literacy, M/o Human Resource Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme for Providing Education to Madarasas/Minorities (SPEMM) which comprises two schemes viz. Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development of Minority Institutions (IDMI). Under SPQEM, financial assistance is provided under the scheme to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in the curriculum so that academic proficiency for Classes I-XII can be attained by children in traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas, along with opportunities to acquire education comparable to the National Education System for secondary and senior secondary levels. Teachers appointed under the Scheme, are also provided in-service training for teaching modern subjects of science, mathematics, social studies, Hindi and English, to improve their pedagogical skill and quality of teaching.

Under IDMI scheme, financial assistance is provided to facilitate education of minorities by augmenting and strengthening school infrastructure in Minority institutions (elementary/secondary/senior secondary schools) in order to expand facilities for formal

education to children of minority communities, and to encourage educational facilities for girls, children with special needs and those who are most deprived educationally amongst the minorities.

Details of funds allocated and released to Madarsas/Maktabas by the Ministry of Human Resource Development during the last two years are given in the following table:

(₹ in lakh)	
Year	Budget (Revised Estimates)
2017-18	12,000
2018-19	12,000

Further, under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJKV) of Ministry of Minority Affairs, projects to the tune of ₹26.93 crore have been sanctioned to various State Governments, for Madarsas in the last two years. The major projects sanctioned are: Additional Classrooms- 293, Hostels- 5, Toilets-157 and Tube Wells-18

Apart from the above, Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) under the aegis of Ministry of Minority Affairs has also taken steps to improve Madarsa education as under:

- (i) Bridge Courses are being provided to Madarsa students/dropouts for helping them to continue mainstream education.
- (ii) Training to Madarsa Teachers is being provided with a view to improve the teaching quality in Madarsas and to equip the Madarsa teachers with modern teaching techniques.

#### *Statement*

##### *State-wise Number of Madarsas*

State/UTs	2018-19
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	258
Assam	179
Bihar	1757
Chandigarh	3

1	2
Chhattisgarh	327
Daman and Diu	1
Gujarat	4
Haryana	16
Himachal Pradesh	1
Jammu and Kashmir	36
Jharkhand	163
Karnataka	20
Kerala	3
Madhya Pradesh	1949
Maharashtra	154
Manipur	21
Odisha	52
Punjab	17
Rajasthan	2493
Telangana	180
Tripura	181
Uttar Pradesh	14528
Uttarakhand	373
West Bengal	1294
TOTAL	24010

Source: UDISE 2018-19 - Provisional

### **Free coaching to minority students**

2366. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coaching institutions providing free coaching to minority students in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of the students who have benefited under scholarship, free coaching and allied schemes during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds allocated for this purpose during 2014-19, State-wise including Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs has been implementing Free Coaching & Allied Scheme to provide free coaching to students/candidates of minority communities to qualify in entrance examinations of technical/ professional courses and competitive examinations for recruitment to Group 'A' , 'B' and 'C' level. The scheme is being implemented all over the country through empanelled coaching institutions/organizations. The State-wise details of empanelled coaching institutions/organizations for 2017-18 to 2019-20, is available on the website of this Ministry *i.e.* [www.minorityaffairs.gov.in](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in).

(b) The State-wise details of students who have benefitted under Scholarship Schemes and Free Coaching & Allied Scheme during the last two years and the current year (upto 30.11.2019) are given in Statement-I, I-A and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

(c) The details of funds allocated under these schemes during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Budget allocated (₹ in Crore)
1.	Pre matric Scholarship Scheme	5478.23
2.	Post matric Scholarship Scheme	2789.89
3.	Merit cum Means based Scholarship Scheme	1875.54
4.	Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship Scheme for Minorities Girls	327.72
5.	Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	238.67

Further, Scheme-wise and State-wise releases including for Kerala, *w.e.f.* 2014-15 to 2018-2019 are given in Statement-III, III-A and IV.

***Statement-I***

*Scholarship Schemes: State-wise details of scholarships awarded/sanctioned during the last two years and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-matric	Post-matric	Merit-cum-Means
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	317859	29538	5897
2.	Telangana	374474	33118	6259
3.	Assam	349418	62811	10495
4.	Bihar	363459	101717	23276
5.	Chhattisgarh	13672	4320	947
6.	Goa	1886	449	206
7.	Gujarat	315966	44939	7926
8.	Haryana	10944	9039	1944
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3557	1039	133
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	313133	55246	11987
11.	Jharkhand	102456	27641	3774
12.	Karnataka	827679	100595	27283
13.	Kerala	1390613	135999	48069
14.	Madhya Pradesh	242395	39887	6383
15.	Maharashtra	1481724	103439	11701
16.	Manipur	24855	8227	710
17.	Meghalaya	12496	12692	2477
18.	Mizoram	92508	2793	965
19.	Nagaland	67123	11420	2678
20.	Odisha	20533	5394	1321
21.	Punjab	861290	123935	9346
22.	Rajasthan	299543	50327	8251
23.	Sikkim	1169	206	37

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	741640	77818	11743
25.	Tripura	8736	2227	295
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1312398	182922	21884
27.	Uttarakhand	42352	6932	1102
28.	West Bengal	2261412	189260	25580
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	364	71	16
30.	Chandigarh	40421	2931	19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	24	6
32.	Daman and Diu	0	96	5
33.	Delhi	9589	6971	990
34.	Puducherry	56141	1020	141
TOTAL		11875088	1432455	253846

\* Provisional Data. Disbursement of Scholarship for 2018-19 and 2019-20 continues in 2019-20.

#### **Statement-IA**

*Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship Scheme for Minorities Girls:  
State-wise details of scholarships awarded/sanctioned during the  
last two years and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Girl students*
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21
2.	Andhra Pradesh	11261
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19
4.	Assam	11579
5.	Bihar	38096
6.	Chandigarh	26
7.	Chhattisgarh	137

1	2	3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman and Diu	3
10.	Delhi	2102
11.	Goa	29
12.	Gujarat	16016
13.	Haryana	605
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3590
16.	Jharkhand	6229
17.	Karnataka	51231
18.	Kerala	64476
19.	Lakshadweep	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	14212
21.	Maharashtra	41911
22.	Manipur	1347
23.	Meghalaya	386
24.	Mizoram	1
25.	Nagaland	132
26.	Odisha	2217
27.	Puduchery	119
28.	Punjab	786
29.	Rajasthan	6537
30.	Sikkim	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	19264
32.	Telangana	15118
33.	Tripura	60



1	2	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	104835
35.	Uttarakhand	2716
36.	West Bengal	25886
	TOTAL	441002

\* Provisional Data.

### Statement-II

*State-wise number of students benefitted under Free Coaching and Allied Scheme during last two years and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of students*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	810
2.	Assam	100
3.	Bihar	100
4.	Chandigarh	384
5.	Chhattisgarh	100
6.	Delhi	1023
7.	Gujarat	1218
8.	Haryana	510
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	540
10.	Jharkhand	360
11.	Karnataka	3263
12.	Kerala	1340
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1263
14.	Maharashtra	3090
15.	Manipur	310
16.	Meghalaya	210
17.	Punjab	900

1	2	3
18.	Rajasthan	680
19.	Tamil Nadu	650
20.	Telangana	1750
21.	Uttar Pradesh	3795
22.	West Bengal	990
TOTAL		23391

\* Data is provisional

***Statement-III***

*Scholarship Schemes: State-wise details of funds released during 2014-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Pre-Matric	Post-Matric	Merit-cum-Means
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157.49	45.12	24.16
2.	Telangana	249.43	54.31	31.15
4.	Assam	267.49	103.76	62.84
5.	Bihar	147.04	133.08	164.54
6.	Chhattisgarh	16.02	6.26	7.16
7.	Goa	0.85	0.63	1.65
8.	Gujarat	183.14	68.85	49.85
9.	Haryana	5.13	11.10	14.95
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2.00	1.24	1.18
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	134.32	72.94	81.56
12.	Jharkhand	90.38	40.43	28.00
13.	Karnataka	352.23	173.47	186.28
14.	Kerala	345.50	139.55	307.33
15.	Madhya Pradesh	101.77	47.94	40.46
16.	Maharashtra	320.03	126.92	75.53
17.	Manipur	22.59	15.69	5.46

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Meghalaya	10.13	15.23	14.61
19.	Mizoram	84.32	3.74	3.50
20.	Nagaland	46.73	11.31	16.86
21.	Odisha	9.51	10.91	8.61
22.	Punjab	312.66	158.27	95.45
23.	Rajasthan	190.20	97.89	50.01
24.	Sikkim	2.23	0.59	0.77
25.	Tamil Nadu	317.38	129.41	73.95
26.	Tripura	5.17	2.88	2.27
27.	Uttar Pradesh	834.59	310.56	180.23
28.	Uttarakhand	30.55	9.65	8.42
29.	West Bengal	880.55	287.64	158.10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.32	0.06	0.06
31.	Chandigarh	1.19	0.47	0.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.10	0.03	0.02
33.	Daman and Diu	0.23	0.07	0.06
34.	Delhi	3.60	4.33	7.84
36.	Puducherry	2.31	0.95	0.601
TOTAL		5127.19	2085.27	1703.84

\* Provisional Data. Disbursement of Scholarship for 2018-19 continues in 2019-20.

### Statement-III A

*Details of funds released under Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship  
Scheme for Minorities Girls during 2014-19*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Fund released (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0238
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9.1330

1	2	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0216
4.	Assam	10.3294
5.	Bihar	27.8346
6.	Chandigarh	0.0280
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.1048
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0018
9.	Daman and Diu	0.0016
10.	Delhi	2.1573
11.	Goa	0.0275
12.	Gujarat	10.8638
13.	Haryana	0.4122
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0355
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.9643
16.	Jharkhand	5.3776
17.	Karnataka	34.4064
18.	Kerala	48.8117
19.	Lakshadweep	0.0024
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9.5658
21.	Maharashtra	31.0431
22.	Manipur	0.9804
23.	Meghalaya	0.3428
24.	Mizoram	0.0012
25.	Nagaland	0.1039
26.	Odisha	1.7019
27.	Puduchery	0.1196
28.	Punjab	0.8472
29.	Rajasthan	5.7002

1	2	3
30.	Sikkim	0.0006
31.	Tamil Nadu	16.0951
32.	Telangana	10.6770
33.	Tripura	0.0348
34.	Uttar Pradesh	77.4054
35.	Uttarakhand	2.1875
36.	West Bengal	18.3792
	TOTAL	327.7230

**Statement-IV**

*State-wise details of funds released under Free Coaching  
and Allied Scheme during 2014-19*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/Uts	Fund Released
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.97
2.	Assam	0.90
3.	Bihar	0.28
4.	Chandigarh	2.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.33
6.	Delhi	8.83
7.	Gujarat	4.91
8.	Haryana	1.29
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.05
10.	Jharkhand	1.58
11.	Karnataka	35.92
12.	Kerala	7.85
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.67

1	2	3
14.	Maharashtra	22.82
15.	Manipur	1.85
16.	Meghalaya	1.19
17.	Mizoram	0.57
18.	Punjab	2.54
19.	Rajasthan	4.58
20.	Tamil Nadu	1.90
21.	Telangana	27.48
22.	Uttar Pradesh	27.92
23.	Uttarakhand	0.32
24.	West Bengal	21.86
	TOTAL	206.42

**Pedestrians killed in road accidents**

2367. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of pedestrians killed in road accidents has increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent such cases of pedestrians getting killed on the roads?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per information received from police departments of all States/UTs the total number of Pedestrians killed under the category of road user during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2016 to 2018 are shown in the table given below:-

Years	Pedestrian killed under the category of road user in the country
2016	15746
2017	20457
2018	22656

The State-UT wise details of Pedestrians killed under the category of road user during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2016 to 2018 are given in Statement (*See* below).

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) The provisions of Pedestrians Under Passes (PUPs), Cattle Under Passes (CUPs), Footpath, Foot over Bridge & other pedestrian facilities & other grade separated structures etc. are integral part of the design of development projects keeping in view the site requirement and as per provisions given in IRC: SP-73:2018- "Manual of Specifications & Standards for Two Lanning of Highways with Paved Shoulders", IRC: SP-S4-2014- "Manual for Specifications & Standards for Four Lanning of Highways Through Public Private Partnership" IRC:SP-87-2013- "Manual of Specification & Standards for Six Lanning of Highways through Public Private Partnership". Further IRC has also published the IRC: 103-2012 for "Guidelines for pedestrian facilities".

Ministry has notified fitment of Speed Limiting devices on all transport vehicles. The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter-alia*, stiff hike in penalties for traffic violations and electronic monitoring of the same, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, cashless treatment during the golden hour, computerization/automation of vehicle fitness and driving, tests, recall of defective vehicles, streamlining the third party insurance and payment of increased compensation for hit and run cases etc. The penalty for over speeding has also been substantially increased by Motor vehicles (Amendment) Act. 2019. The Amendment also provides for setting up of a National Road Safety Board. The Amendment has strengthened the Law to improve the road Safety scenario and reduce loss of lives.

The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes.

*Statement*

*Total Number of pedestrian Killed under the category of road user  
during the calendar years 2016 to 2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,251	1,379	1,569
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	8
3.	Assam	24	538	515
4.	Bihar	200	769	756
5.	Chhattisgarh	49	467	438
6.	Goa	59	47	49
7.	Gujarat	697	985	1,170
8.	Haryana	1,596	1,071	1,471
9.	Himachal Pradesh	214	171	182
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	62	103
11.	Jharkhand	10	262	345
12.	Karnataka	599	1,054	1,519
13.	Kerala	1,246	1,332	1,250
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,627	1,280	1,504
15.	Maharashtra	2,103	1,831	2,515
16.	Manipur	4	15	21
17.	Meghalaya	32	46	25
18.	Mizoram	4	18	9
19.	Nagaland	1	5	7
20.	Odisha	251	533	706



1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	433	265	415
22.	Rajasthan	898	863	1448
23.	Sikkim	3	10	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2,966	3,507	768
25.	Telangana	619	972	1,093
26.	Tripura	42	57	68
27.	Uttarakhand	18	127	146
28.	Uttar Pradesh	284	1,192	1,366
29.	West Bengal	72	1,039	2,618
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	9	6
31.	Chandigarh	38	32	35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	2	22
33.	Daman and Diu	7	9	11
34.	Delhi	250	423	420
35.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0
36.	Puducherry	76	82	75
TOTAL		15,746	20,457	22,656

**Accidents on NHs caused by movement of wild animals**

†2368. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether accidents are taking place due to movement of wild and abandoned animals on the National Highways (NHs), which causes untimely death of animals as well as human beings;

(b) the details of the accidents which have taken place on NHs, caused by movement of such animals;

(c) whether the dead bodies of such animals keep on lying at NHs and body parts are scattered around on the roads or getting crushed under the vehicles; and

(d) the details of steps taken to remove dead bodies of such animals from the NHs?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per information received from Police departments of all States/UTs, the total number of accidents and persons killed due to stray animals on road during the last two calendar years *i.e.* 2016 to 2018 are shown in the table given below:-

Years	Accidents on all roads including NHs due to animals	Human death on all roads including NHs due to animals
2016	1,604	629
2017	3,611	1,360
2018	5,902	2,267

(c) and (d) Adequate mitigation measures such as construction of cattle underpass are mainstreamed in the project design so that accident due to animals could be avoided.

#### **Construction of NHs and Bypasses**

2369. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received for construction of National Highways (NHs) and bypasses from various States, State-wise in the last five years including Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the details of the pending proposals of different States and by when, these proposals are likely to be approved;

(c) whether there is any plan for construction of any National Highway or bypass in the various States including Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned for works executed by State PWDs for construction of National Highways (NHs) and bypasses in the last 5 years including Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The proposals which fulfil the technical requirements are sanctioned as per traffic and *inter-se* priority of works within the available resources and other proposals get automatically returned to State PWDs at the end of financial year. As such there is no pending proposal for the said period.

(c) and (d) There is a target of 11000 Km for construction of NHs in the country including Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh during financial year 2019-20.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of proposals received and sanctioned for works executed by State PWDs for construction of National Highways (NHs) and bypasses in the last 5 years*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		No.	Cost (₹ in cr.)	No.	Cost (₹ in cr.)	No.	Cost (₹ in cr.)	No.	Cost (₹ in cr.)	No.	Cost (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	1494.10	11	637.93	15	2386.66	16	2551.54	6	267.36
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	3	353.28	1	16	5	55.62
3.	Assam	6	353.80	15	274.83	15	770.84	11	324.84	3	106.05
4.	Bihar	8	474.05	3	152.62	13	813.77	15	917.845	13	4827.69
5.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	2	8.84	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	3	150.37	8	192.68	6	587.37	7	719.07	9	15.03
7.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Goa	24	1372.35	4	2701.05	11	348.16	1	6	0	0
9.	Gujarat	12	290.80	5	501.64	8	285.86	27	2977.82	10	486.49

10.	Haryana	19	347.02	17	107.21	17	793.76	2	15.83	3	105.85
11.	Himachal Pradesh	29	289.38	19	160.23	15	347.25	36	312.64	3	127.22
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	96.87	4	14.96	5	115.42	2	33.54	8	170.52
13.	Jharkhand	2	350.15	2	447.45	14	629.56	10	316.79	8	169.72
14.	Karnataka	48	972.56	19	437.91	39	3623.04	57	5330	3	476.30
15.	Kerala	13	117.19	19	142.4	6	725.81	15	473.99	8	188.53
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6	174.57	11	176.9	30	1623.00	20	3543	2	298.7
17.	Maharashtra	20	283.75	19	442.88	134	26868.00	102	17088	9	1269
18.	Manipur	9	61.33	9	174.12	15	1152.56	3	45.19	8	340.33
19.	Meghalaya	3	7.96	19	442.88	13	122.59	2	11.44	0	0
20.	Mizoram	4	10.08	5	47.75	10	323.16	2	56.45	0	0
21.	Nagaland	1	1.56	4	18.61	5	1072.27	2	5325	2	257.3
22.	Odisha	16	1167.59	15	476.26	9	1199.65	5	478.61	12	525
23.	Puducherry	2	19.74	1	2.38	4	27.23	0	0	0	0
24.	Punjab	24	192.46	8	204.22	23	337.31	13	1224.25	16	436.83
25.	Rajasthan	18	1065.39	11	956.5	67	797.03	34	1986.4	5	432

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	354
26.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
27.	Tamil Nadu	17	787.80	10	541.16	32	293.27	53	1059.47	22	843.1	
28.	Telangana	6	279.71	18	203.07	11	2077.67	11	2993.99	3	255.71	
29.	Tripura	0	0	1	0.75	9	583.32	2	153.46	0	0	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	18	1440.89	13	2745	14	2119.32	11	1488.2	4	2413.66	
31.	Uttarakhand	52	711.76	25	762	25	5877.93	20	1402	3	325.42	
32.	West Bengal	12	1735	9	683	16	1039.41	10	1007.11	10	152.98	
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	58.79	
	Bridge works	52	1338	0	0							
	TOTAL	443	15586.23	304	13648.39	586	57303.34	490	51858.475	178	14605.19	Unstarred Questions

**Deaths due to road traffic accidents**

2370. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of road traffic accidents and the number of deaths due to road traffic accidents have increased in the year 2018 as compared to previous years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether measures have been taken to prevent drunken driving, as studies have shown that drunken driving is associated with high incidence of road traffic accidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Ministry analyses the road accidents based on the data received from the Police Department of all States/UTs. The number of road accidents and persons killed in road accidents in India during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2016 to 2018 are as under:

Years	Number of road accidents	Number of persons killed in road accidents
2016	4,80,652	1,50,785
2017	4,64,910	1,47,913
2018	4,67,044	1,51,417

(b) and (c) The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety. The penalty for drunken driving has been substantially increased by Motor vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. The Amendment also provides for setting up of a National Road Safety Board. The Amendment has strengthened the law to improve the road safety scenario and reduce loss of lives. The Ministry has also notified fitment of speed limiting devices on all transport vehicles.

The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to-address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes.

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 has been ordered.

**Use of plastic waste in road construction**

2371. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken by Government to use plastic waste in road construction in the country, after it was made mandatory in 2015;
- (b) whether eco-friendly initiative of using plastic waste in road construction is economically feasible;
- (c) whether Government has studied/ assessed the impact of such roads and whether Government intends to replace bitumen with plastic waste in future; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) To encourage use of waste plastic on National Highways (NHs), Ministry has issued Guidelines for its use within 50 km periphery of urban areas having population of more than 5 lakh. The Guidelines also stipulate taking up of a stretch of at least 10 km as pilot project for assessment of its performance. Moreover, Government has decided that in 2019-20 the "Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign (SHS)" will focus on plastic waste management as main theme, wherein instructions have been issued for collection and re-use of waste plastic. This includes awareness generation, recycling, effective disposal of collected plastic waste including its usage in road construction. Until now waste plastic has already been utilised in wearing course of about 50 km of NH stretches. Indian Roads Congress (IRC) has formulated IRC SP: 98:2013 "Guidelines for the use of Waste Plastic in Hot Bituminous Mixes (Dry process) in Wearing Courses" based on laboratory as well as field performance studies/investigations carried out in India. As per IRC SP: 98: 2013, plastic waste is used up to 8 percent by weight of bitumen in the bituminous wearing course and as per mix design requirement.

**Fixing of liabilities for insurance companies under MV Act, 2019**

2372. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:



(a) whether Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 MV Act is restricting the amount recoverable from the insurance companies by providing the provision of fixing maximum liability by the insurance companies;

(b) whether victim of an accident would be provided with unlimited liability cover; and

(c) whether Government has any plan or roadmap, as to how they are going to implement the provisions relating to medical facilities to accident victims and ensuring the provision of safe and secure roads?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per section 51 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019, for amendment of section 147 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, - "Requirement of policies and limits of liability" provides for the Central Government to prescribe a base premium and the liability of an insurer in relation to such premium for an insurance policy in consultation with the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority for the purposes of third party insurance related to either death of a person or grievous hurt to a person.

(b) The Ministry has been of the view that as per the current provision in cases of third party insurance liability for cases of compensation, in case of death as being un-limited to be paid by the insurance company would be maintained, within the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the subsequent rules or guidelines whenever they are issued.

(c) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provides the framework for third party insurance and compensation for road accidents. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 as passed by the Parliament recently, provides for schemes for golden hour treatment, cashless treatment and time bound claim settlement to the victims of the road accidents. The provisions are contained in section 51 to section 57 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019.

#### **Progress of 'Bharatmala Project'**

†2373. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing 'Bharatmala Project' to construct roads spanning 25,000 kilometers for border areas, coastal areas, religious and tourist places; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the current status of the progress of the project and the target set to complete the said work?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India had approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I in October, 2017 with an aggregate length of about 34,800 km (including 10,000 km residual NHDP stretches) at an estimated outlay of ₹ 5,35,000.00 crores for development of about 9,000 km length of Economic corridors, about 6,000 km length of Inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km length of National Corridors Efficiency improvements, about 2,000 km length of Border and International connectivity roads, about 2,000 km length of Coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km length of Expressways. Total of 255 road projects with an aggregate length of about 10,699 km have been approved till October, 2019 under Bharatmala Pariyojana with total Cost of ₹ 2,64,916 crores approximately. Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I is targeted for completion by 2021-22.

#### **Sale of BS-VI norm vehicles**

2374. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce sale of BS-VI norm vehicles shortly to curb pollution across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has barred BS-IV vehicles to ply on road after April 1st, 2020 and turned down the plea of the Government and automobile industry for extension of time to enable them to sell their existing stock of vehicles; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or being taken in this regard by Government to help the automobile industry which is already reeling under great losses?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government, *vide* G.S.R. 889(E), dated 16.09.2016 has mandated BS-VI mass emission standard for vehicles throughout the country from April 1, 2020 to curb pollution across the country.

(b) and (c) This Ministry, *vide* GSR 178 (E) dated 20th February, 2018 had notified

that new motor vehicles conforming to Emission Standard Bharat Stage-IV manufactured before the 1st April, 2020 shall not be registered after the 30th June, 2020 and the new motor vehicles of categories M and N conforming to Emission Standard Bharat Stage-IV manufactured before the 1st April, 2020 and sold in the form of drive away chassis shall not be registered after the 30th September, 2020. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 24th October, 2018 has directed that no new motor vehicle conforming to the emission standard Bharat Stage-IV shall be sold or registered in the entire country with effect from 01.04.2020.

#### **Status of work on Palasa project in Odisha**

2375. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of and the present status of work on Palasa Paralakhmundi-Ramanguda-Bisakkatak-Mungada-Bhawanipatna Project in Odisha; and

(b) the time by which the said project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Palasa Paralakhinundi-Ramanguda-Bisakkatak-Mungada-Bhavvanipatna road having length of 207 km in Odisha has been approved as in-principle National Highway. Preparation of Detail Project Report of this road has been taken up for improvement of this stretch to two lane with paved shoulder.

#### **Irregularities in construction of NH-29**

2376. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 731 given in Rajya Sabha on 17th December, 2018 and state:

(a) the details of third party which conducted tests of construction materials along with the details of tests conducted;

(b) the details of approved quarry along with the details of movement in this regard;

(c) the details of the tests conducted by Authority Engineer/Authorized Engineer; and

(d) the reasons for shielding the corrupt officials when concrete proofs for irregularities are available in public domain?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Third party tests on construction material for the work of four laning of NH-29 from Varanasi to Gorakhpur (package II); have been conducted by the Authority Engineer through organisations approved by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), namely:

- (i) Delhi Test Structure -Delhi
- (ii) Shree Balaji Test Structure Pvt. Ltd. Ballabhgarh, Haryana
- (iii) Star Wire India Limited, Mathura road Ballbhgarh, Haryana and
- (iv) IIT-BHU, Varanasi.

(b) For obtaining the construction material, the following quarries were approved for the work and the same was brought to the construction site by transporters:

- (i) P.N.C. crusher Aharoura, Distt-Mirzapur.
- (ii) P.N.C. crusher DallaDistt. -Sonbhadra.
- (iii) P.N.C. crusher Karmakalla, Chattarpur, Jharkhand.

(c) As per the terms of the contract agreement, the third party tests are conducted under the supervision of the Authority Engineer through NABL accredited laboratories.

(d) The work is being executed as per the provisions of the contract agreement to ensure conformity with guidelines of Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. The monitoring of the work is being done under the supervision of Authority Engineer, appointed by National Highway Authority of India, which has reported that the work is being executed as per stipulated norms; therefore no inquiry is envisaged.

#### **Modifications in Motor Vehicles Act, 2019**

2377. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any representation from All India Motor

Transport Association (AIMTA) requesting for bringing modifications in the Motor Vehicles Act, 2019 with regard to Reduction of Traffic Violation Charges, Toll Plaza Rates, Diesel Rates, Third Party Insurance Rates, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action on the request, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry received representation from the Transport Association raising apprehensions on the implementation of certain provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. The Ministry has clarified that the Ministry is of the view that as per the current provision, in cases of third party insurance, liability for cases of compensation in case of death being un-limited is to be paid by the insurance company would be maintained, within the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 and the subsequent rules or guidelines whenever they are issued.

#### **Steps to solve traffic and parking problems**

2378. SHRI HISHEY LACHUNGPA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any fresh initiative to look at the bludgeoning traffic and parking related problems being faced by the people especially in the metropolitan cities in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 2019 has enabled States to formulate Schemes for improving Public Transport which can ease traffic situation on public roads. Further, section 117 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, as amended in 2019, empowers State Government to earmark parking places for motor vehicles including public service vehicles. While doing so, primacy to the safety of road users and the free flow of traffic has to be ensured.

Section 13 8(2)(e) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 empowers the State Governments to make rules in respect of maintenance and management of parking places and stands and the fees, if any, which may be charged.

**Pathetic condition of road from Begusarai to Sahebpur Kamal**

†2379. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the officer/agency responsible for the pathetic condition of the road from Begusarai to Sahebpur Kamal on NH-31;
- (b) whether Government would initiate investigation against the officer or agency responsible for it; and
- (c) the number of road accidents that happened on the said road on NH-31 due to its pathetic condition?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The stretch from Begusarai to Sahebpur Kamalis a part of ongoing four laning work of Simaria-Khagariya of NH-31 in Bihar. The aforesaid work is being executed by M/s Punj Lloyd Ltd. as Contractor and being supervised by M/s Yongma Engineering Co. Ltd. in association with Vaishnavi Infratech Services Pvt. Ltd. Due to poor financial condition of the Contractor, the work got delayed. Notices have been issued to the Contractor for maintenance of the existing stretch. NHAI initiated action for repairing of the stretch at the risk and cost of the Contractor. However, Contractor has also taken up maintenance of the stretch.

(c) As per information available, no accident attributable to condition of the road has been reported.

**Visit to NDMC areas by State officials to study roads**

2380. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) officials of Hyderabad, Telangana visited New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC) areas in Delhi to study roads;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and outcome thereof along with future action plan prepared; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the action plan prepared for development and change of roads including for draining and underground water system especially when the heavy rainfall occurs in the Hyderabad city as many a time the said city was inundated and incurred huge losses?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) is a local body which does not come under the Administrative control of this Ministry. Hence this Ministry has no connect with the affairs of GHMC with respect to their roads.

**Inter-State connectivity project**

2381. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of projects under inter-State connectivity project lying incomplete at present;
- (b) the date by which the said projects are likely to be completed;
- (c) whether Government has provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the construction of inter-State bridges and roads that are important from economic perspective during the last three years till date and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise, particularly in respect of Jharkhand and Gujarat; and
- (d) the names of the States proposed to be provided financial assistance in this regard during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Details of on-going projects under inter-State connectivity are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of financial assistance provided by Government of India to the State Governments for the construction of inter-State bridges and roads during the last three years till date, State-wise and year-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Details of State-wise allocation of funds under economic importance and inter-State connectivity scheme for year 2019-20 are given in Statement-III.

## Statement-I

## Details of ongoing projects under inter-State connectivity

Sl. No.	State	Project Name	Sanction cost (₹ cr)	length (km)	Date of start	Schedule/ Likely date of Completion	Remarks, if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Road from C.O. Headquarter Balem to Bhairabkund (length = 3.21 km) under Inter State Connectivity (ISC)	7.45	3.12	23.12.2015	31.12.2019	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of road from Samdrung to Bhutan Border(15.00km) in West Kameng District under ISC	21.41	15.00	06.06.2019	05.06.2022	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Construction of Road from Kakoi to Boginadi via Kui, Dirgha & Borsutum (from 0.00km to 8.00 km) under ISC	21.80	8.00	21.12.2017	22.12.2019	
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Improvement of Longding - Bimlapur road (total length 49km) Phase-I: Strengthening of existing pavement and resurfacing from Km 0.00 to Km 8.50 ISC	40.90	8.50	28.12.2018	27.06.2021	



5.	Assam	Rehabilitation of road from NH-15 Dhalpur Centre to Rajgarh <i>via</i> Simaluguri Letekujan ISC	40.48	16.15	01.10.2018	30.09.2020	
6.	Gujarat	Construction of MB work across river Anas to Chakalia check post Timbdi road and Chakalia nani mahudi Anas river road talik jhalod district Dahod	25.16	-	yet to be awarded		Work is under tender stage
7.	Haryana	Construction of Road from Faridabad Greater Noida <i>Via</i> Jassana-Manjhawali-Atta Gujran Including Bridge Over River Yamuna Onder ISC Scheme of CRF (Phase-1: Construction of Major Bridge (630 M Long) and River Training/Guide Bund Works)	148.5	Bridge work of 630 meter length	Apr-18	Apr 20	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Improvement & upgradation of Bathri Sundla Langer J&K /HP border road from km 80/0 to 93/400 to D/L/ intermediate lane standard in Distt. Chamba.	25.38	13.4	24-08-2016	30-06-2020	Work is being proposed for foredosure on account of Non-Clearance of FCA case in respect of area falling under wild life sanctuary.

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 365

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Improvement & Strengthening of Nangal MubarikpurTalwara road from Km. 54/675 to 72/555 (SH-25) in District Ona.	21.13	17.88	02.12.2018	1.05.2020	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Construction of H.L. Bridge (including approach road) across Wainganga river on Benisaakdi-Dangurli (interstate) road in Balaghat district	30.03	NA	-	-	LOA issued to L-1 bidder on 18.10.2019. Agreement signed.
11.	Manipur	Construction of road from Tabufii on NH-102(A) to Kezhakheno (Nagaland) ISC	29.32	7	30.11.2019	29.11.2021	
12.	Manipur	Construction of Intermediated lane road from km 40.20 to km 60.42 on Lungthulien on NH 2 to Manipur/ Mizoram border section	75.79	15.5	30.11.2019	29.11.2021	
13.	Manipur	Construction of Intermediated lane road from km 19.50 to km 35.00 (Ph-II length 15.50Km) on Khajang/ Phaitong (Manipur) to Daidou (Mizoram) section under ISC Scheme	48.21	20.2	30.11.2019	31.05.2021	
14.	Meghalaya	upgradation to double lane with paved shoulder of Garobadha-	64.29	14.365	15.02.2018	15.02.2020	

		Mankachar Road from km 34.483 to km 48.848						
15. Mizoram		mprovement of Tuipuibari-W. Kawnpui Road (Package-I: From Km. 0.00 to km. 9.00) under ISC Scheme	57.91	9.00	NA	NA	Under tender Stage	
16. Nagaland		Construction of road from Tizit to Nokzang via Yanpan, Sukho and Yaukun.	34.78	32.60	21.07.2011	30.06.2020	The project is stalled since 2014 due to local problems. The contractor has stated his inability to complete the project within the awarded cost as the project was sanctioned during 2010-11. Hence, revised estimate is under preparation	
17. Nagaland		Construction of 2 lane RCC Bridge over river Dhansiripar at Assam Border in Dimapur	20.97	0.120	11.01.2016	10.07.2020		
18. Nagaland		Construction of road from Longwa (ITC Nagaland to Pongchau Town, Arunacha Pradesh	36.00	30.00	16.10.2015	30.06.2020		

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 367

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	Improvement of Asetkong-Tsusangra road from NH-61 (Impur Junction) to Longpong Bridge.	26.16	27.00	23.05.2017	30.04.2020	
20.	Nagaland	Construction of Capital Bypass road (Kohima-Dimapur).	346.49	34.171			
		Package -I (Km 0.00 to Km 11.00) (11.00 km)			09.04.2018	09.04.2020	
		Package - II (Km 11.00 to Km 23.00) (12.00 km)			19.03.2018	19.03.2020	
		Package - III (Km 23.00 to Km 34.171)			19.03.2018	19.03.2020	
21.	Nagaland	Construction of 2 Lane Inter-State Connectivity road from Chizami to Lai (Manipur) section.	28.80	8.00	23.04.2018	08.05.2020	
22.	Nagaland	Upgradation of road to 2 Lane from Dhobinalla Junction to Diphu (Assam road) via Thahekhu Ranghapahar crossing and Sangtamtilla.	19.25	8.00	17.01.2018	02.02.2020	

23. Nagaland	Construction of 2 lane road with paved shoulder from Tizit to Zangkham-Pumao <i>via</i> Sangsa {Phase 1: from Tizit (km 0) to Zangkham (km 20) length 20km} under ISC Scheme	84.85	20.00	25.04.2018	10.05.2020
24. Odisha	Widening & Strengthening of Baripada-Bamanaghati road SH-50 (from Bisoi to Rairangpur) to double lane with paved shoulder from km 0/00 to km 26/00	83.86	26	15.01.2019	14.07.2020
25. Odisha	Widening & Strengthening of Gopalpur-Chhattisgarh Border to double lane with paved shoulder from km 4/700 km to 28/960 Km	64.7	24.26	15.01.2019	14.07.2020
26. Sikkim	Upgradation, widening and improvement of Budang-Chumbung-Chakung-Soreng Road in West Sikkim (Length=22.16 km) under ISC	31.19	22.16	08.08.2012	31.03.2020
27. Tamil Nadu	Widening existing of SL to DL from Km 10/0 - 51/2 of Chellampalayam Burgur- Kollega Road	41.2	72.9	26.10.2017	24.01.2020
TOTAL		1,476.01	453.33		

***Statement-II***

*Details of financial assistance provided by Government of India to the State Governments for the construction of inter-State bridges and roads during the last three years till date*

					₹ in crore
Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 till date
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.94	11.79	-	- .
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.36	4.57	14.98	9.87
3.	Assam	18.79	17.03	21.39	13.24
4.	Bihar	8.62	0	0	0
5.	Goa	0.93	19.78	25.77	16.11
6.	Gujarat	2	8.72	4.24	0.04
7.	Haryana	0	0	13.91	18.33
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0	21.13	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	26.37	19.02	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	41.45	7.59	0.78	0
12.	Manipur	0	25.77	23.87	2.36
13.	Meghalaya	9.43	13.67	3.87	14.15
14.	Mizoram	0	23.97	0	0
15.	Nagaland	17.65	19.23	34.01	76.1
16.	Odisha	42.27	38.51	5.3	6.83
17.	Rajasthan	6.64	18.08	9.96	1.86
18.	Sikkim	0	7.32	12.63	5.71
19.	Tamil Nadu	91	72.905	0	0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5	115	93.79	26
21.	West Bengal	19.5	35	5	0
TOTAL		317.95	479.08	269.5	190.6

**Statement-III**

*Details of State-wise allocation of funds under economic importance  
and inter-State connectivity scheme for year 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State	Total allocation for the year 2019-20 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12
3.	Assam	22
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0
6.	Goa	28
7.	Gujarat	1
8.	Haryana	35
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
11.	Jharkhand	0
12.	Karnataka	2
13.	Kerala	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Manipur	9
17.	Meghalaya	17
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	90
20.	Odisha	25
21.	Punjab	5

1	2	3
22.	Rajasthan	6
23.	Sikkim	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	13
25.	Telangana	1
26.	Tripura	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	25
28.	Uttarakhand	0
29.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		314

**Loss caused due to accidents**

†2382. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that great financial loss is caused due to increasing number of accidents in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to take any special steps to prevent the recurrence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The working Group on Road Accidents, Injury, Prevention and control set up by the erstwhile Planning Commission in 2002 had estimated the social cost of road accidents in India at about 3 per cent of GDP in the year 1999-2000.

(b) and (c) The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Bill, 2019 recently passed by the Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter alia*, stiff hike in penalties for traffic violations and electronic monitoring of the same, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, cashless treatment during the golden hour, computerization/automation of vehicle fitness and driving, tests, recall of defective vehicles, streamlining the third

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



party insurance, and payment of increased compensation for hit and run cases etc. The penalty for offences has also been substantially increased by Motor vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. The Amendment also provides for setting up of a National Road Safety Board. The Amendment has strengthened the Law to improve the road safety scenario and reduce loss of lives. Ministry has notified fitment of speed limiting devices on all transport vehicles.

The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes.

### **Drivers' Training Institutes**

2383. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that more than 25 per cent of the drivers involved in the road accidents did not have valid driver's license;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the number of Driver Training Institutes run by Government, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of the amount of funds allocated and utilised in driver training and driver awareness, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry analyses the road accidents in which drivers involved in the road accidents did not have valid driver's license based on the data received from the Police Department of all State/UTs. The latest data of road accidents published by the Ministry are for the calendar year 2018. The total number road accidents in India during the calendar year 2018 is shown in the table given below:-

Total number of road accidents in which drivers involved			
Years	Valid Permanent Driver License	Learner Driver License	Without Driver License
2018	3,45,799	23,593	37,585

The State-UTs wise details of number of road accidents in which drivers involved in the road accidents did not have valid driver's license during the calendar year 2018 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched a scheme for setting up of Driving Training Centre (DTC) to provide quality training to commercial vehicle drivers, improve road and environment safety and strengthen overall mobility on roads. Any entity such as a State Undertaking/ NGO/ Trust/ Cooperative Society/ Vehicle Manufacturer/ Firm etc. i.e. any legal entity registered under a State or Central Government Law are eligible to apply under the scheme. No project has been sanctioned under the scheme as on date due to stay on the operation of the scheme by Madras High Court.

The Ministry also implements schemes of setting up of Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) and Regional Driving Training Centre (RDTC). So far, a total of 30 IDTR (including erstwhile DTIs) and 5 RDTCs have been sanctioned. State-wise break up of the same is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Besides, large number of motor driving schools are authorized by the State Governments under section 12 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 to impart training.

(d) During the 14th financial cycle, no funds have been released by the Ministry for training of Drivers in Un-organised Sector.

***Statement-I***

*Total number of road accidents in which drivers involved  
during the year 2018*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Valid Permanent Driver License	Learner Driver License	Without Driver License
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18115	1558	3024
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	63	64
3.	Assam	6994	624	269
4.	Bihar	8173	587	207
5.	Chhattisgarh	9287	786	1387

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	3556	2	92
7.	Gujarat	13962	2654	843
8.	Haryana	3815	528	651
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1912	26	914
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4835	153	63
11.	Jharkhand	1253	840	1159
12.	Karnataka	35576	331	3494
13.	Kerala	33343	98	1587
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39357	2491	4597
15.	Maharashtra	29958	1091	1616
16.	Manipur	298	93	71
17.	Meghalaya	146	110	49
18.	Mizoram	39	3	7
19.	Nagaland	166	21	115
20.	Odisha	7369	995	1775
21.	Punjab	3237	689	777
22.	Rajasthan	19206	558	548
23.	Sikkim	134	31	15
24.	Tamil Nadu	50519	2247	6454
25.	Telangana	17972	464	571
26.	Tripura	482	49	20
27.	Uttarakhand	694	3	30
28.	Uttar Pradesh	22803	5787	5194
29.	West Bengal	6871	547	1361
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	254	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Chandigarh	311	0	5
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	47	0	6
33.	Daman and Diu	54	2	3
34.	Delhi	3897	132	188
35.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1094	34	429
TOTAL		345799	23593	37585

***Statement-II***

*IDTR and RDTC sanctioned by the Ministry of Road  
Transport and Highways*

Sl. No.	Sates/UTs	IDTR*	RDTC
1	2	3	4
		Location	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	
		Dasri	
2.	Assam	Dispur	
3.	Bihar	Aurangabad	
4.	Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	
5.	Goa		
6.	Gujarat		
7.	Haryana	Rohtak	
		Bhiwani	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	
		Sarkaghat	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir Region	Jammu	
10.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	

1	2	3	4
11.	Karnataka	Bellary	
12.	Kerala	Eddappal	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	
		Chhindwara	
14.	Maharashtra	Pune	Vardha
		Lature	Nanded
		Nagpur	Sangli
			Nagpur
15.	Manipur	Imphal	
16.	Mizoram		
17.	Nagaland	Dimapur	
18.	Odisha	Jalpur	
19.	Punjab		
20.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	
21.	Sikkim	Pakyong	
22.	Tamil Nadu		
23.	Telangana	Karimnagar	
24.	Tripura	Agartala	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	
		Rai Breili	
26.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	
27.	West Bengal	Jassore	Kolkatta
28.	Delhi	Sarai Kale Khan	
29.	Puducherry		
TOTAL		30	5

Note: \*Including erstwhile DTIs

**Exemption for local people at NH toll plazas**

†2384. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of places where traffic jam is caused on National Highways due to toll plazas and the number of FASTAGs issued which enable vehicles to uninterruptedly pass through the toll plazas;
- (b) whether Government is considering to exempt the movement of agricultural vehicles of local farmers through toll plazas on NHs;
- (c) whether Government is considering to exempt the vehicles of the local people for their uninterrupted movement through toll plazas; and
- (d) the number of toll plazas where the exemption is being given for the movement of local vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has identified approximately 60 high traffic fee plazas. Strategies are being developed to monitor these fee plazas in view of 100 Electronic Toll Collection (ETC) mandate *w.e.f.* 15.12.2019. As on 03.12.2019, a total of 82.55 Lakh FASTag have been issued.

(b) As per sub-rule 4 of Rule 3 of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008, "No fee shall be levied for the use of the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, by two wheelers, three wheelers, tractors, combine harvesters and animal drawn vehicles.

Provided the three wheeler, tractors, combine harvesters and animal-drawn vehicles shall not be allowed to use the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, where a service road or alternative road is available *in lieu* of the said national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel.

Provided further that where service road or alternative road is available and the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

owner, driver or the person in charge of a two wheeler is making use of the section of national highway, permanent bridge, bypass or tunnel, as the case may be, he or she shall be charged fifty per cent of the fee levied on a car."

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

#### **Steps to monitor toll fees**

2385. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any action has been taken by Government to decrease the ever increasing toll prices/fees at various toll plazas situated at various National Highways and Expressways; and
- (b) whether any proper monitoring system has been put in place to track the payments/annual collections of toll fees on these National Highways and Expressways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) User fee collected is deposited in Consolidated Fund of India in respect of Public Funded projects and in Escrow account in respect of PPP projects. A system of monitoring is already in place to track the payment/ annual collection of user fee collected on National Highways.

#### **Connecting North-East region through alternative water route**

2386. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to connect North-East region through an alternative water route;
- (b) if so, the details of the plan and projects thereon; and
- (c) the details of time target for implementation of the proposed plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. North Eastern States are connected with Eastern parts of India through river Brahmaputra (NW-2), river Barak (NW-16). Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system (NW-1) *via* Sundarbans (NW-97) and Indo-Bangladesh Protocol (IBP) route under a Protocol on Inland Water Transit and Trade (PIWT&T) between India and Bangladesh since 1972. Under this Protocol, Inland vessels of one country can ply on the designated waterway routes of another country.

Following Ports of Call are there under PIWT&T between India and Bangladesh on Indo-Bangladesh Protocol (IBP) route:

**Existing Ports of Call:**

Indian side	Kolkala	Haldia	Pandu	Karimganj	Silghat	Dhubri
Bangladesh side	Narayanganj	Khulna	Mongla	Sirajganj	Ashuganj	Pangaon

To improve connectivity to North Eastern Region (NER) through PIWT&T route round the year, critical stretches of IBP route from Sirajganj to Daikhowa (175 km) of Jamuna river and Ashuganj -Zakiganj (295 km) of Kushiya river in Bangladesh have been taken up for fairway development at a cost of ₹ 305.84 crore at a cost sharing ratio of 80:20 between India and Bangladesh, in terms of the MoU signed on 08th April, 2017 between Government of India and Bangladesh.

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is also the Project Development Consultant (PDC) for implementing the Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project (KMTTP) in Myanmar on behalf of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. The IWT components of the project comprising of construction of Sittwe Port and IWT terminal at Paletwa, fairway development of Kaladan River (Sittwe-Paletwa stretch) and construction of 06 IWT vessels (300 tonnes each) is completed. The objective of the project is to provide an alternate route to NE parts of India from Kolkata/Haldia Ports through Kaladan river in Myanmar.

**Mumbai Port Trust redevelopment project**

2387. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to redevelop Mumbai Port Trust (MPT) land in Mumbai, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;



- (b) whether MPT, Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation or private developers are involved in this redevelopment plan;
- (c) exact area of land owned by MPT;
- (d) the categories and activities into which the land is divided;
- (e) whether Government has planned rehabilitation of existing occupants *i.e.* leaseholders/tenants/slum dwellers etc.;
- (f) if so, report thereof;
- (g) if not, compensation Government has fixed thereof; and
- (h) whether Government would retain existing employees of MPT, if not, whether compensation has been fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) has decided to plan and develop the area along the eastern waterfront. The Government of Maharashtra accordingly appointed Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) as Special Planning Authority under Maharashtra Regional and Town Planning Act 1966 for redeveloping the land.

(c) and (d) The total land owned by Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) is 944 hectare. The land owned by MbPT is divided into (1) leased/let out land, (2) port operational area, (3) area under port infrastructure like railway lines, roads, staff/employees quarters, etc.

(e) to (g) Yes, Sir. The Government has incorporated provisions to address issues relating to rehabilitation of existing occupants *i.e.* leaseholders/tenants/slum dwellers etc, in its proposed Policy Guidelines for land use and Management of Township Areas of Major Ports.

(h) There is no plan to remove any of the existing employees of Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT).

#### **Status of operational waterways**

2388. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has completed and made operational some waterways during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number and length of waterways to be made operational during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) National Waterway (NW)-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia), NW- 2 (River Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya), NW-3 (West Coast Canal from Kottapuram to Kollam along with Udyogmandal and Champakara Canals) have already been developed with fairway, navigational aids, jetties and terminals with mechanized equipment handling facilities for loading and unloading of cargo. These waterways are operational and vessels are plying on these NWs. In addition, stretches of NW-10 (River Amba), NW- 68 (River Mandovi), NW-73 (River Narmada), NW-83 (Rajpuri Creek), NW-85 (Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River System), NW-91 (Shastri River-Jaigad creek system), NW-97 (Sunderbans Waterways), NW-100 (River Tapi) and NW-111 (River Zuari) are also operational.

(c) In addition, based on feasibility, stretches of another 7 NWs having total length 2003 km are in the planning stage for development during the next five years.

#### **Rise in cargo traffic at ports**

2389. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 major ports of the country witnessed a huge rise in cargo traffic during the last fiscal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the growth was mainly attributed to increase in handling of coal, mainly coking coal, containers and petroleum, oil and lubricants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The overall traffic growth of major ports during 2018-19 over 2017-18 was 2.90%. The details of port-wise traffic handled during 2018-19 *vis-a-vis* 2017-18 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The growth was mainly attributed to increase in handling of finished fertilizers, containers, thermal coal, coking coal, petroleum, oil and lubricants. The details of commodity-wise traffic handled during 2018-19 *vis-a-vis* 2017-18 are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Port-wise traffic handled during 2018-19 vis-a-vis 2017-18*

(In Million Tonnes)

Major Ports	2018-19	2017-18	% variation w.r.t. last year
Kolkata Dock System	18.55	17.39	6.7
Haldia Dock Complex	45.21	40.50	11.6
Paradip	109.28	102.01	7.1
Visakhapatnam	65.30	63.54	2.8
Kamarajar (Ennore)	34.50	30.45	13.3
Chennai	53.01	51.88	2.2
V.O. Chidambaranar	34.34	36.58	-6.1
Cochin	32.02	29.14	9.9
New Mangalore	42.51	42.05	1.1
Mormugao	17.68	26.90	-34.3
Mumbai	60.59	62.83	-3.6
JNPT	70.71	66.00	7.1
Deendayal	115.40	110.10	4.8
Overall	699.10	679.37	2.9

**Statement-II***Traffic in terms of principal commodities during 2018-19 and 2017-18*

(In 000 Tonnes)											
Port	Period	POL (Crude+ Product LPG+ LNG)	Iron* Ore	Fertilizer		Coal		Container		Others	Total
				Finished	Raw Mat.	Thermal	Coking	Tonnage	TEUs (in '000s)		
Kolkata	2018-2019	780	-	72	-	-	656	9934	652	7109	18551
	2017-2018	800	-	141	-	4	16	9760	640	6669	17390
Haldia	2018-2019	8739	467	235	365	2531	8633	3110	178	21102	45212
	2017-2018	8142	1576	364	338	2181	7319	2672	156	17909	40501
Paradip	2018-2019	38117	12206	191	4380	32478	12377	194	13	9332	109275
	2017-2018	33775	12189	-	4449	29047	12861	98	7	9593	102012
Visakhapatnam	2018-2019	16321	10896	2125	985	1851	5727	7959	450	19437	65301
	2017-2018	16050	10872	1953	920	2948	5764	6835	389	18195	63537
Kamarajar (Ennore)	2018-2019	4745	-	42	-	23964	1077	1101	57	3568	34497
	2017-2018	4338	-	-	-	22970	199	52	-	2887	30446
Chennai	2018-2019	13298	-	-	225	-	-	31263	1620	8200	53012
	2017-2018	13497	-	28	202	-	-	29905	1549	8249	51881

V.O. Chidambaranar	2018-2019	594	215	295	490	8597	-	14956	739	9195	34342
	2017-2018	639	-	325	1076	9795	-	14191	698	10557	36583
Cochin	2018-2019	21915	-	15	218	43	-	8115	595	1716	32022
	2017-2018	19570	-	35	188	44	-	7692	556	1609	29138
New Mangalore	2018-2019	25845	4624	365	160	2198	329	1920	132	7067	42508
	2017-2018	24716	4893	562	130	709	138	1743	115	9164	42055
Mormugao	2018-2019	600	4181	268	-	1680	6066	467	37	4421	17683
	2017-2018	629	10259	182	-	1999	8514	425	32	4889	26897
Mumbai	2018-2019	37297	-	322	108	2318	-	329	27	20214	60588
	2017-2018	37680	-	225	63	2473	-	556	42	21831	62828
J.N.P.T	2018-2019	4801	-	-	-	-	-	62114	5133	3791	70706
	2017-2018	4643	-	-	-	-	-	57866	4833	3495	66004
Deendayal	2018-2019	59308	1479	4215	30	16359	818	3959	244	29234	115402
	2017-2018	62196	1263	3562	142	13241	546	1838	118	27311	110099
All Ports:	2018-2019	232360	34068	8171	6961	92019	35683	145451	9877	144386	699099
	2017-2018	226675	41052	7377	7508	85411	35357	133633	9138	142358	679371
% Var. w.r.t. last year		2.51	-17.01	10.76	-7.29	7.74	0.92	8.84	8.09	1.42	2.90

(\*) includes pellets also.

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 385

**Privatisation of Kolkata and Haldia port**

2390. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to privatise the Kolkata and Haldia Port; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to privatise the Kolkata and Haldia Port under consideration of this Ministry.

**Upgradation of ports**

2391. SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on upgradation of ports and harbours in the country during each of the last three years; and

(b) the facilities that were created during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A number of projects involving total project cost of ₹ 13308.41 crore have been awarded in the last three years on upgradation of the major ports. The details of the infrastructure development projects awarded during the last three years are as below:

FY.	No. of Projects	Expenditure/ Investment (Rupees in crores)	Capacity (in MTPA)
2016-17	54	8484.47	92.09
2017-18	25	2659.73	21.93
2018-19	25	2164.21	10.73
TOTAL	104	13308.41	124.75

These projects pertained to construction of new berths/harbours and terminals, mechanization of existing berths/harbours and terminals, capital dredging for deepening of drafts for attracting large vessels, development of road and rail connectivity etc.

**Ganga waterway from Varanasi to Haldia**

†2392. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts are being made to make the Ganga waterway from Varanasi to Haldia suitable for freight to promote shipping activities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the water level in the Ganges is quite low, specially in summer season, at many places, along the route; and

(c) if so, the details of Governments' plan to deal with this challenge and desilting of river bed, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. National Waterway (NW)-1 (Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system from Allahabad to Haldia) is already operational and vessels are plying on it. In addition, Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) is being implemented at an estimated cost of ₹ 5369.18 crore for the capacity augmentation of navigation on NW-1 on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. The project includes development of various infrastructures such as construction of multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia, Ro-Ro terminals, navigational lock at Farakka, channel marking systems, integrated vessel repair and maintenance facilities, automated information systems of Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) and River Information System (RIS), day and night navigation aids, river training and river conservancy works for fairway development. Projects worth ₹ 1800 crore (approx.) have commenced on ground in a time period of three years after statutory clearances.

(b) and (c) The water level at times reduces to less than 2 m in some stretches due to seasonal variation of discharge during lean season (January to June) which is monitored regularly by Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). Under JMVP, a comprehensive assured depth dredging management plan has been prepared with the aim to provide Feast Available Depth (LAD) of 3m, 2.5 m and 2.2 m in stretches of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Haldia-Barh, Barh-Ghazipur and Ghazipur-Varanasi respectively. The assured depth dredging works have commenced on NW-1.

**Funds for various schemes related to youth and sports**

2393. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate funds are available for the implementation of various schemes/ programmes for the benefit/welfare of youth and sports activities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to expand the scope of various schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The funds allocated to the Department of Youth Affairs are adequate but the funds allocated to Department of Sports for FY 2019-20 are not sufficient for effective implementation of various schemes/programmes under Department of Sports. Department of Sports has requested the Ministry of Finance for allocation of additional funds amounting to ₹419.15 crore at RE stage.

(b) The details of funds allocated to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for FY 2019-20 are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Demand for additional funds by the Department of Sports are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) In order to achieve excellence in sports, expansion of existing sports promotional schemes is to be carried out in future based on third party evaluation. Besides, action taken to expand the scope of various other schemes of the Ministry include periodic review meetings at the level of Minister/Secretary/Organizational Heads etc.; Conferences (National and Regional) with State Level Ministers/Secretaries/Heads of Department and tours by Government of India officers etc. Civil Society Organizations are also encouraged to participate.



**Statement-I***Details of funds allocated to the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports***Department of Youth Affairs**

		₹ in crore
Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Estimate
1	2	3
1.	Secretariat Social Service	32.00
2.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangthan	256.92
3.	National Youth Corps	80.00
4.	Youth Hostel	2.50
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development	21.00
6.	Scouting and Guiding	1.50
7.	International Co-operation	21.00
8.	Young Leaders Programme	12.00
9.	National Service Scheme	160.00
10.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development	30.00
	TOTAL	616.92

**Department of Sports**

1.	Sports Authority of India	450.00
2.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	50.00
3.	National Dope Test Laboratory	7.50
4.	National Anti-Doping Agency	8.50
5.	National Center for Sports Science and Research	25.00
6.	National Center for Sports Coaching	5.00
7.	Sports University in North East	40.00
8.	World Anti-Doping Agency	1.00
9.	Special Cash Award including Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	50.00

1	2	3
10.	Arjuna Award	1.30
11.	Dhyanchand Award	0.30
12.	Dronacharya Award	0.40
13.	Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons	37.00
14.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	245.00
15.	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00
16.	National Sports Development Fund	70.00
17.	National Sports Welfare Fund	2.00
18.	Khelo India	500.00
19.	CWG 2010- SAI Stadia Renovation	70.00
20.	Enhancement of Sports Facility at Jammu and Kashmir	30.00
21.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival	1.00
22.	Seminar, Committee etc.	1.00
	TOTAL	1600.00

***Statement-II***

*Proposed Revised Estimates 2019-20 and Budget Estimates 2020-21*

		₹ in crore	
Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	RE 19-20 propo. By Min./Dep.	BE 20-21 prop. By Min./ Dep.
1	2	4	5
1.	Sports Authority of India	575.00	600.00
2.	Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education	50.00	55.00
3.	National Dope Test Laboratory	7.50	3.00
4.	National Anti-Doping Agency	13.50	18.00
5.	National Center for Sports Science and Research	25.00	25.00
6.	National Center for Sports Coaching	2.00	5.00

1	2	4	5
7.	Sports University in North East	40.00	100.00
8.	World Anti-Doping Agency	1.00	1.00
9.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	390.00	320.00
10.	Human Resource Development in Sports	5.00	5.00
11.	Incentive to Sports Persons	111.00	62.85
12.	National Sports Development Fund	77.15	25.00
13.	National Sports Welfare Fund for Sports Persons	1.00	2.00
14.	Kehlo India	600.00	1000.00
15.	Enhancement of Sports Facility in Jammu and Kashmir	50.00	50.00
16.	CWG 2010 - SAI Stadia Renovation	70.00	50.00
17.	Himalayan Region Sports Festival	0.00	0.00
18.	Seminar Committee etc.	1.00	1.00
TOTAL - SPORTS		2019.15	2322.85

#### Setting up new sports academies

2394. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to set up new sports academies in various States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of sports academies set up so far and proposed to be set up in the coming years, State-wise;

(c) whether these sports academies are fully funded by Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) and (b) No Sir. The sports academies setup by this Ministry through Sports Authority of India (SAI) are given in Statement-I (*See* below). However, with effect from 20th September, 2019, the academies at Regional Centers

have been merged and now called National Center of Excellence (NCOE). Details of these NCOEs are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) These National Center of Excellence (NCOE) are fully funded by the Government. The Government provides funding for boarding/lodging, sports kits, competition exposure, medical expenses, insurance, stipend, educational expenses, sports equipments, salary of coaches and other administrative staff etc. So far, ₹ 28.77 crore have been released for these NCOEs in current financial year.

***Statement-I***

*Sports academies setup by this Ministry through  
Sports Authority of India (SAI)*

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of academy	Discipline
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	SAI National Academy, Guwahati	Archery
2.			Cycling
3.	Gujarat	SAI National Para Sports Academy, Gandhi Nagar	Para Athletes
4.		SAI, (Boys) Academy	Kabaddi (Boys)
5.	Haryana	SAI National Academy, Rohtak	Boxing
6.		SAI National Academy, Sonipat	Archery
7.			Athletics
8.			Wrestling (Boys)
9.	Himachal Pradesh	SAI, STC (Girls) Academy, Dharamshala	Kabaddi (Girls)
10.			Kho- Kho (Girls)
11.	Kerala	SAI National (Sprints & Jumps) Academy, Trivandrum	Athletics
12.		SAI National Academy, Alleppey	Rowing
13.	Madhya Pradesh	SAI National Academy, Bhopal	Athletics

1	2	3	4
14.			Judo
15.	Maharashtra	SAI National Academy, Aurangabad	Weightlifting
16.	New Delhi	SAI National (Sprint & Pole Vault) Academy Jawahar Lai Nehru System	Athletics
17.		SAI National Academy	Shooting
18.		SAI National Academy, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex	Swimming
19.		SAI National Academy, Indira Gandhi Sports Complex	Cycling
20.			Gymnastics
21.		SAI National Academy, Major Dhyanchand National Stadium	Hockey
22.	Odisha	SAI Academy, Jagatpur	Rowing
23.		SAI Regional Academy	Badminton
24.	Punjab	SAI, NS NIS Patiala	Fencing
25.	Telangana	SAI Pullela Gopichand National Academy, Hyderabad	Badminton
26.	Uttar Pradesh	SAI National (Girls), Academy	Wrestling (Girls)
27.	West Bengal	SAI Academy, Kolkata	Gymnastics
28.			Table Tennis

**Statement-II***List of National Center of Excellence*

Sl. No.	Location of NCOE
1	2
1.	Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports (NSNIS), Patiala
2.	Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education (LNCPE) at Thiruvananthapuram

1	2
3.	SAI Regional Centre, Chandigarh
4.	SAI Chaudhry Devi Lal Northern Regional Centre, Sonapat, Haryana
5.	SAI Regional Centre, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
6.	SAI Sub Centre, Guwahati, Assam
7.	SAI North -East Regional Centre, Imphal, Manipur
8.	SAI Netaji Subhash Eastern Centre, Kolkata, West Bengal
9.	SAI Udhav Das Mehta Bhaiji Central Centre, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
10.	SAI Netaji Subhas Southern Centre, Bengaluru, Karnataka
11.	SAI Regional Centre, Mumbai, Maharashtra
12.	SAI Netaji Subhash Western Centre, Gandhinagar, Gujarat
13.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi
14.	Indira Ganshi Stadium, New Delhi
15.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium, New Delhi
16.	Dr. Kanti Singh Shooting Range, New Delhi
17.	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex, New Delhi
18.	National Water Sports Academy (Khelo India), Alleppey
19.	National Boxing Academy (Khelo India), Rohtak
20.	National Weightlifting Academy (Khelo India), Aurangabad
21.	Sangey Lhadeh Sports Academy, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh

#### **Jawaharlal Nehru National Youth Centres**

†2395. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allocated/released and spent for Jawaharlal Nehru National Youth Centres (JNNYC) during the last five years, State-wise, including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government is planning to open more JNNYC in the various States of the country including Uttar Pradesh; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) if so, the number of new JNNYCs approved along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Youth Centres (JNNYCs) is a non-profit society and a private body which is neither under the administrative control nor receiving financial grants from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

#### **Reservation for local youth in jobs**

2396. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of Andhra Pradesh has brought an Act providing for 75 per cent reservation to local youth in industries and factories and to impart training to eligible candidates for bridging the skill gap;

- (b) if so, whether Government is prepared to bring such a Bill for making reservation for local youth in all industries and factories and also in Public-Private Partnership Projects and if so, by when; and

- (c) if not, details of measures taken or proposed to be taken to provide jobs to local youth in industries and factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Construction of stadiums by SAI**

2397. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of stadiums/regional centres functioning under the Sports Authority of India (SAI) at present, State/UT-wise;

- (b) the number of stadiums, hostels and regional centres under SAI where construction work is under progress, State/UT-wise;

- (c) whether SAI is implementing any promotional schemes across the country

to identify talented sportspersons and to nurture them to excel at national and international competitions and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of talented sportspersons who are provided regular sports training under the sports promotional schemes, sports-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Sports Authority of India (SAI) has 10 Regional Centres, two Academic Institutions and 5 stadiums across the country is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of stadiums/ hostels and regional centres under SAI where construction is under progress is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Sports Promotional Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports that are being implemented through Sports Authority of India (SAI) to scout and nurture talent are Khelo India Scheme, Scheme for Assistance to National Sports Federations, and releasing block grants to Sports Authority of India (SAI) for running its various training facilities across India. The discipline-wise details of number of sportspersons are being trained under SAI Sports Promotional Schemes are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*Details of 10 Regional Centres, 2 Academic Institutions and  
5 Stadiums of Sports Authority of India*

Sl. No.	Regional Centre	State
1	2	3
1.	Regional Centre, Bangalore	Karnataka
2.	Regional Centre, Kolkata	West Bengal
3.	Regional Centre, Gandhinagar	Gujarat
4.	Regional Centre, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
5.	Regional Centre, Sonapat	Haryana
6.	Regional Centre, Mumbai	Maharashtra
7.	Regional Centre, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh



1	2	3
8.	Regional Centre, Chandigarh	Union Territory
9.	Regional Centre, Imphal	Manipur
10.	Regional Centre, Guwahati	Assam
11.	Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports Patiala	Punjab
12.	Laksmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala

**Stadiums**

1.	Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Complex	Delhi
2.	Indira Gandhi Sports Complex	Delhi
3.	Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex	Delhi
4.	Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium	Delhi
5.	Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges	Delhi

**Statement-II**

*Status/Progress of ongoing infra works at SAI Centres  
across India (As on Dec. 2019)*

Sl. No.	Name of work	Approved cost (₹ in lakh)	Progress of work
1	2	3	
<b>Delhi</b>			
1.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium (JLNS)	916.00	70%
2.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges at New Delhi	1226.50	55%
3.	Replacement of 2 synthetic hockey surface at Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium New Delhi	814.00	100%

1	2	3	
4.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium New Delhi	700.00	10%
5.	Ren/retrofitting of old boxing and Gymnastic hall at Indira Gandhi Sports Complex	379.00	20%
<b>Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram</b>			
6.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at Laksmibai National College of Physical Education, Thiruvananthapuram (LNCPE)	862.45	90%
7.	Construction of vertical extension of sports science centre at LNCPE Trivandrum	145.95	95%
8.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel at SAI Training Centre (STC) Puducherry	1100.00	60%
9.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Brenin college Kerala	700.00	50%
10.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at LNCPE Kerala	700.00	10%
<b>NSSC Bangalore</b>			
11.	Construction of 2 no. 1.50 lakh liters water storage tanks and replacement of rusted distribution water pipelines at Bangalore	234.00	5%
12.	Construction of Modern Change room Complex with provision of Yoga, Combat sports and Fitness Centre at NSSC Bangalore	370.00	85%
13.	Upgradation of two Electrical substation and allied works at NSSC Bangalore	370.00	80%
14.	Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall at NSSC Bangalore, Karnataka	800.00	30%
15.	Construction of New approach road (Ph-I) at Netaji Subhas Sports Complex (NSSC) Bangalore.	155.16	Tender action in hand

1	2	3	
<b>Regional Centre (NRC) Sonapat, Haryana</b>			
16.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at NRC Sonapat	833.50	95%
17.	Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall at RC Sonapat	800.00	85%
18.	Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall at STC Hissar	800.00	65%
<b>Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports (NS-NIS) Patiala</b>			
19.	Renovation of old Motibagh palace	979.17	40%
20.	Construction of 150 bedded hostel at NIS Patiala	1288.00	80%
21.	Construction of 200 mt (6 lane) Synthetic Athletic Track at Shillaroo, Himachal Pradesh	700.00	5%
22.	Ren/upgradation of SJ Hostel at NIS Patiala	253.87	15%
23.	Setting up of National Centre of Sports Science & Research (NCSSR) at NIS Patiala	313.00	5%
<b>Central Regional Centre (CRC) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh</b>			
24.	Construction of Swimming Pool 25X16 mt and allied facilities at CRC Bhopal	339.00	80%
25.	Construction of 100 bedded hostel for National campers at CRC Bhopal	1129.00	75%
26.	Laying of Synthetic Hockey surface in field no. 2 at CRC Bhopal	468.00	80%
<b>Regional-Centre Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh</b>			
27.	Construction of Learners Swimming pool at NSRC Lucknow	148.68	98%
28.	Construction of Wrestling hall at NSRC Lucknow	800.00	5%
<b>Regional Centre Gandhinagar, Gujarat</b>			
29.	Construction of Nodal centre for disable in Sector 25 RC Gandhinagar	5047.00	Tender action in hand
30.	Construction of Aquatic complex at RC Gandhinagar Regional Centre (RC) Kandivale, Maharashtra	250.00	10%

1	2	3	
31.	Construction of remaining Boundary Wall at Kandivale	250.00	80%
32.	Construction of Multi-Purpose Hall at RC Kandivale	800.00	20%
<b>Regional Centre Chandigarh, Punjab</b>			
33.	Establishment of Regional Centre at Zirakhpur	1295.00	60%
<b>North East Region</b>			
<b>NER SAI Centre Guwahati , Assam</b>			
34.	NEHU SHILLONG, Meghalaya		
	Dev of site for play fields for Archery ground	148.45	
	Dev of site for playfield for hockey field	158.09	
34	Construction of Roads, ret walls, roads culverts etc.	210.87	100%
	Archery Ground	21.51	
	Development of site and Bulk services (Civil)	212.38	
	Dev of site for playfields for Football ground and Athletic track	487.31	
	Football ground and synthetic Athletic Track	441.99	99%
	Construction of 100 Bedded Hostel for Boys	456.00	100%
	Construction of 100 Bedded Hostel for girls	407.50	
	Construction of MP Indoor Hall	919.47	
	Dev of site and bulk services elect. and mech.	96.79	
	Staff Quarters (T-II 2 nos, T-III-2 Nos, T-IV-4nos., T-V-1 nos)	226.91	
	Construction of Bdy wall and guard room	116.00	
35.	Synthetic Surface for football at NEHU	527.00	70%
<b>Regional Centre, Guwahati</b>			
36.	Renovation and upgradation of infrastructure and new projects at SAI SAG centre in Kokrajhar Assam	1023.00	85%

1	2	3	
37.	Establishment of SAG Centre Lakhimpur Assam	1585.10	80%
38.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kokrajhar Assam	700.00	75%
39.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at SAG Tinsukhia Assam	700.00	50%
40.	Construction of Synthetic hockey turf at SAG Kokrajhar Assam	550.00	75%
<b>NERC, Imphal</b>			
41.	Construction of Synthetic Football surface at Imphal	844.77	100%
42.	Construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Dimapur Nagaland	700.00	60%
<b>Special Area Games (SAG), Aizawl, Mizoram</b>			
43.	Construction of Synthetic Football surface at Saiden Mizoram	500.00	70%
<b>New Projects (Recently approved)</b>			
44.	Construction of 300 bedded hostel at Trivandrum Sonapat, Bhopal and Imphal	12696.00	work awarded
45.	Construction of 300 bedded hostel at 10 SAI Centres - Patiala, Lucknow, Bangalore, Kolkata, Dharamshala, Aurangabad, ASI Pune, Dr. Karni Singh Shooting Ranges, Indira Gandhi Stadium and Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, New Delhi	26777.00	Tender action in hand
TOTAL (₹ in Lakh)		76112.59	

**Statement-III***Details of National Centre of Excellence (NCOEs)*

Sl. No.	Centre Name	Disciplines	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	Athletics	26	13	39	0	0	0
		Boxing	7	5	12	0	0	0
		Hockey	21	20	41	0	0	0
		Judo	28	19	47	0	0	0
		Wushu	15	12	27	2	0	2
		TOTAL	97	69	166	2	0	2
2.	Kolkata, West Bengal	Archery	14	17	31	1	2	3
		Athletics	24	24	48	0	0	0
		Football	34	0	34	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	17	18	35	10	1	11
		Hockey	24	0	24	8	0	8
		Swimming	4	0	4	12	2	14
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	4	1	5
		TOTAL	117	59	176	35	6	41

3.	Trivandrum, Kerala	Athletics	54	17	71	7	1	8
		Cycling	6	5	11	11	1	12
		Football	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Swimming	11	9	20	2	0	2
		Taekwondo	12	18	30	1	2	3
		Volleyball	15	34	49	0	0	0
		TOTAL	119	83	202	21	4	25
4.	Bangalore, Karnataka	Athletics	15	24	39	2	9	11
		Hockey	24	0	24	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Shooting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	13	8	21	10	6	16
		Volleyball	15	4	19	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	11	13	24	0	0	0
		TOTAL	78	49	127	12	15	27
5.	Guwahati, Assam	Archery	06	05	11	12	09	21
		Athletics	7	8	15	2	1	3
		Boxing	6	6	12	3	3	6

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 403

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	404
		Cycling	0	0	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to
		Fencing	7	9	16	6	0	6	
		Football	21	0	21	4	0	4	
		Taekwondo	8	14	22	14	7	21	
		TOTAL	55	42	97	41	20	61	
6.	Sonepat, Haryana	Archery	25	15	40	0	0	0	[RAJYA SABHA]
		Athletics	25	1	26	1	1	2	
		Kabaddi	21	0	21	5	0	5	
		Hockey	25	0	25	0	0	0	
		Wrestling	48	0	48	0	3	3	
		TOTAL	144	16	160	6	4	10	
7.	Imphal, Manipur	Archery	15	10	25	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions
		Athletics	13	6	19	0	0	0	
		Boxing	1	4	5	0	0	0	
		Cycling	13	10	23	0	0	0	
		Football	69	14	83	0	0	0	
		Hockey	24	15	39	0	0	0	
		Sepaktakraw	29	26	55	0	0	0	



		Weightlifting	2	3	5	0	0	0
		Wushu	12	19	31	0	0	0
		TOTAL	178	107	285	0	0	0
8.	Gandhinagar, Gujarat	Handball	33	27	60	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	29	17	46	0	0	0
		Swimming	22	8	30	0	0	0
	Para Sports	Athletics	3	1	4	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	87	53	140	0	0	0
9.	Patiala, Punjab	Boxing	0	0	0	12	0	12
		Cycling	2	0	2	4	0	4
		Fencing	21	12	33	7	8	15
		Hockey	21	28	49	1	2	3
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	44	40	84	24	10	34
10.	Kandivali, Maharashtra	Athletics	14	8	22	4	4	8
		Boxing	7	5	12	5	1	6

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 405

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Hockey	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Judo	8	0	8	3	0	3
		Kabaddi	10	3	13	1	0	1
		Wrestling	19	5	24	0	0	0
		TOTAL	79	21	100	13	5	18
11.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	Archery	6	1	7	0	0	0
		Athletics	11	11	22	0	0	0
		Boxing	10	9	19	0	0	0
		Fencing	14	8	22	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	11	9	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	6	5	11	0	0	0
		TOTAL	76	43	119	0	0	0
12.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Athletics	10	14	24	2	0	2
		Hockey	19	11	30	9	0	9
		Judo	6	8	14	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	11	6	17	0	0	0

		Weightlifting	1	6	7	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	9	9	0	0	0
		TOTAL	47	54	101	11	0	11
13.	J.N.Stadium, Delhi	Athletics	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	14	0	14	0	0	0
14.	I.G.Stadium, Delhi	Cycling	30	26	56	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	12	9	21	0	3	3
		TOTAL	42	35	77	0	3	3
15.	MDCN Stadium, Delhi	Hockey	16	9	25	0	0	0
		TOTAL	16	9	25	0	0	0
16.	Dr.SPMSPC, Delhi	Swimming	9	8	17	2	4	6
		TOTAL	9	8	17	2	4	6
17.	Dr.KSSR, Delhi	Shooting	0	0	0	33	44	77
		TOTAL	0	0	0	33	44	77
18.	NWSA, Alleppey, Kerala	Rowing	1	8	9	0	0	0
		TOTAL	1	8	9	0	0	0
19.	NBA, Rohtak, Haryana	Boxing	41	53	94	1	0	1
		TOTAL	41	53	94	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	RC Chandigarh, UT	UC	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Sangey Lhaden Sports Academy (SLSA) Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	Boxing	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	1244	749	1993	201	106	299

#### Summary

Sl. No.	Centre	No. of Centre (s)	Residential			Non-Residential		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	Bhopal	01	97	69	166	2	0	2
2.	Kolkata	01	117	59	176	35	6	41
3.	Trivandrum	01	119	83	202	21	4	25
4.	Bangalore	01	78	49	127	12	15	27
5.	Guwahati	01	55	42	97	41	20	61
6.	Sonepat	01	144	16	160	6	4	10
7.	Imphal	01	178	107	285	0	0	0
8.	Gandhinagar	01	87	53	140	0	0	0

9.	Patiala	01	44	40	84	24	10	34
10.	Kandivali	01	79	21	100	13	5	18
11.	Aurangabad	01	76	43	119	0	0	0
12.	Lucknow	01	47	54	101	11	0	11
13.	JNS	01	14	0	14	0	0	0
14.	IGS	01	42	35	77	0	3	3
15.	MDCNS	01	16	9	25	0	0	0
16.	Dr.SPMSPC	01	9	8	17	2	4	6
17.	Dr.KSSR	01	0	0	0	33	44	77
18.	Alleppey	01	1	8	9	0	0	0
19.	Rohtak	01	41	53	94	1	0	1
20.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	SLSA, Itanagar	01	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		21	1244	749	1993	201	115	316
			Boys	Girls	TOTAL			
GRAND TOTAL			1445	864	2309			

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RC Bangalore</b>								
<b>Karnataka</b>								
1.	Dharwad	Athletics	1	0	1	0	0	0
		Basketball	9	0	9	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	10	0	10	0	2	2
		Wrestling	23	0	23	0	0	0
		TOTAL	54	0	54	0	02	02
2.	Medikeri	Athletics	0	5	5	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	27	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	32	32	0	0	0
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
3.	Eluru	Athletics	9	0	9	0	0	0
		TOTAL	9	0	9	0	0	0
4.	Kurnool	Football	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Handball	35	0	35	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	22	0	22	0	0	0
		TOTAL	68	0	68	0	0	0

5.	Visakhapatnam	Boxing	11	13	24	11	11	22
		Kabaddi	0	7	7	0	0	0
		Volleyball	10	11	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	21	31	52	11	11	22
<b>Telangana</b>								
6.	Hyderabad	Athletics	12	11	23	6	8	14
		Archery	6	3	9	1	0	1
		Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	23	19	42
		Handball	12	8	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	24	12	36	12	1	13
		Kabaddi	25	0	25	0	0	0
		TOTAL	79	34	113	42	28	70
7.	Medak (Kept in Abeyance)	Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G TOTAL	231	97	328	53	41	94
<b>RC Kerala</b>								
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>								
1.	Chennai	Athletics	9	0	09	2	10	12

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

411

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Football	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Hockey	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	3	17	20
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	21	21
		TOTAL	67	0	67	5	48	53
2.	Salem	Basketball	14	0	14	0	20	20
		Kabaddi	18	0	18	7	0	7
		Taekwondo	11	0	11	4	1	5
		Volleyball	8	0	8	3	0	3
		TOTAL	51	0	51	14	21	35
3.	Mayiladuthurai	Athletics	4	7	11	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	12	12	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	21	11	32	0	0	0
		Volleyball	15	9	24	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	8	0	8	0	0	0
		TOTAL	48	39	87	0	0	0

412 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



<b>Puducherry (UT)</b>								
4.	Puducherry	Handball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Hockey	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	18	0	18	2	0	2
		Kho-Kho	0	0	0	20	7	27
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	7	3	10
		Taekwondo	0	0	0	7	9	16
		Volleyball	19	0	19	0	19	19
		Weightlifting	7	0	7	0	5	5
		TOTAL	73	0	73	36	43	79
5.	Yanam	Badminton	5	0	5	1	2	3
		Basketball	0	0	0	5	0	5
		Kabaddi	21	0	21	1	0	1
		Swimming	10	0	10	1	4	5
		Volleyball	22	0	22	2	0	2
		TOTAL	58	0	58	10	6	16
<b>Kerala</b>								
6.	Trichur	Athletics	10	0	10	2	1	3
		Badminton	4	0	4	2	1	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Judo	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Swimming	10	0	10	1	0	1
		Weightlifting	8	0	8	1	0	1
		TOTAL	46	0	46	6	2	8
7.	Kollam	Athletics	8	7	15	0	0	0
		Football	20	0	20	0	0	0
		Hockey	10	18	28	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	16	0	16	0	0	0
		TOTAL	54	25	79	0	0	0
8.	Calicut	Athletics	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Volleyball	22	0	22	0	0	0
		TOTAL	40	0	40	0	0	0
9.	Alleppey	Canoeing	6	10	16	0	0	0
		Kayaking	6	13	19	0	0	0
		Rowing	15	16	31	0	0	0
		TOTAL	27	39	66	0	0	0
10.	Tellicherry	Athletics	0	16	16	0	1	1

		Basketball	0	5	5	0	0	0
		Fencing	0	22	22	0	4	4
		Gymnastics	0	14	14	5	5	10
		Volleyball	0	17	17	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	18	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	92	92	5	10	15

**Lakshadweep (UT)**

11.	Androth	Athletics	0	0	0	12	13	25
		Football	0	0	0	30	0	30
		Volleyball	0	0	0	15	0	15
		TOTAL	0	0	0	57	13	70
		GTOTAL	464	195	659	133	143	276

**Madhya Pradesh**

1.	Jabalpur	Basketball	19	0	19	2	14	16
		Boxing	7	0	7	2	0	2
		Judo	2	0	2	2	4	6
		Karate	11	0	11	3	3	6
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	7	7

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 415

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Wrestling	2	0	2	0	0	0
		TOTAL	41	0	41	9	28	37
2.	Tikamgarh	Hockey	5	0	5	0	0	0
		Softball	7	0	7	6	6	12
		TOTAL	12	0	12	6	6	12
3.	Dhar	Archery	6	0	6	0	0	0
		Athletics	10	0	10	0	0	0
		Badminton	11	0	11	1	1	2
		Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Karate	5	0	5	3	6	9
		Taekwondo	10	0	10	2	0	2
		TOTAL	67	0	67	6	7	13
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>								
4.	Raipur	Archery	6	3	9	0	0	0
		Badminton	0	0	0	4	4	8
		Football	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	2	2	4
		Volleyball	21	8	29	0	1	1

416 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		TOTAL	38	11	49	6	7	13
5.	Rajnandgaon	Basketball	3	19	22	3	6	9
		Hockey	0	5	5	0	5	5
		TOTAL	3	24	27	3	11	14
		G. TOTAL	161	35	196	30	59	89
<b>RC Lucknow</b>								
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
1.	Raibareilly	Taekwondo	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Volleyball	19	0	19	0	0	0
		TOTAL	35	0	35	0	0	0
2.	Safai Etawah	Athletics	9	0	9	0	0	0
		Handball	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Wrestling	5	0	5	0	0	0
		TOTAL	35	0	35	0	0	0
3.	Bareilly	Athletics	5	0	5	2	0	2
		Hockey	18	0	18	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	13	0	13	5	10	15
		TOTAL	36	0	36	7	10	17

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 417

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Varanasi	Athletics	6	0	6	0	0	0
		Basketball	9	0	9	0	0	0
		Football	12	0	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	27	0	27	0	0	0
	i) Nivedita Girls Inter College, Varanasi	Wrestling	0	15	15	0	0	0
	ii) Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	Athletics	0	5	5	0	0	0
		Boxing	0	7	7	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	10	10	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	37	37	0	0	0
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>							
5.	Kashipur	Athletics	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Boxing	28	0	28	5	0	5
		Taekwondo	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Wrestling	7	0	7	4	0	4
		TOTAL	61	0	61	9	0	9
		G. TOTAL	194	37	231	16	10	26

418 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

<b>RC Chandigarh</b>								
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>								
1.	Jammu	Badminton	0	0	0	5	5	10
		Basketball	6	0	6	4	7	11
		Handball	11	0	11	14	0	14
		Wushu	0	0	0	6	2	8
		TOTAL	17	0	17	29	14	43
2.	Kargil	Archery	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Boxing	12	4	16	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	13	8	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	25	12	37	0	0	0
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
3.	Dharamshala	Athletics	0	10	10	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	31	31	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	13	13	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	54	54	0	0	0
4.	Bilaspur	Boxing	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	17	0	17	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Volleyball	10	0	10	0	0	0
		TOTAL	42	0	42	0	0	0
	<b>Punjab</b>							
5.	Mustana Sahib	Boxing	25	9	34	0	0	0
		Handball	0	0	0	13	14	27
		Hockey	0	0	0	6	0	6
		Volleyball	28	0	28	0	0	0
		TOTAL	53	9	62	19	14	33
6.	Badal	Athletics	0	18	18	0	0	0
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Hockey	0	6	6	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	5	5	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	29	29	0	0	0
7.	Ludhiana	Athletics	6	0	6	0	0	0
		Judo	8	0	8	2	0	2
		Handball	15	0	15	2	0	2
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	6	3	9
		Weightlifting	3	0	3	1	0	1

420 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



		TOTAL	32	0	32	11	3	14
		GTOTAL	169	104	273	59	31	90
		<b>RC Sonapat</b>						
		<b>Haryana</b>						
1.	Kurukshetra	Athletics	0	0	0	10	3	13
		Cycling	13	0	13	0	4	4
		Judo	1	0	1	3	0	3
		Hockey	21	0	21	7	0	7
		Volleyball	15	0	15	1	0	1
		TOTAL	50	0	50	21	7	28
2.	Bhiwani	Athletics	15	0	15	1	0	1
		Boxing	18	0	18	4	0	4
		Wrestling	17	0	17	7	4	11
		TOTAL	50	0	50	12	4	16
3.	Hissar	Athletics	10	3	13	1	1	2
		Boxing	6	10	16	2	3	5
		Hockey	0	39	39	0	5	5
		Wrestling	14	11	25	3	7	10
		TOTAL	30	63	93	6	16	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>Delhi (UT)</b>							
4.	Rajiv Gandhi Stadium, Bawana	Boxing	13	0	13	8	10	18
		Handball	35	0	35	8	0	8
		Judo	6	0	6	9	10	19
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	16	16
		Sepaktakraw	8	0	8	12	3	15
		Taekwondo	0	0	0	9	7	16
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	19	19
		Wrestling	0	0	0	11	0	11
		Wushu	0	0	0	7	3	10
		TOTAL	62	0	62	64	68	132
		G. TOTAL	192	63	255	103	95	198
	<b>RC Kolkata</b>							
	<b>West Bengal</b>							
1.	Lebong	Archery	6	0	6	0	0	0
		Football	26	0	26	0	0	0
		TOTAL	32	0	32	0	0	0

422 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

2	Burdwan	Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		TOTAL	25	0	25	0	0	0
3.	Jalpaiguri	Archery	2	2	4	4	7	11
		Athletics	14	10	24	0	0	0
		Football	28	0	28	3	0	3
		TOTAL	44	12	56	7	7	14
4.	Bolpur	Archery	19	18	37	2	3	5
		Basketball	11	0	11	3	2	5
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	1	0	1
		TOTAL	30	18	48	6	5	11
<b>Andman &amp; Nicobar Islands</b>								
5.	Port Blair	Kayaking & Canoeing	18	9	27	0	0	0
		Rowing	6	6	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	24	15	39	0	0	0
<b>Tripura</b>								
6.	Agartala	Athletics	10	7	17	0	4	4
		Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	1	0	1	5	11	16
		Judo	8	0	8	3	4	7

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 423

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Swimming	8	1	9	2	0	2
		TOTAL	52	8	60	10	19	29
	<b>Odisha</b>							
7.	Cuttack	Athletics	15	15	30	0	0	0
		Basketball	10	0	10	0	0	0
		Football	25	18	43	0	0	0
		TOTAL	50	33	83	0	0	0
8.	Dhankenal	Athletics	5	0	5	1	0	1
		Kabaddi	21	0	21	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	6	0	6	0	0	0
		Wrestling	6	0	6	0	0	0
		TOTAL	38	0	38	1	0	1
9.	Jagatpur	Canoeing	5	3	8	0	0	0
		Kayaking	16	18	34	0	0	0
		Rowing	7	7	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	28	28	56	0	0	0
10.	Sundergarh	Archery	8	6	14	0	0	0

		Athletic	5	5	10	0	0	0
		Hockey	33	33	66	0	0	0
		TOTAL	46	33	90	0	0	0
		<b>Bihar</b>						
11.	Patna	Taekwondo	8	0	8	0	3	3
		Wushu	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	22	0	22	0	3	3
12.	Kishanganj	Athletics	4	0	4	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	0	0	0	0	9	9
		Volleyball	19	0	19	0	0	0
		TOTAL	23	0	23	0	9	9
13.	Giddaur	Athletics	5	0	5	0	0	0
		Football						
		Volleyball						
		TOTAL	18	0	18	0	0	0
		<b>Jharkhand</b>						
14.	Hazaribagh	Archery	2	0	02	0	0	0
		Athletics	8	0	8	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Football	8	0	8	0	0	0
		Hockey	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	34	0	34	0	0	0
15.	Ranchi	Archery	9	4	13	0	0	0
		Athletics	11	9	20	0	0	0
		Football	18	24	42	0	0	0
		Hockey	25	25	50	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Wrestling	0	0	0	11	7	18
		TOTAL	63	62	125	11	7	18
		G. TOTAL	529	209	738	35	50	85

**RC Gandhinagar**

**Rajasthan**

1.	Jodhpur	Basketball	18	0	18	9	4	13
		Boxing	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	13	0	13	0	0	0

426 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		TOTAL	45	0	45	9	4	13
2.	Alwar	Boxing	11	0	11	10	9	19
		Hockey	27	0	27	14	22	36
		Shooting	11	0	11	11	0	11
		TOTAL	49	0	49	35	31	66
3.	Jaipur	Athletics	11	0	16	0	4	4
		Basketball	0	0	0	7	7	14
		Volleyball	11	0	11	2	0	2
		Weightlifting	9	0	9	2	3	5
		TOTAL	31	0	31	11	14	25
		GTOTAL	125	0	125	55	49	104
<b>RC Mumbai</b>								
<b>Goa</b>								
1.	Ponda	Football	30	0	30	3	0	3
		Judo	6	0	6	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	6	0	6	0	0	0
		TOTAL	42	0	42	3	0	3
	Peddem	Athletics	0	11	11	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 427

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Boxing	0	10	10	0	0	0
		Judo	0	10	10	0	0	0
		Kabaddi	0	7	7	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	38	38	0	0	0
		GTOTAL	42	38	80	3	0	3

<b>RC Imphal</b>								
<b>Manipur</b>								
1.	Imphal	Boxing	29	16	45	0	0	0
		Fencing	18	15	33	0	0	0
		Gymnastics	7	11	18	0	0	0
		Judo	8	8	16	0	0	0
		Karate	15	2	17	0	0	0
		Swimming	21	2	23	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	16	2	18	0	0	0
		Wrestling	11	8	19	0	0	0
		Wushu	26	22	48	0	0	0
		TOTAL	151	86	237	0	0	0
2.	Utlov	Boxing	32	0	32	0	8	8

428 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



		Football	45	0	45	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	32	0	32	2	10	12
		Weightlifting	21	0	21	0	13	13
		TOTAL	130	0	130	02	31	33
		<b>Mizoram</b>						
3.	Aizwal	Boxing	16	13	29	0	0	0
		Judo	8	4	12	0	0	0
		Karate	6	5	11	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	17	0	17	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	10	3	13	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	2	7	9	0	0	0
		Wrestling	4	5	9	0	0	0
		TOTAL	63	37	100	0	0	0
		<b>Nagaland</b>						
4.	Dimapur	Boxing	11	0	11	0	0	0
		Football	45	0	45	0	0	0
		Sepaktakraw	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	70	0	70	0	0	0
		GTOTAL	414	123	537	2	31	33

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

429

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>RC Guwahati</b>							
	<b>Assam</b>							
1.	Guwahati	Archery	6	5	11	12	9	21
		Badminton	0	0	0	4	5	9
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	5	5
		Kho-Kho	0	0	0	11	8	19
		Swimming	0	0	0	17	11	28
		Weightlifting	0	12	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	6	17	23	44	38	82
2.	Golaghat	Boxing	02	17	19	01	01	02
		Football	18	0	18	04	0	04
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	05	05	10
		Weightlifting	0	10	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	20	27	47	10	06	16
3.	Tinsukia	Athletic	9	10	19	0	2	2
		Football	0	29	29	0	0	0
		Judo	0	0	0	5	7	12
		TOTAL	9	39	48	5	9	14

4.	Kokrajhar	Archery	15	14	29	5	2	7
		Athletics	11	11	22	0	0	0
		Boxing	11	12	23	0	0	0
		Football	30	23	53	3	6	9
		Hockey	0	21	21	0	0	0
		Judo	7	4	11	2	0	2
		Kabaddi	0	18	18	0	1	1
		Karate	8	8	16	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	12	12	24	0	0	0
		Wushu	8	8	16	0	0	0
		TOTAL	102	131	233	10	9	19
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>								
5.	Naharlagun	Boxing	17	8	25	5	5	10
		Karate	19	9	28	0	1	1
		Taekwondo	7	10	17	4	5	9
		Weightlifting	13	11	24	0	0	0
		TOTAL	56	38	94	9	11	20
<b>Meghalaya</b>								
6.	Shillong	Archery	09	14	23	03	01	04

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

431

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Boxing	12	06	18	0	0	0
		Football	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Judo	08	01	09	01	02	03
		Karate	0	0	0	15	15	30
		Taekwondo	0	05	05	05	05	10
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	07	07	14
		TOTAL	60	26	86	31	30	61
	<b>Sikkim</b>							
7.	Namchi	Archery	9	0	9	2	11	13
		Boxing	9	0	09	01	04	10
		Football	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	8	0	08	01	7	11
		TOTAL	49	0	49	04	22	26
		G. TOTAL	302	278	580	113	125	238

432 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Summary								
Sl. No.	Region	No. of Centres	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			Boys	Girls	TOTAL	Boys	Girls	TOTAL
1.	RC Bangalore	07	231	97	328	53	41	94
2.	RC Kerala	11	464	195	659	133	143	276
3.	RC Bhopal	05	161	35	196	30	59	89
4.	RC Lucknow	05	194	37	231	16	10	26
5.	RC Chandigarh	07	169	104	273	59	31	90
6.	RC Sonapat	04	192	63	255	103	95	198
7.	RC Kolkata	15	529	209	738	35	50	85
8.	RC Gandhinagar	03	125	0	125	55	49	104
9.	RC Mumbai	01	42	38	80	3	0	3
10.	RC Imphal	04	414	123	537	2	31	33
11.	RC Guwahati	07	302	278	580	113	125	238
TOTAL		69	2823	1179	4002	602	634	1236
			Boys	Girls	GTOTAL			
			3425	1813	5238			

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

433

Army Boys Sports Companies Scheme (ABSC)								
Sl. No.	Name of BSCs	Disciplines	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
Meghalaya								
1.	58 Gorkha Training Centre, Shillong	Archery	46	0	46	0	0	0
		Football	39	0	39	0	0	0
		TOTAL	85	0	85	0	0	0
2.	Assam Regimental Centre, Shillong	Boxing	59	0	59	0	0	0
		Hockey	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Wushu	26	0	26	0	0	0
		TOTAL	100	0	100	0	0	0
		GTOTAL	185	0	185	0	0	0
Bihar								
3.	Bihar Regiment Centre, Danapur	Football	14	0	14	0	0	0
		Hockey	74	0	74	0	0	0
		TOTAL	88	0	88	0	0	0

<b>Jharkhand</b>								
4.	Punjab Regimental Centre, Ramgarh Cantt.	Boxing	36	0	36	0	0	0
		TOTAL	36	0	36	0	0	0
		GTOTAL	124	0	124	0	0	0
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
5.	BEG & Centre, Kirkee	Gymnastics	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Rowing	8	0	8	0	0	0
		Basketball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	53	0	53	0	0	0
6.	Army Sports Institute, Pune	Archery	14	0	15	0	0	0
		Athletics	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Boxing	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Diving	19	0	19	0	0	0
		Fencing	9	0	9	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	15	0	15	0	0	0
		Wrestling	19	0	19	0	0	0
		TOTAL	126	0	126	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 435

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Mechanized Infantry Reg. Centre, Ahmadnagar	Shooting TOTAL	19 19	0 0	19 19	0 0	0 0	0 0
8.	Artillery Centre, Nasik	Shooting Taekwondo Wrestling TOTAL	1 16 10 27	0 0 0 0	09 16 10 27	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
9.	ACC & S, Ahmednagar	Cycling TOTAL GTOTAL	0 0 225	0 0 0	0 0 225	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
<b>Telangana</b>								
10.	Arty Centre, Hyderabad	Athletics Basketball Boxing Handball TOTAL	34 1 1 6 42	0 0 0 0 0	34 1 1 6 42	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0
11.	Army Ordinance Corps Centre, Secunderabad	Athletics Weightlifting TOTAL	1 23 24	0 0 0	1 23 24	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0

436 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



12.	IEME Centre, Secunderabad	Kayaking & Canoeing	4	0	4	0	0	0	Written Answers to  [9 December, 2019]
		Rowing	5	0	5	0	0	0	
		Volleyball	25	0	25	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	34	0	34	0	0	0	
		SUB.TOTAL	100	0	100	0	0	0	
		<b>Karnataka</b>							
13.	ASC Centre, Bangalore	Football	39	0	39	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions 43
		Hockey	14	0	14	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	53	0	53	0	0	0	
14.	MEG Centre, Bangalore	Boxing	25	0	25	0	0	0	
		Hockey	22	0	22	0	0	0	
		Swimming	22	0	22	0	0	0	
		Sailing	25	0	25				
		TOTAL	94	0	94	0	0	0	
15.	Maratha LI Regimental Centre, Belgaum	Wrestling	20	0	20	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	20	0	20	0	0	0	
		SUB.TOTAL	167	0	167	0	0	0	
		GTOTAL	267	0	267	0	0	0	

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

437

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	438
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>								Written Answers to
16.	Madras Regimental Centre, Wellington	Athletics	19	0	19	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	19	0	19	0	0	0	
	<b>Delhi</b>								[RAJYA SABHA]
17.	Rajputana Rifles Regimental Centre, Delhi Cantt.	Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Basketball	27	0	27	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	27	0	27	0	0	0	
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
18.	RVC Centre & College, Meerut Cantt.	Equestrian	24	0	24	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	24	0	24	0	0	0	
19.	Dogra Regimental Centre, Faizabad	Handball	22	0	22	0	0	0	
		Hockey	5	0	5	0	0	0	
		Volleyball	3	0	3	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	30	0	30	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions

20.	11 Gorkha Rifles Regimental Centre, Lucknow	Football	24	0	24	0	0	0
		Shooting	11	0	11	0	0	0
		TOTAL	35	0	35	0	0	0
21.	Rajput Rifle Regiment Centre, Fatehgarh	Athletics	65	0	65	0	0	0
		Basketball	9	0	9	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	74	0	74	0	0	0
22.	JAT Regimental Centre, Bareilly	Wrestling	26	0	26	0	0	0
		TOTAL	26	0	26	0	0	0
		SUB.TOTAL	189	0	189	0	0	0
<b>Uttarakhand</b>								
23.	BEG & Centre, Roorkee	Gymnastics	2	0	2	0	0	0
		Fencing	4	0	4	0	0	0
		Kayaking & Canoeing	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Rowing	23	0	23	0	0	0
		TOTAL	54	0	54	0	0	0
24.	Garhwal Rifles Regimental Centre, Lansdowne	Boxing	49	0	49	0	0	0
		TOTAL	49	0	49	0	0	0

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

439

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Kumaon Regimental Centre, Ranikhet	Taekwondo	21	0	21	0	0	0
		TOTAL	21	0	21	0	0	0
		SUB.TOTAL	124	0	124	0	0	0
		GTOTAL	313	0	313	0	0	0
	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>							
26.	1 Signal Training Centre, Jabalpur	Athletics	59	0	59	0	0	0
		Boxing	31	0	31	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	13	0	13	0	0	0
		TOTAL	103	0	103	0	0	0
27.	Grenadiers Regimental Centre, Jabalpur	Cycling	3	0	3	0	0	0
		Wrestling	27	0	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	30	0	30	0	0	0
		G. TOTAL	133	0	133	0	0	0
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
28.	JAK LI Regimental Centre, Srinagar	Shooting	0	0	0	0	0	0

440 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
		G. TOTAL	1293	0	1293	0	0	0
<b>SUMMARY</b>								
Sl. No.	States	Centre	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	RC Guwahati	02	185	0	185	0	0	0
2.	RC Kolkata	02	124	0	124	0	0	0
3.	RC Mumbai	05	225	0	225	0	0	0
4.	RC Bangalore	06	267	0	267	0	0	0
5.	RC Kerala	01	19	0	19	0	0	0
6.	RC Sonapat	01	27	0	27	0	0	0
7.	RC Lucknow	08	313	0	313	0	0	0
8.	RC Bhopal	02	133	0	133	0	0	0
9.	RC Chandigarh	01	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	28	1293	0	1293		0	0

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

441

Extension Centre of STC/ SAG Centers								
S No.	Name of the Schools & Colleges	Discipline	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RC Mumbai</b>								
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
1.	Nav Krishna School & Jr. College, Sangli	Athletics	0	0	0	13	07	20
2.	New English School, Nool, Kohlapur	Hockey	0	0	0	0	20	20
3.	Kodoli High School & ST Patil Jr. College, Kodoli	Archery	0	0	0	13	07	20
4.	Sri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati	Archery	0	0	0	11	04	15
		Malkambh	0	0	0	14	06	20
		Swimming	0	0	0	14	06	20
		Wrestling	0	0	0	18	01	19
5.	HOC, Panvel	Athletics	0	0	0	25	1	26
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.	Muktangana English School, Pune	Gymnastics	0	0	0	05	13	18	Written Answers to [9 December, 2019]
7.	Bhonsla Military School, Nasik	Athletics	0	0	0	17	11	28	
		Swimming	0	0	0	14	9	23	
8.	Rashtrasant Tukadoji M. University, Nagpur	Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Handball	0	0	0	23	11	34	
	<b>Daman and Diu</b>								
9.	Govt. College, Daman	Boxing	0	0	0	14	03	17	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	181	99	280	
	<b>RC Gandhinagar</b>								Unstarred Questions
	<b>Gujarat</b>								
1.	Kendriya Vidyalaya No.3 Surat	Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	<b>Rajasthan</b>								
2.	Govt. College, Ajmer	Hockey	0	0	0	8	0	8	443

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Saraswati Girl School, Hanumangarh	Basketball	0	0	0	0	20	20
4.	Srigurunak Girls Sr. Sec.School, Sriganganagar	Volleyball	0	0	0	0	17	17
5.	Sophia College, Ajmer	Basketball	0	0	0	0	20	20
6.	Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Baori, Sikar	Hockey	0	0	0	0	20	20
7.	Adarsh Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Loha	Hanadball	0	0	0	0	16	16
8.	Govt. Sr.Sec. School, Gajuwas	Hockey	0	0	0	0	20	20
9.	University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	Badminton	0	0	0	9	10	19
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	5	7	12
		Wrestling	0	0	0	12	5	17
10.	District Sports Council, Churu	Table Tennis	0	0	0	9	7	16
11.	Sri Gurunak Girls PG College, Sri Ganganagar	Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	20	20

444 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions



12.	Govt. Sec. School, Sadulpur, District Churu	Athletics	0	0	0	8	9	17	Written Answers to [9 December, 2019]
13.	Nosegay Public School, Ganganagar	Handball	0	0	0	0	20	20	
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	9	11	20	
14.	Mayo College, Ajmer	Football	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15.	LBS Govt. Degree College, Kotputli	Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0	
16.	Sri Kalyan Singh Rajkiya Sr. Sec. School, Jaipur	Football	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17.	Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, Paota Jaipur	Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions 445
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	60	202	262	
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	60	202	262	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>RC Chandigarh</b>							
	<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>							
1.	Bakshi Stadium, Srinagar	Basketball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Chandigarh</b>							
2.	Punjab University Chandigarh	Badminton	0	0	0	4	3	7
		Football	0	0	0	7	0	7
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	4	6	10
		Hockey	0	0	0	1	6	7
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Swimming	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Volleyball	0	0	0	12	0	12
		TOTAL	0	0	0	66	19	85

<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>								
3.	Rainbow International School, Nagrota Bagwan, Kangra	Table Tennis	0	0	0	11	7	18
4.	Govt. Sr.Sec. School, Dhawal, Mandi	Wrestling	0	0	0	10	5	15
5.	Sirda Sports Academy, Sundernagar,Mandi	Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	12	12
6.	Maharaj Laxman Smarak Mahavidyalaya College, Sunder Nagar,Mandi	Boxing	0	0	0	11	2	13
7.	Kapoor Badminton Academy, Dehra, Kangra	Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	P.G. Govt. College, Hamirpur	Athletics	0	0	0	3	6	9
TOTAL			0	0	0	35	32	67
<b>Punjab</b>								
9.	Chakwal National Sr. Sec. School, Kurali	Weightlifting	0	0	0	7	0	7
10.	Gurunanak Dev University, Amritsar	Handball	0	0	0	0	12	12
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	13	13

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 447

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Guru Arjun Dev, Taran Taran	Athletics	0	0	0	7	3	10
12.	Khalsa Sr.Sec.School, Ropar	Handball	0	0	0	0	16	16
13.	Dashmesh Khalsa College, Zirakpur	Judo	0	0	0	5	1	6
		TOTAL	0	0	0	19	45	64
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	82	92	174
	<b>RC Sonapat</b>							
	<b>Delhi</b>							
1.	Mamta Modern School, Vikas Puri	Football	0	0	0	13	0	13
		Basketball	0	0	0	0	4	4
2.	Jai Bharat Academy, Khera Gari, Delhi	Hockey	0	0	0	16	0	16
		TOTAL	0	0	0	29	4	33
	<b>Haryana</b>							
3.	Ch. Pratap Singh Memorial Samiti, Kharkhoda	Boxing	0	0	0	12	1	13
		Judo	0	0	0	13	0	13

448 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

			[9 December, 2019]						Written Answers to Questions
4.	Arya Kanya Gurukul Sr. Sec. School, Mor Majra, Karnal	Kabaddi	0	0	0	7	0	7	
		Wrestling	0	0	0	12	0	12	
		Wushu	0	0	0	14	0	14	
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	11	11	
5.	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra	Hockey	0	0	0	0	16	16	
6.	Convent Som Gurukul, Kurukshetra	Hockey	0	0	0	2	8	10	
7.	Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra	Weightlifting	0	0	0	8	3	11	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	68	39	107	
		G.TOTAL	0	0	0	97	43	140	
<b>RC Bhopal</b>									Unstarred Questions
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>									
1.	Ext. Centre Khandwa (Ext. Of SAG Dhar)	Taekwondo	0	0	0	6	4	10	
		Wrestling	0	0	0	6	6	12	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	12	10	22	44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	450
2.	Govt. Boys Multipurpose Hr. Sec. School, Malhar Ashram, Indore	Gymnastics	0	0	0	3	4	7	Written Answers to
		Kho-Kho	0	0	0	3	4	7	
		Wrestling	0	0	0	9	1	10	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	15	9	24	
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	27	19	46	
	<b>RC, Lucknow</b>								[RAJYA SABHA]
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>								
1.	Sports College, Summer Valley, Dehradun	Table Tennis	0	0	0	6	2	8	
2.	Dev Singh Ground, Pithoragarh	Boxing	0	0	0	13	7	20	
3.	Sports Stadium, Almora	Badminton	0	0	0	8	5	13	
4.	Parwati Prema Jagati Saraswati Vihar, Sr. Sec. School, Durgapur, Nainital	Taekwondo	0	0	0	17	3	20	Unstarred Questions
		TOTAL	0	0	0	44	17	61	
	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
5.	Babu Banarasi Das Badminton Academy, Vipinkhand, Lucknow	Badminton	0	0	0	11	09	20	

6.	Nandini Nagar Mahavidyalaya, Gonda	Wrestling	0	0	0	9	11	20
7.	Godwin Public School, Meerut	Shooting	0	0	0	16	01	17
		Wushu	0	0	0	10	05	15
8.	U.P. Inter College, Varanasi	Athletics	0	0	0	10	10	20
		Basketball	0	0	0	06	14	20
		Football	0	0	0	08	0	08
		Hockey	0	0	0	04	0	04
9.	Rifle Association, Johri, Baraut, Bagpat	Shooting	0	0	0	10	10	20
10.	Gurukul Archery Academy, Tikri, Meerut	Archery	0	0	0	17	0	17
		TOTAL	0	0	0	101	60	161
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	145	77	222
<b>RC Kerala</b>								
<b>Kerala</b>								
1.	Mar Athasius College, Kothamangalam	Athletics	0	0	0	4	3	7

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 451

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Mar Basil Higher Sec. School, Kothamangalam	Athletics	0	0	0	12	08	20
3.	St.George's Higher Sec. School, Ernakulam	Athletics	0	0	0	21	18	39
4.	Kalladi Hr. Sec. School, Kumaramputhur, Palakkad	Athletics	0	0	0	5	14	19
5.	Parli High School, Palakkad	Athletics	0	0	0	13	7	20
6.	Mundur High School, Mundur	Athletics	0	0	0	9	11	20
7.	Mary Matha High School, Panthalamphdarn,	Hockey	0	0	0	20	0	20
8.	Christ College, Irinjalakuda	Hockey	0	0	0	7	6	13
9.	Cherupushpam High School, Cherupushpam, Kannur	Basketball	0	0	0	17	3	20
10.	Kottayam Raja's H. School, Pathiriyad, Kannur	Hockey	0	0	0	17	3	20
11.	St. Michaels, Alleppey	Athletics	0	0	0	9	4	13
12.	Marian College, Kuttikkanam, Idukki	Badminton	0	0	0	5	2	07
	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>	TOTAL	0	0	0	139	79	218

452 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



13.	Vaduvur Higher Secondary School, District Triuvavarur	Kabaddi	0	0	0	14	0	14	Written Answers to  [9 December, 2019]
		G.TOTAL	0	0	0	153	79	232	
	<b>RC Bangalore</b> <b>Andhra Pradesh</b>								
1.	Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada	Athletics	0	0	0	0	05	05	Unstarred Questions  453
		Volleyball	0	0	0	01	05	06	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	01	10	11	
	<b>RC Kolkata</b> <b>Odisha</b>								
1.	SAI Hindustan Aeronautic Limited (HAL), Koraput	Archery				5		5	
		Athletics				0		0	
		Football				1		1	
2.	Kalinga Institute of Technical Training (KIT), Bhubaneswar	Archery						1	
		Athletics						1	
3.	Ramakrishna Mission,	Athletics				7		7	
		Football				1		1	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	105	11	116	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>West Bengal</b>							
4.	Scottish University Mission Institution, Kalimpong, Darjeeling	Football				2		2
		Taekwondo						
5.	St. Teresa Girls Hr.Sec., Loreto Convent School, Darjeeling	Athletics						
		Football					7	7
		TOTAL	0	0	0	19	22	41
	<b>Jharkhand</b>							
6.	Tata Steel Limited, Jamshedpur	Athletics	0	0	0	5	1	6
		Boxing	0	0	0	0	6	6
		TOTAL	0	0	0	5	7	12
	<b>Tripura</b>							
7.	Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council, Khumulwng	Football	0	0	0	7	0	7
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	5	3	8
		Judo	0	0	0	6	6	12
		TOTAL	0	0	0	18	9	27
		G. TOTAL	0	0	0	147	49	196

454 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

<b>RC Imphal</b>								
<b>Manipur</b>								
1.	Mary Kom Boxing Academy, Imphal	Boxing	0	0	0	17	23	40
2.	Sarita Regional Boxing Academy, Mayang Imphal	Boxing	0	0	0	22	18	40
3.	Th.Birchandra Football Academy	Football	0	0	0	20	0	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	59	41	100
<b>Mizoram</b>								
4.	Women Hockey Centre, Thenzawl (SAG Ext.)	Hockey	0	0	0	0	39	39
5.	District Sports Complex, Lunglei (SAG Ext.)	Boxing	0	0	0	10	0	10
		Judo	0	0	0	10	0	10
		Taekwondo	0	0	0	10	0	10
		TOTAL	0	0	0	30	39	69
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	89	80	169

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 455

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>RC Guwahati</b>								
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>								
1.	Independent Golden Jubilee HS School, Passighat, Siang	Archery	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Changlang District, Miao	Badminton	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Football	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Weightlifting	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Assam</b>								
3.	Dibrugarh Judo Association, Dibrugarh	Judo	0	0	0	15	4	19
4.	Table Tennis Academy at Jorhat	Table Tennis	0	0	0	15	3	18
5.	Dakha Devi Rasiwasia College, Chabua, Dibrugarh	Archery	0	0	0	10	10	20
6.	MAHCHS School, Majuli, Jorhat, Assam	Athletics	0	0	0	02	13	15

456 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		Football	0	0	0	25	0	25
		TOTAL	0	0	0	67	30	97
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	67	30	97
<b>Summary</b>								
			Resi.			Non-Resi.		
Sl. No.	Regions	No. of Center	B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	RC Mumbai	09	0	0	0	181	99	280
2.	RC Gandhinagar	17	0	0	0	60	202	262
3.	RC Chandigarh	13	0	0	0	82	92	174
4.	RC Sonapat	07	0	0	0	97	43	140
5.	RC Bhopal	02	0	0	0	27	19	46
6.	RC Lucknow	10	0	0	0	145	77	222
7.	RC Kerala	13	0	0	0	153	79	232
8.	RC Bangalore	01	0	0	0	01	10	11
9.	RC Kolkata	07	0	0	0	147	49	196
10.	RC Imphal	05	0	0	0	89	80	169
11.	RC Guwahati	06	0	0	0	67	30	97
	TOTAL	90	0	0	0	1049	780	1829

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 457

### National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) Scheme

Sl. No.	Region/School	Discipline	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	RC Bangalore							
	Karnataka							
	St Joseph's Indian High School, Bangalore	Basketball	0	0	0	13	0	13
		Hockey	0	0	0	14	0	14
		TOTAL	0	0	0	27	0	27
RC Kolkata								
Odisha								
2.	St. Mary G.H. School, Sundergarh	Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura								
3.	Umakanta Academy, Agartala	Football	0	0	0	8	0	8
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	9	0	9
		TOTAL	0	0	0	17	0	17
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	17	0	17

RC Bhopal									Written Answers to [9 December, 2019]
Madhya Pradesh									
4.	Maharani Laxmibai Multi-purpose HS, Jabalpur	Kho-Kho	0	0	0	0	2	2	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	2	2	
RC Lucknow									
Uttar Pradesh									
5.	Udai Pratap Inter College, Varanasi	Athletics	0	0	0	05	0	05	
		Basketball	0	0	0	07	05	12	
		Football	0	0	0	09	0	09	
		Hockey	0	0	0	03	0	03	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	24	05	29	
RC Gandhinagar									
Rajasthan									
6.	Bhupal's Nobles HS School, Udaipur	Football	0	0	0	09	0	09	
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	09	07	16	
		Swimming	0	0	0	10	10	20	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	460
		Wrestling	0	0	0	09	03	12	Written Answers to  [RAJYA SABHA]
		TOTAL	0	0	0	37	20	57	
7.	Sri Gurunanak Khalsa School, Shriganganagar	Athletics	0	0	0	06	16	22	
		Basketball	0	0	0	08	0	08	
		Hockey	0	0	0	22	0	22	
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	13	0	13	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	49	16	65	
		GTOTAL	0	0	0	86	36	122	Unstarred Questions
	<b>RC Chandigarh</b>								
	<b>Chandigarh</b>								
8.	DAV Sr. Sec. School, Sector-8, Chandigarh	Football	0	0	0	05	0	05	
		Hockey	0	0	0	18	0	18	
		Volleyball	0	0	0	14	0	14	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	37	0	37	
	<b>RC Imphal</b>								
	<b>Manipur</b>								
9.	Sainik School, Imphal	Football	0	0	0	34	0	34	
		TOTAL	0	0	0	34	0	34	



<b>RC Guwahati</b>								
<b>Assam</b>								
10.	Don Bosco HS, Guwahati	Basketball	0	0	0	10	03	13
		Swimming	0	0	0	12	0	12
		Table Tennis	0	0	0	11	01	12
TOTAL			0	0	0	33	04	37
G.TOTAL			0	0	0	258	47	305
<b>Summary</b>								
Sl. No.	Regions	Centre	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	RC Bangalore	01	0	0	0	27	0	27
2.	RC Kolkata	02	0	0	0	17	0	17
3.	RC Bhopal	01	0	0	0	0	2	2
4.	RC Lucknow	01	0	0	0	24	05	29
5.	RC Gandhinagar	02	0	0	0	86	36	122
6.	RC Chandigarh	01	0	0	0	37	0	37
7.	RC Imphal	01	0	0	0	34	0	34
8.	RC Guwahati	01	0	0	0	33	04	37
TOTAL			0	0	0	258	47	305

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 461

### Indigenous Games And Martial Arts Schools (IGMA)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schools	Discipline	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>LNCPE Kerala</b>								
<b>Kerala</b>								
1.	Vyasa Vidya Peetham Kallekkad (PO) Palakkad Distt.	Kalaripayatu	0	0	0	20	0	20
		TOTAL	0	0	0	20	0	20
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>								
2.	Sri Vivekananda Vidyalayam, Kandha Podikara, Vellore District, Ambur	Silambam	0	0	0	11	9	20
3.	Govt. Girls Higher Sec. School, Thanjavur	Silambam	0	0	0	0	18	18
		TOTAL	0	0	0	31	27	38
		G. TOTAL	0	0	0	31	27	58

<b>RC Bangalore</b>								
<b>Telangana</b>								
4.	Shri Sharda Dhamam, Vil. Bangalguda, Jagir, Hyderabad-30	Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>RC Kolkata</b>								
<b>Jharkhand</b>								
5.	Swami Shardhanand DAV Centenary Public School, Khunti	Archery	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>RC Mumbai</b>								
<b>Maharashtra</b>								
6.	Dharamaveer Sambhaji Hr. Sec. School, Aurangabad	Malkhamb	0	0	0	0	0	0
		TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>RC Imphal</b>								
<b>Manipur</b>								

Written Answers to

[9 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

463

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Bal Vidya Mandir, Vill. & PO Dhobal, Manipur	Mukna	0	0	0	08	0	08
		Thang-Ta	0	0	0	08	09	17
		TOTAL	0	0	0	16	09	25
8.	Panthoibi Jagoi Sindam Academy, Shanglen	Mukna	0	0	0	08	0	08
		Thang-Ta	0	0	0	04	08	12
		TOTAL	0	0	0	12	08	20
		G.TOTAL	0	0	0	28	17	45
	<b>RC Guwahati</b>							
	<b>Assam</b>							
9.	Martial Authority of Assam Tengapara, Kokrajhar	Khomlainai	0	0	0	05	07	12
		TOTAL	0	0	0	05	07	12
	<b>RC Chandigarh</b>							
	<b>Punjab</b>							
10.	International Fateh Academy, Jandiala, Guru, Amritsar	Gatka	0	0	0	9	4	13
		TOTAL	0	0	0	9	4	13
		G.TOTAL	0	0	0	73	55	128

464 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Summary								
Sl. No.	Regions	Centre	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	LNCPE Kerala	03	0	0	0	31	27	58
2.	RC Bangalore	01	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	RC Kolkata	01	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	RC Mumbai	01	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	RC Imphal	02	0	0	0	28	17	45
6.	RC Guwahati	01	0	0	0	5	7	12
7.	RC Chandigarh	01	0	0	0	9	4	13
	TOTAL	10	0	0	0	73	55	128
Adopted Akharas								
Sl. No.	Name of the Akharas	Discipline	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>RC Mumbai</b>							
	<b>Maharashtra</b>							
1.	Krida Vikas Vyayammandal, Sangli	Wrestling	0	0	0	30	0	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Govt. Wrestling Centre, Kohlapur	Wrestling	0	0	0	30	0	30
3.	Veer Hanuman Kala Krida Samajshevi Sanskruti & Vayammandal Talim, Sangli	Wrestling	0	0	0	26	0	26
4.	Vishwatmak Jangli Maharaj Wrestling Centre, Kothamtham, Ahamadnagar	Wrestling	0	0	0	20	0	20
5.	Moti Bagh Talim Kendra Kohlapur	Wrestling	0	0	0	30	0	30
6.	Mamasaheb Mohol Kusti Akhara, Katraj, Pune	Wrestling	0	0	0	20	0	20
7.	N. L. Balkwade Vyamshala, 102 Tilakpath, Nasik	Wrestling	0	0	0	30	0	30
8.	Rangnath Markad Krida & Yuvak Mandal, Pune	Wrestling	0	0	0	30	0	30
9.	Jai Shiv Raj Education Society, Kolhapur	Wrestling	0	0	0	20	10	30
10.	M N Deshmukh Arts Science & Com.College, Ahemadnagar	Wrestling	0	0	0	25	0	25

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11.	Kishanveer Akhara, Bhuij, Satara	Wrestling	0	0	0	30	0	30
12.	Jog Maharaj Vyayamshala, Pardikshina Road, Pune.	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	20	20
13.	Harhar Mahadev, Maroti Nagar, Dhule	Wrestling	0	0	0	30	0	30
TOTAL			0	0	0	321	30	351

#### RC Gandhinagar

#### Rajasthan

14.	Luv Kush Akhara, Bhilwara	Wrestling	0	0	0	22	0	22
15.	Rajkiya Sardar Hr. Sec. School Kotputli (Jaipur)	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Rajkiya Balika Sec. School, Bansur, Alwar	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Bansur	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Govt. Adarsh Sr. School, Gunta, Shahpur	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Mardha, Kotputli	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School, Sunderpur, Kotputli	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Govt. Sr.Sec. School, Taskota, Kotputli	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			0	0	0	22	0	22

**RC Sonepat**

**Haryana**

22.	Lala Diwanchand Modern Wrestling Centre, Chara, Jhajjar	Wrestling	0	0	0	7	0	7
23.	Ch. Bharat Singh Memorial Sports School, Nidani, District Jind	Wrestling	0	0	0	7	6	13
24.	Capt. Ram Karan Vyayamshala, Sec-37, Kachaa Chamariyan Road, Rohtak	Wrestling	0	0	0	12	1	13
25.	Shaheed Bhagat Singh Akhara, Mirchpur, Hissar	Wrestling	0	0	0	14	0	14

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26.	Vikas Phelwan Vyayamshala, Jalebi Road, Jind By Pass, Rohtak	Wrestling	0	0	0	14	0	14
<b>Delhi</b>								
27.	Master Chandgi Ram Vyamshala, Shri Mahakali Ashram, Civil Line, Delhi-54	Wrestling	0	0	0	5	1	6
28.	Sonkar Vyayamshala, Gurmandi, Delhi	Wrestling	0	0	0	1	7	8
29.	Guru Dron Mann Academy, Village Bakoli, Delhi	Wrestling	0	0	0	8	5	13
30.	Swami Bhumanand Kushti Academy & Bhuma Kutir, Safiyabad, Narela, Delhi	Wrestling	0	0	0	11	0	11
31.	Arya Samaj Mandir, Bankner, Delhi	Wrestling	0	0	0	8	1	9
32.	Maharishi Dayanand Akhara, Najafgarh, New Delhi	Wrestling	0	0	0	1	3	4

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
33.	Capt. Chandroop Akbara, Azadpur, New Delhi	Wrestling	0	0	0	21	0	21
TOTAL			0	0	0	109	24	133
<b>RC, Chandigarh</b>								
<b>Punjab</b>								
34.	Baba Sheikh Farid Kusti Akbara, Faridkot	Wrestling	0	0	0	15	05	20
35.	Padam Shree Kartar Singh Akbara, Amritsar	Wrestling	0	0	0	21	0	21
36.	Gulzar Singh Wrestling Akbara, Zirampur	Wrestling	0	0	0	21	01	22
TOTAL			0	0	0	57	06	63
<b>RC Bhopal</b>								
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>								
37.	Shri Achyutanand Guru Vyayamshala, Ujjain	Wrestling	0	0	0	18	0	18
38.	Shri Binda Guru Akbara, Indore	Wrestling	0	0	0	6	0	6

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39.	Deshwali Samaj Akhara, Ujjain	Wrestling	0	0	0	10	0	10
TOTAL			0	0	0	34	0	34
<b>RC Lucknow</b>								
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>								
40.	Guru Gaya Seth, Varansi	Wrestling	0	0	0	12	0	12
41.	Choudhary Mahaveer Singh, Loni Ghaziabad, UP	Wrestling	0	0	0	18	0	18
42.	Meghu Pehalwan Vyayamshala, Varanasi	Wrestling	0	0	0	25	0	25
43.	Satyanarayan Singh Khel Vikas Sansthan, Mirzapur	Wrestling	0	0	0	23	0	23
44.	Saheed Bachan Singh, Muzaffarnagar	Wrestling	0	0	0	16	04	20
45.	Arya Vyayamshala, Chhaproli, Baghpat	Wrestling	0	0	0	13	0	13
46.	Rastriya College, Shahpur, Muzaffarnagar	Wrestling	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL			0	0	0	107	4	111

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	<b>RC Guwahati</b>							
	<b>Assam</b>							
47.	Langhin Tinali Sports Association, Langhin, Distt. Karbi Anglong	Wrestling	0	0	0	24	25	49
	TOTAL		0	0	0	24	25	49
	<b>RC Kolkata</b>							
	<b>Odisha</b>							
48.	Gurukul Ashram, Amsena, Nuapada	Wrestling	0	0	0	3	0	3
	TOTAL		0	0	0	3	0	3
Summary								
Sl. No.	Regions	Centre	Resi.			Non-Resi.		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
1.	RC Mumbai	13	0	0	0	321	30	351
2.	RC Gandhinagar	08	0	0	0	22	0	22
3.	RC, Sonapat	12	0	0	0	109	24	133
4.	RC Chandigarh	03	0	0	0	57	06	63
5.	RC Bhopal	03	0	0	0	34	0	34
6.	RC Lucknow	07	0	0	0	107	04	111
7.	RC Guwahati	01	0	0	0	24	25	49
8.	RC Kolkata	01	0	0	0	3	0	3
	TOTAL	48	0	0	0	677	89	766

**Summary**

*Number of SAI Centers and Strength of Athletes 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	No. of Centres	No. of Trainees (Resi.)			No. of Trainees (Non-Resi.)			Total Strength
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1.	SAI National Centres of Excellence (NCOE)	21	1244	749	1993	201	115	316	2309
2.	SAI Training Centres	69	2823	1179	4002	602	634	1236	5238
3.	Army Boys Sports Companies	28	1293	0	1293	0	0	0	1293
4.	Ext. Centre of STC/SAG	90	0	0	0	1049	780	1829	1829
5.	NSTC								
i)	Regular Schools	10	0	0	0	258	47	305	305
ii)	IGMA	10	0	0	0	73	55	128	128
iii)	Akharas	48	0	0	0	677	89	766	766
	TOTAL:	276	5360	1928	7288	2860	1720	4580	11868
			BOYS		GIRLS		G. Total		
			8220		3648		11868		

*Khelo India Athletes in SAI Academies*

S.No.	Sports	Total	Residential	Non Residential
1.	Archery	31	31	0
2.	Athletics	34	32	2
3.	Badminton	24	22	2
4.	Basketball	0	0	0
5.	Boxing	68	68	0
6.	Cycling	57	57	0
7.	Fencing	27	21	6
8.	Football	0	0	0
9.	Gymnastics	45	45	0
10.	Hockey	27	27	0
11.	Judo	45	42	3
12.	Kabaddi	66	66	0
13.	Kho Kho	10	10	0
14.	Rowing	32	32	0
15.	Shooting	55	0	55
16.	Swimming	24	18	6
17.	Table Tennis	15	15	0
18.	Volleyball	0	0	0
19.	Weightlifting	10	10	0
20.	Wrestling	38	38	0
TOTAL		608	534	74

**Emphasis on sports in new education policy**

2398. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has requested the Ministry of Human Resource Development (HRD) or Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) to ensure that sports becomes a substantial part of education to determine the achievement of a student;

(b) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister has already announced setting up a Board for Sports Education;

(c) whether the Ministry has requested the Ministry of HRD to ensure that under the new education policy, sports becomes a part of education and that CBSE should prepare a system in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) This Ministry had sent a proposal to Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) regarding 'Integration of Sports in School Curriculum framework'. Further, setting up of a National Sports Education Board for development of sportspersons has been announced in the Budget for 2019-20. Also, Government is formulating a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower. The draft NEP 2019 also contains recommendation of this Ministry relating to inclusion of Sports in Education.

#### **Financial assistance to sports academies**

†2399. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance given to the various sports academies of the country during last three years, State-wise and sports-wise; and

(b) the number of functional sports academies in Madhya Pradesh and names of the sports academies which have been given assistance along with the amount and the time when the assistance was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Government has provided financial assistance under Khelo India Scheme to academies run by Sports Authority of India (SAI) as well as different Non-SAI academies accredited (Government and Private) under Khelo India Scheme. The funding provided to Non-SAI academies is given in Statement-I. The funding provided to SAI academies is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) 'Sports' being a State subject the responsibility for providing sports facilities, including sports academies, rests with the State / Union Territory Governments. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports supplements their efforts by training, coaching and bridging gaps in sports infrastructure. Information on all functional academies in the State of Madhya Pradesh is therefore not maintained with the Government of India. However, the details about academies assisted under Khelo India Scheme in Madhya Pradesh is given in Statement-III.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funding provided to Non-SAI academies*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of academy*	Discipline	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2018-19
1.	Gujarat	Sports Authority of Gujarat Kheda #	Athletics	4631360
2.			Fencing	
3.			Judo	
4.			Volleyball	
5.			Wrestling (Girls)	
6.	Jharkhand	Birsa Munda Archery Academy, (Compound), Silli Ranchi	Archery	473985
7.	Karnataka	Inspire Institute of Sports Bellary #	Boxing	1335173
8.			Judo	
9.			Wrestling	
10.	Kerala	Khelo India Academy, Rajiv Gandhi Indoor Stadium, Konni	Volleyball (Girls)	423150
11.	Maharashtra	Army Sports Institute Pune #I	Archery (Boys)	8498090
12.			Athletics (Boys)	

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13.			Boxing (Boys)	
14.			Fencing (Boys)	
15.			Weightlifting (Boys)	
16.			Wrestling (Boys)	
17.		Lakshya shooting Club, Mumbai	Shooting	603750
18.	Punjab	Jagjit Wrestling Academy Jalandhar	Wrestling	671460
19.		Khalsa Hockey Academy Amritsar (Girls)	Hockey (Girls)	322890
20.		Punjabi University	Archery	2157000

\* These academics are getting financial assistance from August, 2018.

# These academics are having multiple academies at one location.

### Statement-II

#### Details of funding provided to SAI academies

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Name of academy	Discipline	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2016-17	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2017-18	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	SAI National Academy, Guwahati	Cycling	0	0	3868023
2.	Haryana	SAI National Academy, Rohtak	Boxing	32600000	22292233	32100000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.		SAI National Academy, Sonipat #	Archery	0	0	1560000
4.			Athletics	0	0	240000
5.			Wrestling (Boys)	0	0	4440000
6.	Kerala	SAI National (Sprints & Jumps) Academy, Trivandrum	Athletics	700000	1451600	5775000
7.		SAI National Academy, Alleppey	Rowing	0	0	720000
8.		SAI Regional Football Academy, Thiruvananthapuram*	Football	0	4503600	3675000
9.		SAI National Golf Academy, Trivandrum *	Golf	10000000	836502	21650000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	SAI National Academy, Bhopal #	Athletics	5375000	4607304	7650000
11.			Judo	0	0	8027454
12.	Maharashtra	SAI National Academy, Aurangabad	Weightlifting	0	0	4409067
13.	Manipur	SAI Regional Football Academy, Imphal	Football	0	4503600	4950000
14.	New Delhi	SAI National (Sprint & Pole Vault) Academy Jawahar Lai Nehru System	Athletics	8000000	1977241	3000000
15.		SAI National Academy, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex	Swimming	14200000	7061724	13710000

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16.		SAI National Academy, Indira Gandhi Sports Complex	Cycling	12000000	12832002	15825000
17.			Gymnastics	0	0	2593680
18.		SAI National Academy, Major Dhyanchand National Stadium	Hockey	20400000	51885565	31225000
19.		SAI Regional Football Academy *	Football	0	4503600	0
20.		SAI National Cue Sports Academy, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Swimming Pool Complex *	Cue Sports	4500000	1606108	1425000
21.	Odisha	SAI Academy, Jagatpur	Rowing	0	0	1555400
22.		SAI Regional Academy	Badminton	5000000	0	500000
23.	Telangana	SAI Pullela Gopichand National Academy, Hyderabad	Badminton	15700000	4595382	13800000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	SAI National (Girls), Academy	Wrestling (Girls)	0	0	480000
25.	West Bengal	SAI Academy, Kolkata	Gymnastics	0	0	1272000
		SAI National Football Academy, Kolkata	Football	0	4844760	0

# These academies are having nultiple academies at one location.

\* These academies are not accredited to SAI anymore.

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**Statement-III***Details about academies assisted under Khelo India Scheme in Madhya Pradesh***i) Academies Accredited in Madhya Pradesh Under Khelo India Scheme**

Sl. No.	Sports discipline	Name of Academy
1.	Archery	MP Academy, Jabalpur
2.	Athletics	MP Academy, Bhopal SAI National Athletics Academy, Bhopal
3.	Hockey	MP Academy Bhopal (Boys) MP Academy Gwalior (Girls)
4.	Judo	SAI National Judo Academy, Bhopal
5.	Rowing	MP Academy, Bhopal
6.	Shooting	Gun for Glory, Jabalpur MP Academy, Bhopal
7.	Swimming	Shishukunj Swimming Academy, Indore

**ii) Details Of Non-SAI Academies in Madhya Pradesh Receiving Financial Assistance Under Khelo India Scheme**

Sl. No.	Name of Academy*	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2018-19
1.	MP Academy, Bhopal	38,14,410

\* These academies are getting financial assistance from August 2018.

**iii) Details of SAI Academies in Madhya Pradesh receiving financial assistance under Khelo India Scheme**

Sl. No.	Name of Academy**	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2016-17	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2017-18	Amount (in ₹) Released in FY 2018-19
1.	SAI National Athletics Academy, Bhopal	53,75,000	51,07,305	76,50,000
2.	SAI National Judo Academy, Bhopal	0	0	80,27,454

\*\* These academies have been converted to National Center of Excellence (NCOE) with effect from 20th September 2019.

**Promotion of Sports through 'Fit India Movement'**

2400. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to promote sports through 'Fit India Movement';
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard;
- (c) the difficulties faced by Government in the promotion of traditional rural and indigenous sports in the country;
- (d) whether Government has initiated any awareness drive for the promotion of traditional rural and indigenous/tribal sports, if so, the details thereof and the response thereto; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government to encourage the youth to take interest in such sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Fit India Movement includes promotion of the culture of Sports. Fit India is a people centric movement to be run on voluntary basis with participation of as many citizens as possible. The main objective of Fit India Movement is to create awareness amongst all citizens of India about fitness and its importance in daily life through sports, yogasan, walking, cycling, dancing or any other physical activity.

(c) Traditional rural and indigenous games generally exist in informal setup and do not have adequate leaders to represent itself. Government's emphasis on promotion of rural and indigenous games has encouraged leadership and formalization of the same.

(d) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to promote the traditional rural and indigenous games in the country:

- (i) Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka and Thang-Ta are being supported under

the vertical of 'Promotion of Rural and Indigenous/Tribal Games' under the Khelo India Scheme.

- (ii) Total amount of ₹ 10.85 crore have been sanctioned for the year 2019-20 for infrastructure development, equipment support, appointment of coaches, training of coaches and scholarships.
- (iii) 335 Medal Winners of Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka and Thang-Ta are being given scholarship of ₹ 10,000/- per month, per athlete for a period of one year. At present, 185 athletes are receiving the Scholarships from 1st Oct 2019 as recommended by National Sports Federations representing these games.
- (iv) Kho-Kho and Kabaddi disciplines have also been included in Khelo India Youth Games 2020 to be held at Guwahati from 10th -20th January, 2020.
- (e) Government has taken a number of steps to encourage participation of youth in sports. Upto 5 per cent reservation is provided in direct requirement in Group C posts for meritorious sportspersons. Sports Authority of India recruits Olympians/ Para Olympians as Coach. Financial assistance is provided for training of athletes and their participation in exposures and completions including those held abroad. 14659 (8701 Residential and 5958 Non-residential) sports trainees are being imparted training across the country under the schemes of the Ministry and Sports Authority of India. Awards and recognition are also given to meritorious sportspersons. A decision has been taken to allow use of sports facilities of the Department of Sports free of cost to athletes and coaches.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.00 P.M.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at seven  
minutes past one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two minutes  
past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### GOVERNMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019. Shri Mansukh Mandaviya to move the Motion for consideration of the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019.

#### The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019

पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनसुख मांडविया): सर, मैं Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 लेकर राज्य सभा में आया हूँ। Ship recycling industry, ship building के साथ जुड़ी हुई इंडस्ट्री है। कोई भी ship है, पहले ship बनती है और उसकी एक लाइफ होती है। पहले शिप का डिज़ाइन बनता है, डिज़ाइन के बाद मॉडल बनता है और मॉडल टेस्टिंग सक्सेसफुल होने के बाद उस मॉडल के आधार पर शिप बनाया जाता है। Ships की age 20 से 30 साल होती है और इसके बाद उनको recycle किया जाता है, मतलब break किया जाता है। Ship-building industry दुनिया की हर कंट्री में है और जिनसे coastline जुड़ी हुई है, ज्यादातर उन कंट्रीज़ में है, लेकिन ship recycling industry सब कंट्रीज़ में नहीं है। Ship recycle करने के लिए, मतलब ship break करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान को एक natural opportunity मिली हुई है, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान की 7,500 किलोमीटर coastline भी है। हिन्दुस्तान में ship breaking industries डेवलप होने का दूसरा रीज़न यह है कि हमारे समुद्र तट पर Gulf of Cambay, Gulf of Kutch एक natural opportunity है। Gulf of Cambay में एक natural opportunity यह है कि दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा current इस Gulf of Cambay में है and I, myself, belong to Bhavnagar, and the Gulf of Cambay touches Bhavnagar. भावनगर के नजदीक Gulf of Cambay में जब tide आती है, तब पानी की हाइट दस मीटर बनती है। पानी दस मीटर ऊपर आता है और जब tide नहीं रहती है, तब पानी समुद्र तट से दस किलोमीटर दूर चला जाता है। इसका फायदा ship recycling industry को इसलिए हुआ, क्योंकि जब tide आती है और पानी आता है, तो दुनिया के कितने भी बड़े ships क्यों न हो, एक current के आधार पर और draft हिल जाने से वह derrick breach हो जाता है। Derrick breach करना बहुत आवश्यक होता है, क्योंकि ship recycle करना है, ship break करना है, उसके लिए dry dock में लाएं और dry dock बनाने में बहुत खर्च होते हैं। उसके लिए सभी पोर्ट में स्पेस भी enough नहीं होती है। ये सब opportunities India में हैं, खासकर भावनगर में हैं। सर, उसका लाभ इंडिया को यह हुआ कि दुनिया में कुल मिलाकर 53,000 मर्वेन्ट शिप्स हैं, जिनमें से 1,000 शिप्स हर साल

[श्री मनसुख मांडविया]

रिसाइकलिंग के लिए आते हैं, जिनकी **breaking** की जाती है और उनमें से 300 शिप्स इंडिया में रिसाइकल होते हैं। मतलब, वर्ल्ड के 30 परसेंट शिप्स की रिसाइकलिंग इंडिया में होती है। यह रिसाइकलिंग इंडिया में चार जगहों पर होती है। यह थोड़ी-सी केरल में भी होती है, मुम्बई पोर्ट पर होती है, कोलकाता पोर्ट पर होती है और गुजरात के अलंग में सबसे ज्यादा होती है। इंडिया में कुल मिलाकर जितनी शिप रिसाइकलिंग इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं, उनमें से 99 प्रतिशत गुजरात में भावनगर के अलंग में हैं। अलंग में कुल मिलाकर 131 यार्ड्स हैं, जिनको हम प्लॉट बोलते हैं।

सर, मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि मैं भावनगर से आता हूँ और वहाँ के 35,000 से लेकर 40,000 लोग इस इंडस्ट्री में **employment** के लिए आते हैं और इसमें वे लोग काम करते हैं। इस देश में यह इंडस्ट्री हमारे लिए इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि इसमें से हमें बहुत सारी चीज़ें प्राप्त होती हैं। देश में स्टील की जितनी **requirement** है, उसमें से 10 परसेंट स्टील इस इंडस्ट्री से मिल जाती है। सर, अगर एक टन स्टील बनाना है, तो उसके लिए 6 से 10 टन कोयला जलाया जाता है और तब जाकर एक टन स्टील मिलती है। यह इंडस्ट्री हमें यह **opportunity** देती है कि देश की **requirement** 10 परसेंट स्टील सिर्फ **recycling industry** से मिलता है। इसके अलावा, वहाँ **employment generate** होता है और वहाँ से ऐसी कई चीज़ें निकलती हैं, जिनकी एक बड़ी मार्केट है। इस प्रकार, कुल मिलाकर दो लाख से ढाई लाख लोगों को डायरेक्ट या इनडायरेक्ट रूप से इस रिसाइकलिंग इंडस्ट्री से जॉब मिलती है।

सर, मैं यह बिल इसलिए लेकर आया हूँ, क्योंकि जब रिसाइकलिंग इंडस्ट्री में शिप रिसाइकल होने के लिए आती है, तो उसमें दो विषय सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं। पहला विषय है, लेबर सेफ्टी। उस इंडस्ट्री में लेबर को शिफ्ट में काम करना होता है, उसे शिप को तोड़ना होता है, **break** करना होता है, इसलिए उसमें लेबर सेफ्टी एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। दूसरा विषय है, **environment**. चूंकि किसी शिप में कई **hazardous** चीज़ें भी आ जाती हैं और अगर उसका **removal system** ठीक न हो, तो उससे **environment** को नुकसान होता है। पहले देश में ऐसा होता था। जब शिप इंडस्ट्री वर्ष 1983 में अलंग में स्टार्ट हुई, तो उसके बाद कई **PIL** सुप्रीम कोर्ट में दायर की गयीं। उनमें से कई **PIL** लेबर सेफ्टी के लिए होती थीं। कई बार इस इंडस्ट्री के **environmentally sound** न होने के कारण, उसको **environmentally sound** करने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में **PIL** दायर की जाती थी और उस पर सुनवाई होती थी। ऐसी स्थिति में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने 2013 में **comprehensive guidelines** दी कि यहाँ पर लेबर के लिए इस टाइप की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, यार्ड में **hazardous** चीज़ों का **removal system** होना चाहिए और उसकी सेफ्टी के लिए यह होना चाहिए। उसने इसी तरह का एक **frame-work** दिया था। उसके आधार पर एक कोड बना था। उस कोड के आधार पर यह इंडस्ट्री आज के दिन चल रही है। उसका कानूनी प्रावधान करना है, उसको **rectify** करना है। एक विषय तो यह था।



दूसरा विषय यह था कि शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री एक इंटरनेशनल इंडस्ट्री है और International Maritime Organisation international Shipping Ministry को co-ordinate करता है, उसको regulate भी करता है। सारी दुनिया में शिप रीसाइकिल कैसे होना चाहिए, इसके लिए उसने 2009 में एक 'हांगकांग कन्वेंशन' पास किया था। हांगकांग कन्वेंशन ने कुल मिलाकर लेबर सेफ्टी के लिए और रीसाइकिलिंग यार्ड कैसा environmentally sound होना चाहिए, उसके लिए गाइडलाइंस दी थीं। इन गाइडलाइंस को मानने से हरेक यूरोपियन कंट्री-- जिसमें hazardous चीजें हैं या ये सब चीजें हैं, इन सबको यार्ड में कैसे रीसाइकिल करना चाहिए, उसके लिए उसने गाइडलाइंस दीं। ये गाइडलाइंस दो टाइप्स की थीं। एक, जब शिप बनता है, तब उसमें कौन सी hazardous चीजें हैं, उनकी एक inventory कैसे बनायी जाए, रखी जाये और दूसरा, यह शिप जब ब्रेकिंग के लिए आता है, रीसाइकिल होने के लिए आता है, तब उसको किस कंडीशन में, कैसी स्थिति में रीसाइकिल करना है। ये गाइडलाइंस उसने विस्तार से दी थीं। ये गाइडलाइंस दुनिया की सभी रीसाइकिलिंग करने वाली इंडस्ट्रीज मानें और इनको मानने से एक environmentally sound atmosphere खड़ा होगा। लेबर सेफ्टी कैसे सुनिश्चित की जाए, लेबर्स की health कैसे सुनिश्चित की जाए, उसके संदर्भ में भी उन्होंने गाइडलाइन्स दी थीं, और इन गाइडलाइन्स को मानने से हमें यह फायदा होगा कि दुनिया से शिप recycle के लिए इण्डिया में आएगा और इण्डिया में recycling होगी, इण्डिया में recycling होने से employment generate होगा और हमारी requirement भी fulfill होगी। इस दृष्टि से Hong Kong Convention को rectify करने के लिए और Supreme Court की गाइडलाइन्स के आधार पर बने हुए Ship Breaking Code को कानूनी प्रावधान करने के लिए मैं इस बिल को लेकर आया हूं। मैं राज्य सभा के सभी सांसदों से विनती करता हूं कि सभी इस पर चर्चा करें और उसके आधार पर बिल पारित करें।

*The question was proposed.*

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Bill is a welcome step as far as the ship recycling industry is concerned. Recycling is demolishing, breaking the ship, destroying the ship, which has come to the end of its life. That is why this Bill has become necessary. I am thankful to the hon. Minister for bringing the Hong Kong Convention. But, I would beg to differ here because the Hong Kong Convention is quite weak on the safety of workers, on labour standards and also the environment measures. I will come to that point when I just address that particular issue.

Sir, the ship breaking industry is considered to be a labour intensive industry. It is also considered to be the most dangerous industry in the world. You will find a number of studies—by several NGOs also—and I don't want to go into them.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

But the Bill here has come in a very detailed form. There are three or four issues which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. If they can be amended, if these inputs can be incorporated, whether in the Bill or by way of rules, then it would become a proper document for the safety of workers, safety of environment as well as on how to treat the waste that comes out of ship breaking by way of a 'waste trade law'.

The industry, in 1983 came to a little light and Gujarat has the largest ship building yard which is running on a patch of ten kilometers along the coast-line. The hon. Minister mentioned 131 ship breaking yards over the 'plots' which are rented out by the Gujarat Maritime Board on a lease basis. I think, there are more than 150 now. I may be wrong, the figures can be corrected.

Sir, the issue is not of bringing this Bill in a comprehensive way. There is too much of a kind of an overlapping when you talk of national authority, the competent authority and various agencies- which are already operating on the ground. Three issues rule this industry. One is, the ships that come to this place. Maybe, because Bhavnagar happens to be a place where beach tide is of an important factor; after it comes in the territorial waters you can just pull it and bring it there and park it on one of the plots. The first is breaking of the ship; the arena has to be in conformity with the environmental norms because when the ship is being broken, the most important issue that comes is the toxic and hazardous waste. The hon. Minister mentioned the Hong Kong Convention and forgot to mention the Basel Convention. The Basel Convention is the basic one which introduced the toxic substances in the Convention and India is a signatory to the Basel Convention. The Hong Kong Convention is of a recent time, of 2009, which has ignored a lot of issues. The hon. Minister should see the clauses of the Hong Kong Convention which is today issuing statement of compliance to every ship owner who breaks the ship in the plot. It has given as many as fifty statements of compliance to the Bhavnagar Shipping plots for breaking the ships. But the Convention is very, very diluted. It does not take care of the safety of workers. It does not take into account the environmental safety in that area and also does not mention the waste trade which is happening. When a ship is broken, today the workers are being given some kind of a training because they use gas cutters, they use machines. Several

matters have gone to the High Court of Gujarat and also travelled to the hon. Apex Court. A ship which came had a lot of asbestos content and the workers were afflicted with asbestosis and today also, a study says that one worker out of ten is afflicted with asbestosis. It is an occupational hazard and the National Institute of Occupational Hazard has not been able to deal with this and the workers go on suffering asbestosis. Also, recently, a documentary film was filmed on a ship that had a gas tanker, and the gas tanker had high mercury levels and there was the issue of mercury. I would like to know whether it was being treated. The issues also had come to the fore and that is why workers' safety becomes very important. It is not giving masks to them, it is not giving proper equipment, but it is a ship breaking industry. Sir, we are breaking a ship which is 25 years old or maybe 30 years old because that is out of limit. There are gas tankers. They come from outside and that is where the safety measures in a proper environment need to be taken care of. When ship is being broken, the environmental waste that goes out into the environment is equally hazardous and so there is no clearance of Environment Ministry mentioned here. The Maritime Board is the agency, the Pollution Control Board is the agency and also the Environment Ministry will come into the picture. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Environment Ministry is also brought in here in order to see what kind of environment clearances are being given to the ship industry. After the wood has been taken, things from the ship are sold. The iron, metal, whatever useful things are left need to be traded as a waste. Are there any laws for the waste trade that is missing in this? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this. The definition mentions 'any ship'. The ship which is registered in India comes to the ship plot. There are instances and instances; when the ship comes to the shore of a country, it has a flag, the flag of a country from where it comes. The European Union has got very stringent environmental standards. It has got very strict standards for the workers who break the ships and now they have moved to South Asia because we have got low environmental standards, safety standards. Though we are a member of the International Labour Organisation, we have still not been able to give workers the safety that is required as per the Factories Act. That is why South Asia patch has got the highest number of shipyards, but the European Union says that if the ship has a European flag, it will not be subjected to demolition in these countries because

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

they have low environmental standards. This aspect has to be taken into account by the hon. Minister which is not reflecting anywhere. But what happens, Sir? Where is the loophole? The ship gets sold and resold and gets a flag of a very small island which is not known. It is very difficult to find out where the small island is situated in the world, and the ship is bearing the flag when it comes to the shores of Gujarat. Right now also, maybe subject to correction, the hon. Minister may say that on the shores of Bhavnagar, where the ship that is lying there, Platinum, it is practically not being able to be tugged to the island, where it is registered, it is a very small island, and maybe the matter is alive in the Apex Court, but there is hazardous material in that. Neither can it be broken because of environment measures nor is there a law for this and so the ship is there completely tilted, cannot be taken away, cannot be broken. So, what happens to this kind of ship that is brought? So, the flag of the ship needs to be somewhere put in the Bill so that the authorities are able to find out the correct place from where the ship has come, how many countries the ship has travelled, and how it has landed here. So, the onus also goes on to the ship breaking facility which is buying the ship. How would the ship owner depend on the documents? Sir, this aspect needs to be taken into account as it is not mentioned anywhere in the Bill.

Sir, another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is that he has mentioned that there would be a survey. Who does the survey? How is it done, because survey would entail a number of things? I am saying this because a ship is a kind of a small living town floating on the seas, whether it is seven seas or ocean, and it has got every other system within. So, how would you treat this? How would you do this? It is mentioned very vaguely in the Bill. Sir, survey is not practically defined, step-by-step, as to who would be the surveying authority, will that authority be coordinating with all the concerned agencies, be it the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, expert surveyors who would be doing engine oil part or chemical part or storage part or material that is broken and the treatment of it and will it issue a certificate which would be renewed of how long the ship has been in use, etc.? So, I think, Sir, it is an important issue that ultimately spills in the arena of courts and the courts would then ask for technical inputs, etc. And, that is where, I think, the hon. Minister has

to look into it. This loophole has to be plugged and the Bill has to be amended accordingly.

Sir, another thing is this. One simple line has been mentioned under Clause 15 that 'adequate measures for safety of workers.' Sir, it cannot be as vague as it can be in the Factories Act. You have to spell it out. You have to contextualize. These workers are doing specialized work in ship breaking. They cannot be termed or put at par with other workers. So, just providing a mask or some kind of equipment will not solve the problem. If you visualize the scene of a ship breaking platform, one will find cylinders and cylinders, because you need gas cutters to break ships. That is why these workers need to have all kinds of definitions to be incorporated in the Bill with regard to safety, training, etc. And, Sir, most of the time, the hon. Minister would agree that there are migrant workers coming from other parts of the country to Gujarat, Mumbai or Andhra Pradesh or other coastline where ships come for ship breaking. So, when these migrant workers come, they do not have documents or proof. This needs to be incorporated as far as workers are concerned. They have to be treated as a separate class of workers. Sir, this is one part of the survey.

Sir, another important part is this. The hon. Minister has just said that the onus lies on the ship owner or the owner of ship breaking facility who owns the plot. He will manage the environment and safety standards as per the environmental law. Sir, when it comes to environmental law, we talk of the Air Act, we talk of the Water Act, we are also talking about groundwater, we are also talking about ocean waters practically spoiled because pollutants of waste goes into sea and ocean waters. We are talking of flora and fauna. We are also talking of vegetation around and we are also talking about latest umbrella Act on environment. Sir, we also have all kinds of biomedical waste, domestic, kitchen and municipal waste. So, there should be a proper legislation or guidelines for ship breaking, ship recycling waste. There should be another classification which has not been classified. So, what kind of waste that remains as sediment or residue should be treated. Who would be taking it? How are you going to treat it are the aspects to be looked into. I am saying this because this side of developing world is now being used as dumping ground for all these kinds of activities.

[Dr. Amee Yajnik]

Another aspect I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is the environment as it is becoming very difficult proposition to define what do you mean by 'safe and environmentally sound removal management of hazardous material.' And, Sir, environmental damage is also not defined. Environmental damage has to be quantified, has also to be qualified in order to bring what kind of damage is this, who pays for these damages, etc.; maybe, there is a polluter-based principle in effect. And, who pays in this particular case — whether it is the ship owner or the ship breaker or those who are indulged in these activities. There are a lot of agencies involved in this. So, there has to be some kind of coordinated department which I would request the hon. Minister to see that the Maritime Board, the Pollution Control Board, Environment Board, the waste management agency which you would like to bring into this Bill takes care of this.

Sir, 5 million gross tonnage was there in 2018. Just imagine the amount of tonnage of scrap coming out of ship breaking. And, Alang itself, has almost about 450 ships per year. So, this, I think, needs to be taken care of.

One other aspect is very much missing. And, I would like to request and urge upon the hon. Minister, except if the matter goes to the court, there should be access to these places. There should be some transparency. If it is so good, as it has been shown out to be, then, why not to have a transparency mechanism, so that we can go and have access to these workers and know their problems? If you know the problems, you can address these problems. So, the transparency factor is missing here.

Then, Sir, I was just looking at some of the reports, which say that there are almost 154 shipyards along our coasts. But, there is no waste reception facility anywhere. We are talking about the waste that comes about, but there is no facility that receives this waste. So, I think, that needs to be incorporated, whether in the Bill or in the rules.

Another thing I would like to touch upon is that much has been made out of the Hong Kong Convention. I would request the hon. Minister that those provisions are a little diluted. Kindly take into account the workers' safety, which is the most important, because it is a labour-intensive industry.

Thank you very much, Sir.

**श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव** (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे इस presentation के चार पार्ट्स होंगे। पहला पार्ट है - इस इंडस्ट्री की ओर इस बिल की importance क्या है? दूसरा, जो concerns हैं, जैसे माननीय सदस्य अमी जी ने points raise किए हैं और उसके अलावा भी कई जगह points raise हुए हैं, यह second part रहेगा। थर्ड पार्ट रहेगा - मैं ओडिशा से आता हूँ, ओडिशा मेरी कर्मभूमि है, तो किस तरह से इस इंडस्ट्री को ओडिशा में develop किया जाएगा? आपके जरिए मैं इस प्वाइंट में माननीय मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा और चौथा प्वाइंट है कि इस इंडस्ट्री को कैसे develop किया जाए, जिससे और employment generate हो।

सर, मैं सबसे माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि इतनी important industry, जिसमें आज की तारीख में भी employment बहुत है और इसका potential तो इससे भी कई गुणा ज्यादा है, इस इंडस्ट्री को ऑर्गनाइज करने के लिए, इस इंडस्ट्री को सिस्टमाइज करने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं। मैं उनका स्वागत करता हूँ और धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं सभी सदस्यों से रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि इसको unanimously पास करें।

सर, इंडस्ट्री की importance क्या है? कोई भी शिप almost एक floating town होता है। इसका डिज़ाइन बड़ा interesting होता है। एक शिप के अंदर, आप इमेजिन कीजिए कि 15-20 हजार की population के टाउन के लिए जितनी पावर चाहिए होती है, उसमें उतनी पावर जेनरेशन होती है। कई-कई किलोमीटर लम्बी plumbing की लाइन होती है, water supply की लाइन होती है। इतने interesting तरीके से शिप की blasting की जाती है, मतलब उसके अंदर पानी भरना, पानी डालना, किस तरह से उसको balance किया जाए, शिप कभी एकदम बीच में से न टूट जाए या ऐसे न टूट जाए, यह बहुत ही complex और बहुत interesting तरीका होता है। In fact, दुनिया भर में कुल मिलाकर कुछ गिनी-चुनी कंपनियां हैं, जो कि एक शिप को डिज़ाइन करती हैं। हर कोई डिज़ाइन करना भी मुश्किल है। एक-एक डिज़ाइन के डॉक्यूमेंट इतने मोटे होते हैं, एक के बाद एक लेयर, इसका डिज़ाइन इतना complex होता है। जो चीज़ बनाने में इतनी complex है, उसको तोड़ना भी उतना ही complex होगा। शिप में करीब-करीब 50-60 परसेंट स्टील होता है, copper होता है, galvanized iron होता है, copper के wires, cables होते हैं और इस तरह की जो चीज़ें हैं, उन सभी का अच्छे से सदुपयोग हो सकता है, उनकी recycling हो सकती है।

सर, आज इंडस्ट्री में जाता circular economy का एक बहुत अच्छा concept चल

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

रहा है। Circular economy क्या है? Circular economy में, एक simple सा concept है, वे जमाने गए जब हम सोचते थे कि हमारे पास अथाह संसाधन रहेंगे, सारे के सारे resources कभी खत्म नहीं होंगे। Population बहुत बढ़ चुकी है। दुनिया भर की population करीब सात - साढ़े सात बिलियन पहुंच चुकी है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में अगर समाज को, अर्थ को, प्लेनेट को बचाना है, तो अपने को हर जगह चाहे वह मशीनरी हो, चाहे वे vehicles हों, चाहे equipments हों, चाहे पानी हो, चाहे प्लास्टिक हो, कुछ भी हो, उसको जितना हो सके, हम recycle करें, तो circular economy के concept में कहा जाता है कि जो कुछ भी अपने पास है, उसको किस तरह से recycle करें। Recycle करने से उसका किस तरह से proper use कर सकें।

Ship recycling industry आज की नहीं है, यह बहुत पुरानी industry है और करीब-करीब 80-90 साल पुरानी इंडस्ट्री है। इस 80-90 साल पुरानी इंडस्ट्री में, कई phases आए। एक शुरुआती phase था, जब केवल यूके, यूएस, जापान, इनके जो अच्छे ports होते थे, टोकियो जैसे शहर का पोर्ट, केवल उस पोर्ट में यह काम होता था। लंदन जैसा पोर्ट है, केवल उसी में recycling होती थी। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे शिप का आकार बढ़ा होने लगा। सर, किसी ज़माने में 40 हजार टन का जो शिप होता था, उसको सबसे बड़ा शिप मानते थे। धीरे-धीरे ऐसी कंडिशन आ गई है, आज की तारीख में साढ़े तीन लाख टन के शिप होते हैं, Valemax. सर, इतना बड़ा शिप होता है। आप उसका अंदाजा लगाइए, अगर एक लाख टन का शिप है, तो उसके अंदर करीब-करीब पांच हजार ट्रक के बराबर एक शिप में माल जाता है। इतने बड़े-बड़े शिप्स हैं, इतनी complex है। जब शिप्स की complexity बढ़ी और आकार बढ़ा तो जो सिटी से पोर्ट जुड़े हुए थे, उनसे दूर हटकर दूसरे पोर्ट में जाने लगे। जब इस तरह के पोर्ट्स में गए, तो पोर्ट में उसको कैसे तोड़ा जाए, उसकी technology develop होने लगी। विशेषकर जो एक geographic advantage होता है, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है।

सर, coast दो-तीन तरह के होते हैं। एक कोस्ट ऐसा होता है कि यह आपकी जमीन है और यह समुद्र है, तो सीधा एकदम नीचे चला जाता है। वह कोस्ट पोर्ट के हिसाब से बहुत बढ़िया होता है, लेकिन एक कोस्ट ऐसे होते हैं, जो थोड़े shallow होते हैं, जिनमें एक shelf सी बनती है कि जब tide आती है, ज्वार आता है, तब इसमें पानी रहता है और जब ज्वार चला जाता है, तब यह dry बन जाता है, बालेश्वर में है, चांदीपुर में है या भावनगर के अलंग में है। इस तरह से इंडिया में करीब-करीब 15-16 जगह पर कोस्ट्स हैं। ऐसे कोस्ट में बड़ी शिप को पानी के साथ लेकर आ गए, tide के साथ लेकर आ गए, जब tide चली गई, तो ship की जमीन पर beaching हो जाती है। जब एक बार वह beach हो जाती है, तो उसको stable करके, फिर उसके ऊपर क्रेन लगाकर, पूरा folding लगाकर, सब कुछ लगाकर उसका ठीक से planning किया जाता है।



सर, जब शिप्स बड़ी होने लगीं, तो यह इंडस्ट्री ऐसी जगह पर shift हुई, जहां पर geographical advantage है और दूसरी जहां पर labour का advantage रहा, क्योंकि यह इंडस्ट्री बहुत ही labour-intensive है। आप शिप को ऐसे ही आसानी से नहीं काट सकते हैं। इसको तोड़ने के लिए, शिप को recycle करने के लिए पूरी planning करनी पड़ती है। उसके लिए पूरी planning करके, properly labour लगाकर, gas cutters लगाकर, welders लगाकर, scaffolding और क्रेन्स लगाकर, जो मैटीरियल ले जाने के लिए बोट्स हैं, उन सबको लगाकर शिप इंडस्ट्री डेवलप हुई और आज की तारीख में recycling industry कुल मिलाकर पांच बड़े सेंटरों में समाहित है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में अलंग ही इसका सबसे बड़ा सेंटर है, जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 30 per cent of the world's ship recycling यहीं पर होती है।

सर, हमारे सामने सबसे बड़ा competition तुर्की से आ रहा है। तुर्की ने इस इंडस्ट्री की वैल्यू समझी है। सर, यह उसने circular economy से समझी है। अगर आप आज एक टन स्टील बनाते हैं, तो आपको डेढ़ टन से ज्यादा iron ore चाहिए और दो टन coal चाहिए। आपको अगर इतने संसाधन यूज करने पड़ेंगे, तो आपकी निर्भरता बाकी देशों पर हो जाती है। हमें शिप से स्टील मिल रहा है, इसकी क्वालिटी भी अच्छी है, उसको अगर remelt किया जाए, उसको reuse किया जाए, तो वह अपने आप में बहुत cost-effective है और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों का अच्छा replacement है।

इस importance को समझकर तुर्की सरकार ने systematically वहां पर ship recycling के लिए बहुत investment किया है। वहां पर जितना private sector ने काम किया, उससे तीन-चार गुणा सरकार ने काम किया है। वहां पर काम करके एक proper, systematic, जैसा कि डा. अमी याज्ञिक ने कहा Basel Convention को शुरू से ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस तरह के मैजर्स लिए गए कि वह आज तुर्की की इंडस्ट्री one of the best industry हो गई।

ऐसा होने से आज मार्केट के लिए बहुत कम्पीटिशन बढ़ा है। यह कम्पीटिशन इसलिए बढ़ा है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 55 हजार के आसपास टोटल शिप्स हैं, global fleet में हैं, उसमें से एक हजार शिप्स हर वर्ष अपनी लाइफ खत्म करती हैं और recycling के लिए आती हैं। इन हजार शिप्स में से कम से कम 500-600 शिप्स की मार्केट को कौन उठाये, उसके लिए कम्पीटिशन चलता रहता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक framework लाकर इस इंडस्ट्री का इंडिया में कैसे डेवलपमेंट हो सके और कैसे इससे रोजगार पैदा हो सके, उसके लिए इन्होंने यह कदम लिया है।

सर, अलंग के शिप्स ब्रेकिंग सेंटर में, एरिया में करीब डेढ़ लाख के आसपास direct and indirect employment है।

[श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव]

उपसभापति जी, यह काफी बड़ी संख्या है। एक जिले में लगभग 14-15 लाख लोग होते हैं। इसका मतलब है कि इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या को इससे रोजगार मिल रहा है। आप जाकर देखिए, वहां कितनी सारी इसकी ancillary industries चल रही हैं। मैं वहां कई बार जाता हूं। वहां आपको एक के बाद एक, steel की recycling industries मिलेंगी, पाइप्स की इंडस्ट्रीज मिलेंगी, electronics items और फर्नीचर की इंडस्ट्रीज मिलेंगी। फर्नीचर बहुत अच्छा होता है। वहां पर आपको खूब सारे recycling के छोटे-छोटे units मिलेंगे। यह जो economy का trend है, global shipping industries का trend है, उसमें यह बिल बहुत important है। यह industry बहुत important है और मंत्री जी ने यह बहुत ही सामयिक पहल की है। अकेले हिन्दुस्तान में इस industry का size 5,000 करोड़ रुपए के आस-पास है।

महोदय, मैं एक और पॉइंट बताना चाहूंगा। एक ज़माना था, कोई भी बैंक किसी भी शिपिंग इंडस्ट्री को या फिर किसी हैवी इक्विपमेंट इंडस्ट्री को जब फंडिंग करता था या लोन देता था, तब वह यह नहीं पूछता था कि आप इसकी end of life कैसे करेंगे, लेकिन पिछले करीब 15 साल से ट्रेंड आया है कि फायनेंस करते वक्त ही शिप ओनर्स से कमिटमेंट लिया जाता है, लोन के एग्रीमेंट में साइन कराए जाते हैं कि आप इसे रिस्पॉसिबल तरीके से रीसाइकल करेंगे। जब इंडस्ट्री की डायरेक्शन ऐसी है, तो क्यों न हम उसी डायरेक्शन के साथ जुड़कर इस तरह से सिस्टम बनाएं और ऐसा प्रेमवर्क बनाएं जिससे कि हमें एडवांटेज मिले। इस बिल के जरिए से वही एक प्रयत्न किया गया है।

महोदय, ऑनरेबल डा. अमी याज्ञिक जी ने बोला कि हांगकांग कन्वेंशन weak है, माना कि हांगकांग कन्वेंशन वीक है, लेकिन मैं आपको एक बहुत अच्छी बात बताना चाहता हूं कि 131 या 135 के आसपास अलंग में जो प्लॉट्स हैं, उनमें से करीब 80 प्लॉट्स ने कानून बनने से पहले ही हांगकांग कन्वेंशन के सारे के सारे प्रोविजन्स को अपने आप लागू किया। यह बहुत ही बड़ी बात है। एक अच्छे विज़न की बात है और इसके लिए उस एरिया के पब्लिक रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स, इंडस्ट्रीज और गवर्नमेंट, इन सबको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए कि वे इस इंडस्ट्री को कानून से पहले और आगे लेकर गए। यह बहुत ही अच्छी पहल है। मेरे हिसाब से इस बिल की importance है, यह सामयिक है और पूरी इंडस्ट्री की ग्रोथ के लिए इसे जरूर पास करना चाहिए।

महोदय, presentation के second part में जो concerns raise किए जाते हैं, उस बारे में बताते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कई बार loosely हम यह word use करते हैं कि क्या हम हिन्दुस्तान को dumping yard बना रहे हैं? सर, ऐसा नहीं है। जो चार सबसे बड़े concerns हैं, उनमें सबसे बड़ा concern होता है कि क्या हम अपने देश को dumping yard बना रहे हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि नहीं। इसमें dumping yard बनाने

की कोई बात नहीं है। आज अगर आप बड़ी क्रेन लीजिए, चाहे शिप लीजिए, चाहे रेलवे का लोकोमोटिव लीजिए, सबकी recycling होती है, केवल हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया भर में होती है। हम जब सोच रहे हैं कि क्या हम अपने देश को डम्पिंग यार्ड बना रहे हैं, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज की तारीख में US और Canada, हमारे सबसे बड़े competitor बनने वाले हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि वे डिपार्टमेंट के माध्यम से इस बात की स्टडी कराएं।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अमेरिका ने अपने सात या आठ स्पॉट identify किए हैं, जहां पर वे जितनी भी sophisticated ships हैं, उन्हें ले जाकर recycling start करना चाहते हैं। यह dumping yard नहीं है, बल्कि बहुत बड़ा employment का एक source है। इसे tap करना चाहिए, इसे develop करना चाहिए और इसे grow कराना चाहिए।

महोदय, एक जमाना था जब manufacturing के लिए लोग बोलते थे कि manufacturing तो polluting है, ऐसा है, वैसा है। ऐसा करने के कारण अमेरिका जैसी इतनी बड़ी economy hollow हो गई। वहां से सारा का सारा manufacturing base दूसरी countries में shift हो गया। अतः हमें वैसी गलती नहीं करनी चाहिए। आज हमारे पास समय है। हम इस इंडस्ट्री को develop करें, तो हम कम से कम 5 लाख लोगों को direct employment दे सकते हैं, यानी लगभग 20 लाख लोग इस पर गुजारा कर सकते हैं।

महोदय, दूसरा point, hazardous waste के संबंध में कहा गया। करीब-करीब 15-20 सालों में एक अच्छी प्रथा develop हुई, जिसे green passport कहते हैं। इसमें बहुत सीधी सी बात है कि किसी भी शिप में क्या hazardous material construction के time में लग रहा है। उस material की inventory बना ली जाए, फिर उसकी life cycle पर monitoring की जाए। मैडम ने asbestos की बात कही, वह बहुत पुरानी बात है। अब asbestos करीब-करीब किसी जगह use नहीं होता, न लोकोमोटिव में, न शिपिंग में और न घरों में use होता है। वे जमाने गए। अब construction की technology बहुत change हो गई है। अतः उनकी inventory बनाकर green passport use करके, अगर hazardous material की proper accounting रखें और उसका proper disposal हो, तो यह बहुत बड़ा concern नहीं है।

महोदय, थर्ड और जो सबसे बड़ा कंसर्न है- safety of workers का, इसमें मेरी अपनी जो सोच है और जो अपना experience है, उसके हिसाब से जितनी importance training की है, उतनी और किसी चीज की नहीं है। अगर हम अपने workers को बताते हैं कि height पर किस तरह से रहना है, sling कैसे पहननी है और बिना हेलमेट के बाहर निकलना ही नहीं है। किस तरह से प्रोटेक्टिव जैकेट पहननी है, किस तरह से ग्लव्स

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पहनने हैं? अगर हम अपने लोगों को ये चीज़ें सिखा देंगे तो मुझे लगता है कि उससे 80-90 परसेंट प्रॉब्लम सौल्व हो जाएंगी। यह मेरा इंडस्ट्री का पर्सनल एक्सपीरिएंस है। यह एक मेज़र कंसर्न है, जिसको एड्रेस किया गया है और इसको अच्छी तरह से solve किया भी जा सकता है।

महोदय, चौथा कंसर्न environmental impact का आता है। सर, environmental impact के लिए मेरे हिसाब से अगर कोई भी चीज़ एक mitigated way में, एक प्लान्ड वे में की जाए, तो उसको मैनेज किया जा सकता है।

ऑनरेबल अमी जी ने तीन प्वाइंट्स और बोले हैं। उन्होंने एक बात तो फ्लैग की कही है कि किसी छोटे-से आइलैंड का फ्लैग लग जाता है। आपकी बात सही है कि किसी भी छोटे-से आइलैंड का फ्लैग लग जाता है, लेकिन शिप की कंपलीट लाइफसाइकल उसके इंश्योरेंस के डॉक्युमेंट्स में और उसकी ऑनरशिप के डॉक्युमेंट्स में हमेशा मौजूद रहते हैं, जिसकी वजह से वह शिप कहाँ बना, वह सारी बात सबको पता चल जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त उसके कंस्ट्रक्शन का डिज़ाइन, उसका मैप, उसका प्लान, ये सब भी कम्प्लीटली नजर में आ जाते हैं।

महोदय, पाँचवाँ प्वाइंट survey पर है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सर्वे में इस तरह की एजेंसीज इनवोल्व हैं, जैसे - IRS है, DNV है एवं IMO से ऑथराइज्ड बहुत सारी एजेंसीज हैं, जो कि बहुत डिटेल्ड सर्वे करके अच्छी रिपोर्ट देती हैं। इस तरह से इंडस्ट्री के विरोध में एनजीओज जो मेज़र कंसर्न्स लाते हैं या अन्य लोग लाते हैं, मेरे हिसाब से उनको एड्रेस करके आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है। सर, मुझे कहा गया है कि मैं थोड़ा ज्यादा समय लूं, इसलिए मैं आराम से अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका समय बीस मिनट का है। आपको पार्टी ने जो समय दिया है, वह बीस मिनट है।

**श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव:** धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं अपने presentation के तीसरे पार्ट पर आता हूँ। ओडिशा मेरी कर्मभूमि है। वहाँ का बहुत पुराना मेरिटाइम इतिहास है। ओडिशा से इंडोनेशिया, श्रीलंका, मलेशिया जैसी कितनी ही जगहों पर आज से हजार, डेढ़ हजार साल पहले, जब वहाँ पर कलिंगन एंपायर था, तब भी शिप्स जाते थे। मुझे बालेश्वर में काम करने का, सेवा करने का मौका मिला था। वहाँ पर पुराने ताड़पत्रों पर लिखा हुआ है। उनमें 1400 के आसपास के जमाने की डेट लिखी हुई है। उस जमाने की तारीख और भाषा translating to 1400 शिप में क्या-क्या मेटिरियल्स ले जा रहे हैं। उसमें स्पेशियली लोहे की चीज़ें जाती थीं, सॉल्ट जाता था, कई तरह के मसाले जाते थे, कई तरह के कपड़े जाते थे। इन सबका जिक्र उन

ताड़पत्रों पर मिलता है। माननीय मंत्री सारंगी जी यहाँ नहीं हैं, उनके एरिया में, उनका जो नीलगिरि एरिया है, उस एरिया में मैंने तहसील में वे ताड़पत्र देखे थे। ओडिशा का इस तरह का इतिहास रहा है।

जिस स्टेट के कल्चर में समुद्र में जाने का हमेशा से इतिहास रहा है, जहाँ की कोस्टलाइन 450 किलोमीटर लंबी है, वहाँ आज shipping industry practically nil है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि किस तरीके से शिप बिल्डिंग और ship recycling, इन दोनों पर ही एक बार अपने डिपार्टमेंट से पूरे ओडिशा की कोस्टलाइन का सर्वे करवाएं। इसके साथ ही इस पर भी थोड़ा-सा ध्यान दें कि इस opportunity को कहाँ पर यूज किया जा सकता है, एम्प्लॉयमेंट कैसे जनरेट की जा सकती है और कैसे इस इंडस्ट्री को ओडिशा में डेवलप किया जा सकता है।

सर, मेरा अगला प्वाइंट कटक को लेकर है। मुझे कटक में भी काम करने का मौका मिला है। किसी जमाने में कटक बहुत बड़ा मेरिटाइम बेस होता था। कटक में "बाली जात्रा" के नाम से हर साल कार्तिक मास की पूर्णिमा वाले दिन पारंपरिक कार्यक्रम मनाया जाता है। इस दिन सब लोग अपने-अपने घरों से शिप्स से निकलते थे। कोई सात महीने बाद लौटता था, कोई आठ महीने बाद लौटता था। आज इस परंपरा की याद में "बाली जात्रा" मनाते थे। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन होगा कि आप इस "बाली जात्रा" को national maritime heritage के रूप में रिकॉग्नाइज़ करें। भारत सरकार इस परंपरा को रिकॉग्नाइज़ करे। मेरा आपके जरिये माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन रहेगा कि एक बार इस परंपरा को रिकॉग्नाइज़ करके इसको और कैसे डेवलप करें, इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

मेरा अगला प्वाइंट ओडिशा में पोर्ट्स को डेवलप करने को लेकर है। वहाँ की इतनी लंबी कोस्टलाइन में मात्र तीन बड़े पोर्ट्स हैं, जबकि वहाँ बड़े आराम से कम से कम दस बड़े पोर्ट्स हो सकते हैं और वह एरिया पूरे साउथ-ईस्ट एशिया के लिए गेट वे बन सकता है। मेरा निवेदन है, पोर्ट्स को डेवलप करने के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से आपके डिपार्टमेंट से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि इनको कैसे डेवलप किया जा सकता है, इस पर विचार करें।

सर, मैं अपने प्रजेन्टेशन के चौथे फाइनल पार्ट पर आता हूँ कि इस इंडस्ट्री की डेवलपमेंट के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है। मेरे हिसाब से इसमें कम से कम पाँच लाख direct and indirect employment क्रिएट की जा सकती हैं। आज जो डेढ़ से दो लाख का आंकड़ा है, वह पाँच लाख तक पहुंचाया जा सकता है। माननीय मंत्री जी का भी वही विज़न है, प्रधान मंत्री जी का भी वही विज़न है। जब माननीय मोदी जी गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने अलंग के लिए, भावनगर के लिए बहुत काम किया था। उस एरिया के डेवलपमेंट में जिस तरह से एनजीओज़ एकदम पीछे पड़ गए थे कि कैसे इस इंडस्ट्री को खत्म करें, तब उन्होंने प्रो एक्टिव स्टेप्स लेकर इंडस्ट्री को साथ बुलाकर किस

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तरह से इसका विकास किया है, वह एक बहुत बड़ा उदाहरण है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से बिल के जरिये इस इंडस्ट्री के लिए निवेदन करूंगा कि जितना हो सके इसमें प्रोफेशनल्स को इम्पोर्ट्स दी जाए। Government officials की अपनी बहुत importance है, knowledge का बहुत level है, लेकिन यह इतना technical subject है कि इस technical subject में जो professional agencies हैं, जैसे IRS है, DNV है, Llyod's Register है, अगर ऐसी professional bodies को National Authority और competent authority में रखा जाएगा, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि वह industry के benefit के लिए होगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब माननीय मंत्री जी रूल बनाएँ, तो प्लीज वे इसको ध्यान में रखें।

दूसरी बात, ship की recycling से जो material निकलता है, यह उसकी marketing से related है। आज की तारीख में standardization नहीं है। जब आप वहाँ पर कुछ भी सामान लेने जाते हैं, तो बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है कि इसका source क्या है, इसका certification क्या है, इसकी value क्या है, इसकी quality कैसी है। अगर इसके standardization के लिए एक step लिया जाए। जैसे पाइप है, तो इतने इंच का डायामेटर है, इतनी length है, इतना material है, तो इसके ऊपर standardization agency की एक seal लगे। इससे जो खरीदने वाला आएगा, उसका confidence बहुत बढ़ेगा और value भी ज्यादा आएगी।

Marketing में ही e-market place आज की सच्चाई है, चाहे वह Amazon हो, Flipkart हो, चाहे कुछ भी हो। इस industry में Mjunction एक बहुत important electronic platform है। MSTC, जो भारत सरकार का उपक्रम है, उसका भी e-market place create करने में बहुत बड़ा role है। इनको इसमें कैसे rope in किया जाए, जिससे कि दूरदराज के एरिया के लोग भी यह material खरीद सकें, इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

तीसरी बात यह है कि वहाँ common facilities की बहुत जरूरत है। जब भी आप उस एरिया में जाते हैं, तो बड़ी crane के लिए आज भी लोगों को दिक्कत आती है। जो बड़े equipments हैं, उन equipments के लिए सरकार किस तरह से steps लेकर private sector को साथ जोड़ कर common facilities create करे, यह भी देखा जाए।

चौथा point, जो बहुत important है, वह है - creation of workers. Workers को बहुत अच्छी training दी जा रही है। मैंने personally Alang Institute देखा है, यह बहुत अच्छा institute है। उसको एक अलग नए लेवल पर लाया जा सकता है। उनके certification को आज diploma का certificate भी दिया जा सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, ये मेरे चार-पाँच points थे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, आपने मुझे खूब समय दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का फिर से धन्यवाद करता हूँ और इस बिल को support करता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद। पार्टी ने आपको जो समय दिया था, वह समय आपको मिला। श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. However, I associate myself with the concerns expressed by Dr. Amee Yajnik and Vaishnawji. We are talking about the Hong Kong International Convention for the Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009, and we are observing the tenth anniversary of that Convention. Many NGOs, including the internationally famous NGO, Greenpeace, criticised the objectives and recommendations of the Hong Kong Convention in view of the fact that it would impact our environment.

Coming to the Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is said that Ship Breaking Code, revised in 2013, which is existing in our country, does not provide penalties for contravention of the provisions of the Code, and, for that reason, some penalties have been prescribed in this Bill in Chapter IX, Clause 31, sub-clauses (1) to (5) and Clause 32. In several provisions, penalties from ₹5 lakhs to ₹10 lakhs have been provided for. But, I think, this amount is a very small amount. Nowadays, ₹5 lakhs or ₹10 lakhs for a shipping company is nothing. It should be, at least, ₹25 lakhs or ₹30 lakhs. This is my suggestion to the hon. Minister. Secondly, in Clause 3, this Bill proposes to establish a National Authority. What will be the composition of the National Authority? It will comprise an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary. So, only one officer will comprise a National Authority! Why isn't any qualified environmentalist included in the National Authority? I wonder. It will be a one-man show. So, my request to the Government, through you, is that this point should be taken care of and one reputed environmentalist should be included in the National Authority. The next point is that in proviso to Clause 8 (1), it provides that the owner of a ship, if he has not applied, is to make application to National Authority within five years from the commencement of the Act. Why such a long period has been given for application to the National Authority? Why not one year? I think one year period is more than reasonable time. So, the time period should be reduced. This is my suggestion that

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar]

it should not be five years, five years is a long period. It must be restricted to 'within one year'. My next point is that in Clause 13 (4), it is stated that Competent Authority may suspend or cancel any ship recycling facility without issuing any notice. This is highly arbitrary and arbitrariness on the part of the Government and authorities. It is antithesis to the rule of law. So, there should not be such provision. There should be a provision here for giving notice. But, here it says that anytime it can cancel, suspend, whatever, without giving any notice. Giving opportunity of being heard is the necessity, condition precedent to natural justice. So, I would request the Government to consider this. I would like to refer to a judgment. Some Members have mentioned about the Supreme Court judgment. Even the hon. Minister, who is otherwise a very competent Minister, has referred to the hon. Supreme Court judgment. I would like to refer to one judgment dated 11th September, 2007 of the Supreme Court, in the matter of Research Foundation of Science versus Union of India and Another, in *Writ* Petition No. 657 of 1995 wherein the Apex Court mentioned about Section 3.3.2 of the Expert Committee, I mean, Technical Expert on Ship Breaking Activities Committee dated 30th August, 2006, and issued directions for strict compliance. There are so many guidelines. That committee prescribed for performance under those guidelines and the Supreme Court ruled that those guidelines should be adhered to. But, there is no murmur about those guidelines in this Bill. So, I request the Government to incorporate those guidelines in the rules or in the regulations. Sir, I want to quote one, two, three lines of this judgment with your kind permission. The Supreme Court in para 11 stated, "when we apply the principle of sustainable development, we need to keep in mind the concept of development on one hand and the concepts like generation of revenue, employment and public interest on the other hand. This is where the principle of proportionality comes in." Dr. Amartya Sen has also given importance to this concept of balancing in his book 'Development as Freedom'. I have mentioned about Dr. Amartya Sen, nobody should object to that because nowadays this name is not very familiar, not very acceptable to many people. But, Dr. Amartya Sen has also said this. My final point is that this recycling of ships is not only hazardous for environment but is also hazardous particularly for those labourers who are working in this recycling process. Sufficient safeguards have to be taken for the interest of the labourers who are working in this recycling of ship process. Sir, unless the law, rules or



guidelines are strictly followed in this regard, it would create hell on earth. So, I expect, sincerely hope and believe, that the hon. Minister will accept the suggestions of the Members who are deliberating on this issue today. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I support the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019, which has been brought by one of the most competent Ministers, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya. This Bill completely adheres to the Hong Kong International Convention for Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009.

Regarding this, first, I wanted to mention that the world's total merchant fleet is about 15,732. Out of that, the number of merchant ships in India is 1,416. The total number of ships recycled in the world is 742, and India has recycled 240 ships. So, about 30 per cent of the ships are recycled in India.

There are three conditions for implementing the Hong Kong Convention, which has been ratified by 15 countries, that is, 24 months' time, representing 40 per cent of the world merchant shipping by gross tonnage, a combined maximum annual ship recycling volume during the preceding 10 years be not less than three per cent of their combined tonnage. For this, the hon. Minister has brought the Bill which provides a National Authority and competent authorities to be notified by the Central Government, which was also mentioned by him. So, the Bill also restricts and prohibits the use of hazardous materials. Dr. Amee Yajnik also mentioned this. For new ships, such restriction or prohibition will be immediate. That has to be done very immediately, that is, from the date this legislation comes into force. The existing ships shall have a period of five years of compliance. Within that period of five years, they have to completely comply with all these rules. The restriction or prohibition on use of hazardous material would not be applied to the warships and non-commercial ships operated by the Government, as warships are necessary and vessels may carry radioactive material on board. So, it has been exempted.

Ships shall be surveyed and certified by the inventory of the hazardous material. Under this Bill, ship recycling facilities are required to be authorised. So, a ship shall be recycled only in such authorised ship appreciate that. The ships to be recycled in India will have to obtain a 'ready for recycling certificate' in accordance with the Hong Kong Convention.

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyanath]

**3.00 P.M.**

The Bill imposes a statutory duty on ship recyclers to ensure safe and environmentally sound removal and management of hazardous waste from the ships. As I hear, there are the ceramic, garbage, glass, rusted iron scale, asbestos and asbestos-containing material, cooling powder, glass wool, booch, thermocol, puff, oil sludge, paint chips, rubber gasket, contaminated sand oil, rugs, PVC plastics, bilge water, contaminated water, contaminated rainwater. So, all this has to be removed while doing the recycling. So, this has to be done to ensure safe and environmentally sound management and removal of this hazardous waste from the ships. Strict and appropriate penal provisions, as mentioned by Sukhenduyji have been provided in the Bill to deter violation of statutory provisions, which are found in Clause 43.

Sir, under the Bill, ship-recycling facilities are required to be authorized and ships shall be recycled only in such authorized ship-breaking yards which I have mentioned. This industry provides direct employment to the tune of 50,000 workers and indirect employment to lakhs of workers, by way of re-rolling mills, scrap traders, oxygen gas plants, transporters, real estate market and money market. Sir, this is a wonderful industry. The industry produces four million tonnes of steel. We have to welcome it. Sir, Japan and Norway have requested India to accede to Hong Kong Convention immediately so that they can start sending their ships for recycling in India. It will promote our economy. This industry produces four million tonnes of steel without replenishing natural resources like iron ore, coal, etc., in comparison to steel produced by integrated steel plants. My time is very limited. So, I just mainly want to ask our hon. Minister to actually bring and make the Bhavnagar Alang to be one of the most important destinations. The entire industry is well regulated and monitored by different departments of State. Sir, I am speaking about the Alang, which is in Gujarat. In addition to this, the entrepreneurs are also consistently working for upgrading the working conditions to international standards. The younger generation is working hand-in-hand with all the oldies taking benefit of their guidance and experience which would help Alang to move farther to be a very safe recycling industry. Let us all come together, along with our Minister, along with our Government, to improve the Alang ship-recycling industry. We have to give more stress on its improvement, so that, it becomes the top-most industry in the world. With these words, I support this Bill.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, श्रीमन्। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन तो करता हूँ, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं कुछ बातों की तरफ माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। पहला, जो इस बिल का नाम है, उसके साथ आपने जो 'Recycling' जोड़ा है - आम तौर पर लोगों का perception यह होता है कि जैसे पॉलिथीन recycle होता है और यह सब होता है, मैंने सुबह जब नाम पढ़ा, तो सोचा कि शिप का, पोत का recycle कैसे हो सकता है? बेहतर यही होता कि इसे आप शिप ब्रेकिंग बिल के नाम से ही लाते। यह दिमाग में confusion पैदा करने वाला है। ऐसा लगता है कि जो शिप होगा, उसको आप recycle करके फिर से शिप बना देंगे। मैं जानता हूँ कि 5 स्टार होटल वाले भावनगर जाते हैं और वहां से बहुत बड़े-बड़े जेनरेटर्स ले आते हैं। उनका सामान बहुत ही सुंदर होता है और भी बहुत सारी चीजें होती हैं। एक बात तो इसके टाइटल से संबंधित है। दूसरा, यह सही है कि आपको इससे काफी स्टील मिलता है और इससे लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलेगा। लेकिन जिन लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है, उनको कितना वेतन मिलना चाहिए, इसके लिए इस बिल में क्या किसी वेज बोर्ड की व्यवस्था की गई है? मुझे नहीं लगता है कि यह इसमें कहीं है। अगर आप यह अलग से, रूल्स वगैरह में करेंगे, तो करेंगे, लेकिन यह इसमें होना चाहिए, वरना वह लेबर काम करेगी और उनका exploitation कोई रोक नहीं सकता है। उन्हें मिनिमम वेजेज़ कितने मिलने चाहिए और वे किस तरह का काम कर रहे हैं, इस हिसाब से क्या वेजेज़ होने चाहिए, इसमें यह प्रोविजन भी होना चाहिए। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले जब दिल्ली में पॉल्यूशन बढ़ा, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी उसका cognizance लिया। अखबारों ने तो यहाँ तक लिख दिया कि दिल्ली तो gas chamber बन गई है। हालांकि, पेपर्स वगैरह में यह नहीं लिखना चाहिए। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो हमारे ट्रिस्ट्स आते हैं, इसकी वजह से उनकी संख्या कम होगी। ऐसा कुछ नहीं है कि दिल्ली gas chamber बन गई, एक दिन हवा चल गई, बूँदें पड़ गई, तो पॉल्यूशन खत्म हो गया। लेकिन जो इस तरह का metallic pollution होता है, जो metal के साथ काम होते हैं, जैसे cutters होते हैं, welding होती है और बाकी काम होते हैं, अगर इनके लिए सही तरीके से safety measures न किए जाएं, तो ये बहुत ही घातक होते हैं। आप किसी को रोजगार दें और वहाँ हर तीसरा आदमी फेफड़े के कैंसर का मरीज हो जाए, तो इससे लाभ होने की बजाय नुकसान हो जाएगा, इसलिए सबसे ज्यादा सावधानी बरतने की बात यह है कि वहाँ काम करने वाले लोगों को जो environmental, hazardous effects हो सकते हैं, उनसे उन्हें कैसे बचाया जाए? इसका असर सिर्फ काम करने वाले लोगों पर ही नहीं होता है, ये आसपास भी असर करते हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो पराली जलती है, उससे केवल चार परसेंट पॉल्यूशन होता है और इसके लिए सारे किसानों के खिलाफ मुकदमे कायम कर दिए गए हैं। जो लोग 96 परसेंट पॉल्यूशन करते हैं, क्या उनके खिलाफ कुछ हुआ? किसी के खिलाफ कुछ नहीं हुआ। ऐसा नहीं है कि जो आदमी काम कर रहे

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

हैं, पॉल्युशन उन्हें प्रभावित करेगा, वह तो फैलता है और उसके छोटे-छोटे पार्टिकल्स हवा में घूमते हैं। अगर *metallic particles* सांस के जरिए बॉडी में जाएंगे या किसी और तरीके जाएंगे, तो उनसे स्वास्थ्य को जो नुकसान होता है, वह दूसरे किस्म के पॉल्युशन से ज्यादा खतरनाक होता है, इसलिए इसके लिए आपको विशेष इंतजाम करना होगा। अगर आप यह डबल करना चाहते हैं, जो अभी यहाँ दुनिया का 30 परसेंट काम हो रहा है, उसको अगले कुछ वर्षों में डबल करना चाहते हैं, तो ठीक है, आप यह कीजिए, इससे लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, यह अच्छी चीज है। जैसे भावनगर में यह होता है और भी कुछ जगहों पर होता है, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा गुजरात में ही होता है, तो आपको आसपास के इलाके के लोगों की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से काम करना पड़ेगा। जो वहाँ काम करने वाले हैं, उनके स्वास्थ्य को मॉनिटर करने के लिए एक *particular interval* पर, चाहे वह *quarterly* हो या *half quarterly* हो, उन सभी के लिए *health monitoring system* भी होना चाहिए। उन्हें चेक करते रहना चाहिए कि इसकी वजह से उनके फेफड़ों में या बॉडी में किसी तरह का कोई इंफेक्शन तो नहीं हो रहा है। जो अभी सुखेन्दु दा ने बताया कि आपने दो *authorities* बनाई हैं। एक *Competent Authority* है और एक *National Authority* है और उसमें एक-एक *Joint Secretary* है। जब इतने बड़े पैमाने पर काम होगा और देश में कई जगह होगा, एक जगह नहीं होगा, तो एक आदमी यह मॉनिटर नहीं कर सकता है। आपको पूरा *Board of Governors* बनाना पड़ेगा। उसका एक *Joint Secretary head* हो, ठीक है, लेकिन उसको असिस्ट करने के लिए *environment* से जुड़े लोग भी, हेल्थ से जुड़े हुए लोग भी होने चाहिए। उसमें लेबर क्लास का भी प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए ताकि उनको जो परेशानी होती है, वे उन्हें बोर्ड की मीटिंग्स में बता सकें और अपनी समस्याओं को रख सकें। अगर ये सब व्यवस्थाएं आप कर लेंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप एक नए और *energetic* मंत्री हैं... आपके रहते हुए यह संभव भी है। आपकी गवर्नमेंट स्थायी है, मज़बूत भी है, इसलिए अगर आप इस दिशा में उचित 9929 उठाएंगे, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, इससे लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और देश को भी लाभ होगा। आपके मुताबिक अभी जितने स्टील की हिन्दुस्तान में जरूरत है, उसका दस परसेंट स्टील इससे मिल जाता है। इस प्रकार इससे स्टील भी मिलेगा। महोदय, इन जहाजों में, पोत में जो स्टील होता है, वह बहुत बढ़िया किस्म का होता है। सामान्य तौर पर जो स्टील हमारे कारखानों में बनाया जाता है, वह उस *standard* का नहीं बन पाता है। इस प्रकार उसकी *quality* बहुत अच्छी होती है। मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप *environment* को बचाइए, लोगों की *health* को बचाइए और इसको बढ़ाइए, ताकि लोगों को रोजगार मिले, इतनी ही मेरी कामना है। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, this, in toto, is a good Bill. So I support this Bill. But as you know, the Hong Kong Convention was held in 2009 and this is 2019. Ten years have already lapsed. The recommendations of the Convention are yet to be implemented because the required number of countries, those who have to ratify the Convention's decision, have not done it yet. And I think, if I am correct, India is the 14th country to ratify its own law in consonance with the Resolution of the Hong Kong Convention. I do not understand why many of the countries are yet to ratify their laws as per the Convention Resolution. It is a good thing that India leads the ship recycling industry in the world. About 30 per cent of the total recycling that is done, is done in India and we are happy for that. But at the same time, we must also be concerned about the fact that according to the United Nations Report on Maritime Transport, which was published in 2018, a total of 6,323 tonnes of debris was found in 2017 alone while dismantling ships in India. It is also alarming. We are happy that we are leading in the world so far as the dismantling industry is concerned. But at the same time, we must be also concerned that so much of debris we are collecting in our own country. As regards the environment, security and safety of our workers engaged in the industry, this is also a question of concern for the entire country. We are a developing country. The developed countries don't want to keep this hazardous chemical within themselves. They don't want to keep it. They want to dump it in India and in countries like India. So this is also a very alarming situation. उनका इसे dumping ground बनाने का इरादा है। So you must be very, very careful about this. I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. You have made a provision that this new law will not be applicable to any warship. I understand. It will not be applicable to warships, for obvious reasons, and Naval auxiliary and other ships owned and operated by the Government. What do you mean by other ships? If this is applicable to other private ships, why will it not be applicable to Government's other ships? I understand why the naval ships or warships are not included. That is very crystal clear. We don't want to deliberate on that. But why will the other non-commercial ships of the Government not come under the purview of this law? The hon. Minister may kindly explain this. As far as employment is concerned, this industry provides plenty of opportunities for employment. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether by implementing this law, in consonance with the Hong Kong

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

Convention, we are going to squeeze the opportunity of labour employment or whether we are going to expand the opportunity of labour employment. The hon. Minister may enlighten us about this. I do agree with what the hon. Member, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, was telling about Odisha. As you know, Sir, we have a vast coast in Odisha, and Odisha has shown interest for having a unit to go in for recycling, particularly of inland vessels, and the Chief Minister of Odisha has sent a proposal to the Central Government. We have a vast coast, stretching over nearly 500 kms., and port and shipping-related activities are picking up in the State of Odisha. We have three major ports now running, and the State has notified around 12 ports, I mean, the entire coast. As I said, we have around 480 kms. of coast line, and the State is endowed with conducive, unique, natural, as well as strategic locations for port development. So, the State Government of Odisha has sent a proposal to the Central Government to have a ship-recycling unit in Odisha, and I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to consider this proposal. So, with this, Sir, I extend my support to this Bill.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। आज आवश्यकता है कि responsible और sustainable ship recycling की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। अपने यहां अभी शिप ब्रेकिंग जो कोड है, उसी के आधार पर recycling हो रही है। इस बिल के माध्यम से हम एक कदम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, जो Hong Kong Convention है, उसे हम ratify कर रहे हैं। हमारे जो भी national regulations थे, उनका हम लोग जो भी international convention है, उनके साथ ठीक से alignment कर रहे हैं। इससे फायदा यह होगा कि हमारी जो international convention है, Hong Kong वाली, उसमें जितने भी मानक हैं, safety के, health के और खासकर कि हमारे environment के, उन सबका पालन होगा। अगर उस नज़रिए से देखें, तो यह बिल environment friendly है। हमारे labour उसमें होते हैं, तो यह हमारा labour intensive उद्योग है, उसके हित में है और साथ-साथ पूरे का पूरा जो hazardous material रहता है, उसके डिस्पोज़ल की एक व्यवस्था के लिए है। इसके साथ ही साथ एक बहुत अच्छी बात यह है कि यह हिंदुस्तान में, चूंकि इस इंडस्ट्री में हमारा एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान है और हम इसको और आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए हमारे सामने एक जो समस्या आई है कि हम लोग तो Hong Kong Convention के साथ अपने आपको align कर रहे हैं, लेकिन European Union का भी अपना एक regulation है और दोनों में एक बहुत बड़ा फर्क क्या है? जैसे हमारे यहां मंत्री जी बता रहे थे कि हमारे यहां जो recycling होती है,

उसको हम लोग beaching, मतलब beach करके करते हैं। European Union उसको सेफ नहीं मानती है और वे लोग dry dock की ही बात करते हैं, तो चलिए, हम एक step आगे बढ़े हैं। लेकिन निश्चित रूप से जब हमें पूरी दुनिया के शिप्स रोजगार के मद्देनजर यहां लाने हैं, तो इसके लिए जरूरी होगा कि European Union का जो Convention है, उसमें भी जो-जो व्यवस्था हो सकती है, उसमें जो भी State of the art technology हो, जो environment-friendly हो, उनका ध्यान रखा जाए। खासकर कि जिसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि क्या-क्या रोजगार होगा? रोजगार तो पूरे हिंदुस्तान के लोगों को इसमें मिलेगा। सबसे जरूरी है कि आगे जब इसमें रूल्स बनाए जाएं, तो जो भी लेबर इसमें काम करता है, उसको कैसे सब चीजों की सुविधा हो और साथ ही साथ उनको किसी प्रकार का health hazard नहीं हो, इसकी व्यवस्था होनी बहुत जरूरी है। आज ही सवेरे हम लोगों ने देखा कि आज भी किस प्रकार हमारे जो मजदूर हैं, वे जहां काम करते हैं, वे वहां सुरक्षित नहीं रहते हैं। अब वह समय नहीं है कि जहां हम कहें कि किसी प्रकार हम इस उद्योग को चला लें, बल्कि हम लोगों के जो standards हैं, जो मानक हैं, उनको जब आप international level पर ला रहे हैं, तो लेबर को जो भी सुविधाएं मिले, मजदूरों को जो सुविधाएं मिलें, वे सुविधाएं भी international स्तर की होनी चाहिए। यह सुनिश्चित कराना चाहिए और जब हम यह करा लेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद हमारे यहां जो उद्योग हैं, वे बढ़ेंगे। बिज़नेस एक्टिविटी बढ़ेगी और खासकर हमारे जितने भी रोजगार के अवसर हैं, वे बढ़ेंगे। सर, एक बात और है, क्योंकि जो बहुत सारी विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, जो इस फील्ड में काम करती हैं, वे भी यहां पर इन्वेस्टमेंट करना चाहेंगी। जो फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट है, वह भी यहां पर आएगा। बिल में बताया गया है कि यह environment friendly होगा, तो निश्चित रूप से इसका सबको लाभ मिलेगा। हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं, लेकिन हम सरकार से यह जरूर अनुरोध करेंगे कि जब इसके संबंध में रूल्स बनाये जायें, तो इसमें आपको खासकर, इस बात पर जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो भी वहां पर लेबर काम करे, वह पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित हो, environment सुरक्षित हो, जिससे कि आगे चलकर किसी को यह कहने का मौका न मिले कि हिन्दुस्तान में कचरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। इस बिल के माध्यम से हिन्दुस्तान में लोगों को रोजगार का अवसर मिलेगा, इससे हमारे पास फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट भी आएगा और खासकर जो लोग इस इंडस्ट्री में लगे हुए हैं, उनको एक बेहतर अवसर मिलेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. We support the Bill. Earlier, our hon. Minister said that India handled about 500 million gross tonnage, which is

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

around 25 per cent share of the world ship recycling industry. The Government plans to nearly double this by 2024. International Maritime Organization adopted the Hong Kong International Convention on safety and environmentally-sound recycling of ships in 2009. It aimed at ships being recycled which don't pose any negative effects on environment and stakeholders and the public at large.

Sir, in India, Gujarat Yard is handling around 400 ships every year. Actually, the background of ships coming to the developing countries—particularly Bangladesh, Pakistan and India—are from developed countries like Japan, Korea and others. They are sending their ships to recycle in India. Most developed countries are sending their ships to the very developing countries. Why they are sending to India should be thought over. There may be the choice of dismantling location often influenced by the price of metal, a facility which is offered to the ship owners. Secondly, to make maximum profits, here, bare pay, health and safety standards are minimal. Based on this, generally, they will take decisions in this manner. Actually, even though we have adopted the Hong Kong Convention, according to the European Commission Report, the facilities in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh still have a long way to reach the international standards to fulfill the minimum criteria to be awarded an 'A' label. They have classified 'A', 'AA' and 'AAA'. Three levels are there. The most advanced, the European Union, is following 'AAA' standards whereas even to reach to the 'A' standard, ours is a very long way, according to that report. The overview of the industry in this country shows that the process of ship dismantling remains manual. There is a lack of management system to handle hazardous waste. Pollution prevention is not yet present and there is little or no consideration of safety and fair condition towards the workforce. Even Europe also is sending its ships into our country for recycling. In India, under the beaching method, the ships are grounded and broken into unprotected marine environment. This method is unsafe to workers. Almost all international organizations have made studies on this. Beaching method is mostly the unsafe methodology to go for ship breaking. Instead of that, they should be sent to dry docks. There is no such facility in India.

If we think of constructing dry docks in particular areas, that would facilitate for more safer environmental free atmosphere in the country. Since this is more of a



labour intensive area, I wish to bring to the kind notice of the House the hon. Minister's answer on 15.7.2019. One of the Members had asked, "Whether the workers in the ship breaking yards are reported to be facing health hazards due to negligence in waste disposal practices." The answer was, "No such report has been received." Our hon. Minister has given such an answer in the House. The ship-breaking code also provides for elaborate provisions for safety compliance such as space for safe passage, fire-fighting equipment, appointing qualified safety officers for supervision. All facilities have been given. So, many incidents have occurred in Gujarat port. Some 470 workers have died in accidents in Alang-Sosiya since it started demolition in 1983. The real number could be far higher because deaths are under-reported. Since 1983, over 400 fires have broken out and since 2001, 141 fatal accidents and 301 non-fatal ones have taken place. The Alang-Sisoya ship-breaking yards dismantled 6,604 vessels till 2014 and produced three million tonnes of scrap metal annually. I want to bring this to the kind notice of the hon. Minister because so many people are facing problems. International Federation of Human Rights (IFHR) says that there are many risks of getting handicapped on the spot because of the accidents like exposing due to ship tanks not freed from gas and accident due to lack of safety measures, others die slowly because of illness related to the toxic and material they are exposed to the whole day. Some cancer types and asbestos-related disease will only occur 15-20 years later. Sir, kindly take into consideration all these things. It might be having advantages like giving employment and making profits in this sector, but ship breaking is conducted haphazardly with very little scientific and technical knowledge and with inadequate environmental health, safety safeguards; the work-force could be exposed to a wide range of hazards and the activity of ship breaking would also leave proportionately large environmental footprint behind. Ship breaking practices in India are labour intensive, experience-based management and not technically organised. Apart from major unorganised labour, thousands of migrant workers from the poorest are part in such ship dismantling process. The impact of this industry on environment-related issues and workers' safety and occupational health conditions seem to be underestimated or conservative in the Bill. Studies revealed that in ship recycling, India will become dumping yard in case no specific provisions are made. Sir, in Indian context, the 'polluter-pays principle' is required to be properly addressed in the present proposed

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

Bill. The workers safety measures are not adequately addressed in the Bill. In case of flouting of the provisions of the proposed law, the penalties proposed are disproportionate to the benefits on recycling. Hence, penalty provisions may be rationally increased otherwise it will defeat the provisions of the Act, regulations guidelines, etc.

On constitution and composition of the National Authority and Competent Authority, the Bill requires incorporation of the stakeholders, particularly NGOs, research organizations, third party assesses and even workers representatives and other related persons for effective implementation of safety ship recycling and transparency.

Thank you.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. India is the leader in the global ship recycling with 30 per share. And, considering other aspects relating to ship recycling, it is high time to enact a good legislation.

Sir, India is the 14th country which joined the Hong Kong Convention for safe and environmentally sound recycling of ships. But, the standard set by the Hong Kong Convention is weak and ignore crucial issues, such as labour rights and downstream waste management. Due to environmental aspects and some other serious issues, today, disposal of old ships is not only the concern for ship owners but also is a concern for the Government. Environmental damage and safety of labourers are the crucial issues in ship breaking industry. As we know, the ship breaking industry in India is located mainly in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, *in the Chair*)

Many Governmental and non-Governmental agencies have been insisting on green recycling and safe dismantling of ships to avoid environmental hazards. Environmental damage and safety of labourers are the crucial issues in the ship breaking industry.

As we know, ship recycling facilities are located in coastal areas nearby ports. The coastal areas are ecologically productive and it contains rich biodiversity, which includes several species endemic to that region. The coastal environment is severely

contaminated by various processes relating to ship breaking. It is due to disposal of different toxic waste material in air, into sea waters, impacting forest, change in the normal use of land, etc. Dangerously higher rate of air pollution in the vicinity of ship breaking yard has already been identified and detected. Concentration of toxic chemicals in the air was found. The burning of waste results in the emission of persistent organic pollutants such as Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon, Polychlorinated Biphenyl and Hexa Chloro Benzene. Sir, asbestos is one of the most hazardous waste. It increases the risk of cancer among ship recycling workers. The process causes increase in numerous potentially harmful bacteria and reduces ecologically important organisms. Sir, certain studies conducted by NGOs revealed that, on an average, 81 gms of small plastic fragments found in one kilogram sediments produced as a result of ship breaking. Moreover, the biodiversity is under threat from high levels of metals like copper, cobalt Manganese, Chromium, Nickel and Zinc. So, handling of hazardous material should be taken care of very seriously. It should be considered at the time of framing of rules.

Sir, Clause 31 says that installation or use of prohibited hazardous material in a ship is punishable with an imprisonment of three months or fine of ₹ 5 lakhs or both. Three months is not sufficient and it has to be enhanced.

The Bill is silent about the ships anchored or washed ashore unexpectedly anywhere in the coastal region other than the recognized ship recycling yards. Sir, in 2016, such an incident was reported in Kerala. A ship owned by a Mumbai-based company washed ashore near Kollam port. All the efforts made to take back the ship to water were failed. After two years, it was forced to dismantle the ship on the spot itself. The loss and damage to the local people and the environment was unpredictable. Many houses of the fishermen community were fully damaged.

Sir, in this Bill, certain provisions should be incorporated to handle these types of unforeseen incidents.

Another point I would like to make here — however, it is not directly related to this Bill — is that the employees working in the yards are getting the lowest wages. The Government should look into this matter because they work in very hazardous conditions. I would request the Government to enhance their wages.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Vice-Chairman Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. First of all, I welcome the Bill because something is better than nothing.

Sir, the deconstruction of ships, after they have reached the end of their seafaring life, is an overlooked, but an essential part of the economy of the world, and also of India.

Between 2008 and 2017, about 12 million tonnes of ship volume was recycled in India, mostly in Alang, Gujarat. Deconstructing old or redundant ships enables steel and other parts of the ship to be recycled at a much lower cost than importing and processing iron ore. Less energy is needed to recycle materials in old ships than to extract new raw materials from the Earth. Since up to 95 per cent of materials are recycled, the industry forms an important part of the circular economy.

The Gujarat Maritime Board, the Ship Recycling Industries Association of India, and the Alang-Sosiya Ship Recycling General Workers' Union have introduced good practices to improve the occupational safety and health and well being of workers as well as the environmental footprint. Acknowledging these achievements, the industry is faced with challenges and opportunities related to both the hazardous nature of the work and its environment impact because by this recycling huge chemical wastes are being dumped.

There are about 25 to 35 thousand workers that are working directly and one lakh women and men workers are working indirectly in this industry.

Policies and action to improve occupational safety and health and to bring about a safe and sustainable recycling, the industry falls into the broad categories of: Upgrading the ship recycling value chain and creating an enabling environment; further improving occupational safety and health, working conditions and workers' well-being; strengthening labour inspection and labour law enforcement; and, enhancing social dialogue and coordination with key industry stakeholders.

Sir, the ILO had conducted a workshop and had given certain recommendations too. Though the recommendations are very bulky, but I would mention a few of them very briefly. The Government should ratify the ILO Convention, concerning occupational safety and health; freedom of association and collective bargaining, as

well as Hong Kong Convention. The Government should improve infrastructure and facilities for a safer and sustainable industry to grow; continue to strengthen occupational safety and health and upgrade health facilities; should engage ESIC and EPF for social securities; should maintain the rules of the Factories Act, 1948; should take care of the recycled wastes, like, electronic, electrical equipment, construction material, oil and gas waste. As regards the employers, they should make further investments in occupational safety and health management systems. There should also be continuous improvements at workplace. They should continue sharing good occupational safety and health and environmental sustainability practices among ship recycling yards. Dialogue with workers and their representatives need to be strengthened.

As regards the workers, they should continue to be provided with basic occupational safety and health training, tools and services, etc. There should be sharing of information about developments and issues affecting the industry with all workers. They should contribute in formulation and implementation of occupational safety and health measures and actions proposed by the Government and employers.

As regards the ILO, it should support the Government of India by conducting training sessions for and supporting the capacity building of labour inspectors, employers' associations and workers' organisations to improve occupational safety and health in the ship recycling industry, including on ILO guidelines relating to occupational safety and health management systems. They should facilitate a dialogue between ship owners, ship builders and the tripartite constituents of the ILO in India.

In the Bill, in Chapter-I, Clause 1(3)(a) says, "...the existing ship which is registered in India." Clause 1(3)(b) says, "the new ship which is required to be registered in India." The third one is very dangerous and by which India will become a dumping yard of chemical waste. Then, I come to Clause 17 which is about ship recycling plan. When a ship owner applies for permission for recycling and if permission is not given within 15 days, then, it should be deemed to have been permitted. This is about the competitive authority's decision regarding the grant of permission within 15 days from the receipt of application. The deeming provisions are there in two sections.

Then, Clause 39(1) says, "Where a ship is unduly detained or delayed as a

[Shri M. Shanmugam]

result of an inspection or investigation without any reasonable cause, then, such ship shall be entitled to compensation for any loss or damage suffered thereby." This seems to be somewhat contradictory. Therefore, I would end by saying that workers' safety and everything should be taken care of.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, nowadays, not only in India, but also all over the world, people are more and more concerned about the environment and their safety. The earth everyday is becoming the most unsuitable place for living. With so many hazardous wastes, toxic gases, etc., air, water, soil, everything is polluted around us. In this background, India is fighting the menace of pollution of environment very seriously. Our Prime Minister and our Minister of Forests, Environment, and Climate Change always talk about a healthy atmosphere and a safe environment. In this background, I feel that this Bill is a Bill to be probed with all seriousness. With all seriousness, if you probe into it, we can find that the claim of the Government for protection of environment and the purpose of this Bill are not going hand in hand; they are going in different directions. With all eagerness, we support the Prime Minister's slogan of a Clean India, Swachh Bharat, Clean India Mission. Look at this Bill. This Bill is against the basic concepts of a Clean India. The ASSOCHAM, which is not a workers' organisation, but it is an Association of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has a position against trade in hazardous wastes. The Supreme Court Committee, some of its members, also came against it. But the Government is saying that this is the need of the hour. The Government says that if we say 'okay' to this Bill, India will have a possibility to generate so much of employment opportunities. It is a good promise. But weigh the number of employment on one side and the possible hazards that this may cause in the field of health, in the field of environmental tragedy, on human life, workers' lives on the other side and then we will come to know that this will not weigh in favour of this Bill. This Bill is talking about the Hong Kong Convention. The full name of the Convention is 'The Hong Kong International Convention for Safe and Environmentally Sound Recycling of Ships, 2009.' That is the full name. 'Safe and Environmentally Sound Ship Recycling'. It is a motto which can never be realized. You are talking about surgery and saying that not even a single drop of blood would be shed. If the surgery is there, the blood would be

shed. If there is the recycling of ships, no doubt, it will have its own impact on environment and its safety. I request the hon. Minister to go to Bhopal, the next time. He can see how a great city has turned into a ghost place now. The Bhopal tragedy took place years back; it was in 1985. But its impact is still there. The people are still dying there. Thousands are still having diseases, incurable diseases. Families are now in a very bad situation. Many of them cannot bear the cost of treatment. This is Bhopal tragedy, happened in India. I can cite examples one after another. But lack of time prevents me. My friend from the TRS just now explained a whole series of incidents, and I only repeat that all of them say that the Government is not moving in a correct and good direction.

Sir, this is a Bill which is going to harm us. India is going to become a dumping yard. 'A dumping yard' is not a prestigious term for a country. Ours is a country about which, with all earnestness, we say that this is a country of great pride and integrity, our land, our India, and that country has a position in the galaxy of nations. That India is a Sovereign State, and that State has a right to be on its own legs. That country has no possibility or no space to become a dumping yard of the rich of the West. Why are they not dumping it there? Why is this land? This is the question. Nationalism is a very good slogan. My friend is smiling there. Mr. Suresh Gopi is a good friend of mine. He always talks about nationalism. But that 'nationalism', my dear friend, we are seeing it today here because nationalists are asking the rich of the West to come and dump their waste here. We, the Indians, are telling the Government that 'No, India cannot be a dumping yard of the rich nations' because many countries are very, very clear about that. I remember a talk with someone. My time is over!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Time is up. Kindly conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I obey you. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, no. It means, conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Okay. Many countries that were travelling in this direction are now doing a re-think. For example, China was doing it and their people, the Government and party officials, are saying that it was a mistake. While many of the countries in the world, having learnt lessons from the past, are trying to correct themselves, we are following that wrong path. That wrong path would affect India's

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

sovereignty, India's environment and the Indian workers' rights. All these are very serious matters.

Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to have a relook at this Bill and, if possible, try to withdraw it. As an environmentalist and as an Indian, I feel so. Thank you, Sir.

**महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया** (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने पोत पुनर्चक्रण विधेयक 2019, पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। मैं अपनी बात रखने से पहले एक शेर कहूँगा:-

**"किसी को भी अगर खुशी देने का मौका मिले, तो छोड़ना मत,**

**क्योंकि वो फरिश्ते ही हैं, जो किसी के चेहरे पर मुस्कुराहट दे पाते हैं"।**

सर, जो आज का विषय है, यह केवल पोत पुनर्चक्रण का विषय नहीं है। समाज में जो पिछले वर्ग में, पिछली पंक्ति के समुदाय से आने वाले, छोटे-छोटे काम करने वाले, मजदूरी करने वाले, जिनके घर में सुबह का खाना है, तो शाम के खाने का इंतजाम करना होता है, ऐसे लोगों की रोजगारी के लिए, उनकी भूख को शांत करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा लिया गया अगर कोई ठोस कदम है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि -- माननीय मंत्री जी, आदरणीय मनसुख मांडविया साहब, जो इस विधेयक को लेकर आए हैं, इसके लिए उनको लाख-लाख अभिनंदित करते हुए बधाई भी देता हूँ। इसका एक कारण और भी है कि सर, विश्व के बाजार में तीस प्रतिशत हिस्से वाली ये जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं - सर, मैं खुद गुजरात से आता हूँ Alang Ship Breaking Yard, Bhavnagar के बाजू में ही मेरा भी निवास स्थान है। सामाजिक जीवन पर, दूर-दराज के गाँवों में इसका जो असर है, उसका मैं एक दाखिला देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे भावनगर जिले के एक साहित्यकार हैं, जो हास्य कलाकार भी हैं और साहित्यकार भी हैं, उनका नाम माया भाई आहिर है। वे जब भी आते हैं, अपना कार्यक्रम करते हैं, तो कहते हैं -- सर, आप भावनगर के घोघा या Alang के आसपास किसी गरीब के घर जाओगे, तो देखोगे कि वहाँ देसी मकान रहते हैं, उनके ऊपर मिट्टी की नलियाँ डालते हैं, मगर उसको निकालकर फिर प्लास्टिक बिछा देते हैं, उसके ऊपर नलियाँ डालते हैं और फिर मिट्टी के घर में Alang से लाया हुआ एसी फिट करते हैं। एक बार ऐसा हुआ कि किसी आदमी ने उल्टा एसी घर में लगा दिया, तो जो ठंडी हवा थी, वह बाहर की ओर जाने लगी और फैन की हवा घर के अंदर आने लगी, तो उसके बुजुर्ग बाप ने कहा कि तू Alang से यह क्या लेकर आया है, क्या तू ठंड के सीजन में चलने वाला एसी लेकर आया है? जब उन्होंने किसी से पूछताछ की, तब जाकर मालूम पड़ा कि आपने एसी का फैन अंदर लगाया है और वास्तव में एसी बाहर है और बाहर गाँव



वाले सब बैठकर मजे ले रहे हैं। वास्तव में, हमें यह एक हास्यास्पद घटना लगती है, मगर यह सही है कि अगर हम Alang के ग्रामीण जीवन की बात करें, तो वहाँ हर घर को रोजगारी मुहैया कराने का विषय जब भी आता है, तो Alang का नाम सबसे पहले आता है। चाहे डायरेक्ट का विषय हो, चाहे इनडायरेक्ट का विषय हो, रोजगारी तो Alang ही देगा। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैंने अभिनन्दन किया कि जो हमारी 30% हिस्से वाली इतनी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री रोजगार देने वाली है, उसके लिए आज तक कोई विधान या कानून ही नहीं था। आज तक 2013 से सिर्फ Executive Order के सहारे पर Ship Breaking Code का नियमन चल रहा था। इसको कानून का स्वरूप देने के लिए विधेयक लाकर आज तक यह व्यवस्था हमने नहीं की थी। मैं सबसे पहली बार इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को दिल से बधाई देता हूँ। सर, पहले जो सब चलता था, कोई प्रावधान नहीं था, दंड की कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं थी, पर्यावरण की किसी भी प्रकार की चिंता नहीं थी, श्रमिकों के लिए, उनकी कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लिए, उनके स्वास्थ्य की चिंता करते हुए और बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए किसी प्रकार की चिंता नहीं थी। सिर्फ executive code पर चलने वाली इन बड़ी से बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को कानूनन स्वरूप देने के लिए आज मंत्री जी विधेयक को लेकर आए हैं, तो मैं फिर से उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

सर, पोत पुनर्चक्रण उद्योग को देखा जाए, तो यह बहुत ही बड़ा उद्योग है। कई तरह के आयाम से अगर हम देखें तो मुख्यतः हमें उसके दो पहलू नज़र आते हैं। पहला, यह है कि रोजगार का बड़ा अवसर मिलता है और दूसरा उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ पर्यावरण से संबंधित सब्जेक्ट भी कई सदस्यों ने उठाया है। वे कह रहे हैं कि यह पर्यावरण को हानि पहुंचाने वाला है, तो अगर हम इसे देखें, तो एक तरफ गरीबों के रोजगार का प्रश्न है, वहीं दूसरी ओर परिनियत पर्यावरण की भी समस्या का विषय है। सभी सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने विचार रखने का प्रयास किया है। सर, मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि जिसके पेट में भूख है, जिसके पेट में अग्नि लगी हुई है, वह कुछ नहीं देखता है, जो पेट से भूखा है, वे न तो मस्जिद को जानते हैं, न मंदिरों को, न शिवालयों को जानते हैं। जो पेट से भूखे हैं, वे सिर्फ निवालों को ही जानते हैं। उनको रोजगार कहां से मिलता है, सवाल यहां पर यह है। इसलिए दो तरह के विचार सभी जगह से आ रहे हैं, मगर इन दोनों संदर्भों में जो पर्यावरण की चिंता करने वाला विषय है और लोगों को रोजगार देने वाला विषय है, उन दोनों संदर्भों की चिंता करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं। अगर हम इसको Clause by Clause देखते हैं, तो हमें उसमें देखने पर मिलता है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके उद्देश्य एवं कारण के कथन में जितने भी प्रावधान किए हैं, जितनी भी बातें रखी हैं, वे हम सब देखें। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के संदर्भ में उल्लेख मिलता है, जो सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी पोत हैं, उनका नियमन करने का विषय भी हमारे संज्ञान में आता है, उसका भी उल्लेख किया गया है। अगर किसी जहाज में परिसंकट

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

**4.00 P.M.**

में सामग्री अथवा उसके संदर्भ में किसी तरह का प्रमाणित करने का विषय है, तो उसका भी प्रावधान इसमें रखा है। सर, पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा की चिंता करते हुए हर तरह का प्रावधान इसमें देखने को मिलता है। अगर कहीं न कहीं यह सब उल्लंघन होता है, तो आज तक किसी प्रकार की कोई दंडनीय व्यवस्था नहीं थी। इस विधेयक और इस बिल से ऐसी एजेंसी हो या फिर ऐसा कोई व्यक्ति-विशेष हो तो उसको दंड देने का प्रावधान भी इस बिल में उल्लिखित है। सर, माननीय मंत्री जी सबसे पहली बार यह जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, यह ऐसा विषय है कि पहली बार भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार 2014 से देश में काम कर रही है।

तो हमने हर जगह पर देखा है। समाज की पिछली पंक्ति में बैठने वाला व्यक्ति, जो आज तक सुविधाओं से वंचित था, वह वंचित वर्ग आम समाज के साथ कदमताल मिलाकर चल सके, अपना सीना चौड़ा करके आर्थिक स्तर पर स्वनिर्भर हो सके, इस दिशा में विचार करते हुए माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार ने कई तरह के निर्णय लिए हैं - पिछले सालों में हमने देखे हैं। लाभार्थी को direct लाभ देने या "जनधन योजना" से लेकर आज तक जितने subjects हैं, उन सब पर काम करते हुए गरीब लोगों, पिछड़ी पंक्ति के लोगों, रोज़गार से वंचित लोगों, सदियों से पीड़ित लोगों के लिए कदम उठाने वाली इस सरकार ने फिर से एक बार बंदरगाह के क्षेत्र में पहल की है, जहां पर अंतिम पंक्ति के व्यक्ति को न्याय मिलेगा, अंतिम पंक्ति के व्यक्ति को रोज़गार मिलेगा।

महोदय, मैं गुजरात से आता हूं। मेरा गांव, जहां से मैं आता हूं, वह Alang Ship Breaking Yard, Bhavnagar से सौ किलोमीटर की दूरी पर ही है। यह जो Alang Ship Breaking Yard, Bhavnagar है, वह दस किलोमीटर के दायरे में है। अगर हम विश्व के बाज़ार में देखें तो इस yard business का कोई मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता, इतनी बड़ी संभावनाएं वहां पर हैं। महोदय, क्योंकि मैं उसी जिले से आता हूं और माननीय मंत्री जी भी मेरे भावनगर जिले से हैं तो मैं पूरे जिले की तरफ से, जिले के नागरिकों की तरफ से आदरणीय मंत्री जी का वंदन करते हुए उन्हें अभिनंदन देता हूं कि इतने सालों से पहली बार किसी ने अगर "जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी" की चिंता करते हुए जिले में इतने बड़े रोज़गार के उज्ज्वल अवसर प्रदान करने की पहल की है तो हमारे आदरणीय मंत्री श्री मससुख भाई मांडविया साहब ने की है। सर, यहां लोगों को जो रोज़गार मिलते हैं - सवा से डेढ़ लाख लोगों को रोज़गार देने वाला यह Alang Ship Breaking Yard है। यानी साढ़े सात से आठ लाख लोगों को वहां रोज़गार मिलता है, यह इतने अधिक रोज़गार देने वाली इंडस्ट्री का विषय है। इस बिल में उल्लेखित जो मुम्बई पोर्ट है, कोलकाता पोर्ट है, केरल का Azhikkal Port है, इन सबको अगर जोड़ लें तो पूरे देश में लाखों की

तादाद में ऐसे लोग हो जाएंगे, जिन्हें नए तरीके से रोज़गार के अवसर मिलेंगे, लोगों को काम करने का अवसर मिलेगा।

सर, अगर मैं इस बिल की बात करूँ तो मैं बड़ी ही विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मज़दूर लोग हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे कामगार हैं, जो वहाँ पर काम करने वाले लोग हैं, हमने सुना है, देखा है, वहाँ पर हम गए भी हैं कि जब दुर्घटनाएं घटित होती हैं तो वहाँ पर काम करने वाले मज़दूरों की मृत्यु हो जाती है। तब उनके परिवार पर जो वज़ाघात होता है, उसे सहन करने की क्षमता उस परिवार में नहीं रहती, क्योंकि उनके परिवार में एक ही आदमी कमाने वाला होता है और अगर उसका निधन हो जाता है, किसी दुर्घटना में उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है तो फिर पूरा परिवार टूट जाता है। ऐसे समय में जो ship breaking yards हैं, इनकी recycling का जो काम है, उसमें ऐसे लोगों के कल्याण के लिए, ऐसे लोगों की सहायता के लिए के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं, वह देखना जरूरी है। मैं बड़ी ही विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं खुद भावनगर जिले से हूँ।

सर, अंत में मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी, सरकार और सदन के ध्यान में एक और subject भी लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार से इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में एक और गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ पर भी यह ship recycling का काम होता है, जिस-जिस जगह पर होता है, जहाँ पर भी हम breaking yards develop करेंगे, वे HKC की तर्ज पर बनेंगे, उसी design पर बनेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में इसमें जो clause जोड़े गए हैं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर ये breaking yards खोले जाएँ, वहाँ पर जो plots हैं, उनमें आरक्षण होना चाहिए, ...(समय की घंटी)... वह आरक्षण चाहे Scheduled Castes का हो, चाहे Scheduled Tribes का हो। मैं सदन के माध्यम से आदरणीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से बड़ी ही विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कहीं Central Government यह निर्णय लेती है, तो जो plots की बिक्री होती है, जो आदान-प्रदान होता है, उनमें कहीं न कहीं अनुसूचित जाति के समुदाय के लोगों का reservation भी तय किया जाए। साथ ही अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोगों के लिए भी उसमें कितना per cent हिस्सा हो, यह तय करना चाहिए। बड़े-बड़े लोग बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियाँ खोल कर काम तो करने लगेंगे, काम होता जाएगा, वे आगे बढ़ते जाएँगे, लेकिन गरीब स्तर का जो व्यक्ति है, वह निचले स्तर पर ही रह जाएगा। अगर हम समानता और समरसता की बात करते हैं, तो विनम्रतापूर्वक मेरी विनती है कि इसमें SC और ST समुदाय के लोगों को आरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं एक अन्तिम बात कह कर अपनी बात को पूर्ण करूँगा। मैं गुजरात से आता हूँ। इसका 99 per cent business गुजरात में है। चूँकि आपने घंटी बजा दी है, तो मैं बड़े ही short में कहूँगा। इसके लिए National Authority का जो ऑफिस है, उसे गुजरात में खोलने के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ। जब वहाँ गुजरात में इसका

[महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया]

business इतने बड़े पैमाने पर होता है, तो अगर इसका headquarter वहीं पर बनेगा, तो लोगों को बड़ी ही सुविधा होगी। गुजरात एक ऐसा स्टेट है, जहाँ 1,600 किलोमीटर का बहुत लंबा समुद्री किनारा है। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी हमें यह अवसर प्रदान करें, इतनी ही बात को रखते हुए मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ। वंदे मातरम्।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 defines ship recycling as the dismantling of a ship at a facility to recover the components and materials for reuse, and taking care of hazardous materials so produced. It includes associated operations, such as storage and treatment of materials and components on site.

Now, under Clause 3, the Bill says, " The Central Government shall, by notification, designate an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India as the National Authority, which shall administer, supervise and monitor all activities relating to ship recycling under the Act."

Now, I want to know how this single officer will carry out all these activities when the whole activities are involved with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, in case of radio-active materials. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister that the National Authority should comprise of five members, with representatives of BARC, Environment and Forests, and Shipping industry. So, I request the hon. Minister to respond to my suggestion while giving reply as to what his view is on this.

Now, I come to Clause 4. You have made a provision for competent authority for performance of such duties within the geographical areas or areas of experts. So, Competent Authority also should be constituted like a committee with the representatives of all stakeholders so that with best of professionalism and expertise, they will take a decision. This is a welcome measure. I support Clause 4.

Then, I would like to say one more thing. The owner of every new ship must make an application to the National Authority to obtain a certificate on inventory of hazardous materials. This is a very good suggestion. I fully support this suggestion. Existing ship owners must apply for a certificate within five years of the commencement of the Act; the certificate must be renewed every five years; it

must be maintained and updated through the life of the ship to reflect any changes in the ship's structure and equipment. The certificate may be suspended for various reasons, such as the ship not complying with the particulars of certificate, or not maintaining inventory of hazardous materials properly. These requirements will not apply to warship, or other ship owned and operated by an administration and used on government non-commercial service, which I also appreciate. On recycling facilities, the ships will be recycled only in authorised recycling facilities. It is a very good idea. An application to authorise such a facility must be submitted to the Competent Authority, which will be notified by the Central Government along with a ship recycling facility management plan and prescribed fee. The existing facilities must apply for authorisation within 60 days of the commencement of the Act. A facility will be authorised when the Competent Authority is satisfied that it follows the specified standards. I would also say that the certificate of authorisation will be valid for a period as specified but not exceeding five years. Contravening these provisions will be punishable with imprisonment of up to one year, or a fine of up to ₹ 10 lakh, or both. So, I would like to know in this connection what is the mechanism by which the Authority will monitor that the companies are strictly following specified standards. On this, I want a response from the hon. Minister.

Each ship recycler must maintain adequate measures for emergency preparedness and response, safety, health, training, and welfare of workers as per the Factories Act, 1948. It must also provide insurance coverage for the regular and temporary workers.

Sir, on the recycling process, I would say that a ship owner must apply to the National Authority for recycling certificate before recycling his ship. The ship recycler must prepare a ship recycling plan which should be approved by the Competent Authority. Each ship will be recycled after obtaining written permission from the Competent Authority. So, I would like to know how actually this system is being monitored and to what extent you will be able to control.

Every ship recycled must ensure safe and environmentally sound removal and management of hazardous materials from a ship, and comply with the specified environmental regulations. They must also ensure that no environmental damage is caused due to such recycling. On contravening these provisions, the ship recycler

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

will be liable to pay environmental damages and clean up operation compensation, as prescribed. In case of an oil spill, a ship recycler will be punishable with a fine of up to five lakh rupees in case of no response within twelve hours of issue of the first notice, a fine of up to ten lakh rupees in case of no response within twenty four hours of issue of the second notice, and imprisonment up to three months and a fine of ten lakh rupees in case of no response within twenty four hours of issue of the third notice. Here, I suggest that imprisonment may not be required. It may be borne in mind.

Dismantling end of life ships in an environmentally sound and safe manner is a great concern as well as being a major challenge nowadays. When dismantling the vessel, on-board hazardous materials such as asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, glass fibre, solid foam and waste oil can incur severe negative implications on the environment and human health. This is very dangerous. This point may be borne by the Minister in seeing how it can be tackled.

In essence, more attention should be paid to the disposal of hazardous materials as integral to safe and environmentally sound practices when breaking up the ships. The Recycling Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of State for Shipping, Shri Mansukh Mandaviya on November 5th, 2019 and passed on 8th December, 2019. I support the Bill. There is nothing much to oppose. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Shri Vijayasai Reddy is not present. Shri Vir Singh, please.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, यह विधेयक कतिपय मानक स्थापित करके पोत पुनर्चक्रण के विनियमन और उसके प्रवर्तन के लिए कानूनी क्रियाविधि और उससे संबंधित विषयों पर उपबंध करने हेतु लाया गया है। आज दुनिया में लगभग 53 हजार वाणिज्यिक पोत हैं, जिनसे दुनिया भर में कार्गो का व्यापार होता है।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, एक जहाज की औसत आयु 20 से 40 वर्ष होती है, उसके बाद पोत का पुनर्चक्रण किया जाता है। वैश्विक पोत पुनर्चक्रण उद्योग में भारत की हिस्सेदारी 30 प्रतिशत है, जो कि श्रम-गहन क्षेत्र के साथ पर्यावरण सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताओं से जूझ रहा है। देश में लगभग 300 पोत हर वर्ष पुनर्चक्रण के लिए आते हैं, विशेषकर भावनगर, गुजरात में तथा कोलकाता, मुंबई और केरल में। कानून बनने के बाद हमारा देश जहाज तोड़ने के कार्य में अग्रणी हो जाएगा और इससे राजस्व की प्राप्ति होगी।

महोदय, भारत में पोत विघटन संहिता (पुनरीक्षित), 203 पोत पुनर्चक्रण कियाकलापों को शासित करती है और पर्यावरण संरक्षण तथा कर्मगारों की सुरक्षा के लिए मानक निर्धारित करती है तथापि यह संहिता उल्लंघन के लिए दंड का उपबंध नहीं करती है या पोत पर परिसंकटमय सामग्री को निर्बाधित और प्रतिबद्ध करती है, परंतु प्रस्तावित विधेयक कतिपय मानक स्थापित करते हुए प्रवर्तन के लिए कानूनी विधान करता है और हॉगकाँग अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समझौते को अंगीकार करता है। इससे निश्चित रूप से इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले श्रमिकों और निजी पोत कंपनियों की सुरक्षा होगी और पर्यावरण भी सुरक्षित हो सकेगा।

महोदय, पोत परिवहन समुद्री यात्रा और व्यापार के लिए आवश्यक है। अभी देश में 12 बड़े और 200 छोटे बंदरगाह हैं, जिनसे भारत का लगभग 95 प्रतिशत अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार होता है और यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान भी करता है, परंतु जहाज तोड़ने का कार्य पर्यावरण और स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डालता है। अभी विश्व में 13 देश इस कानून को बना चुके हैं, ऐसा मानना है कि कानून बनने के बाद हमारे यहाँ जापान और कोरिया से पुराने पोत भी पुनर्चक्रण के लिए आएंगे, क्योंकि यहाँ लागत कम आती है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि इन मानकों के लागू होने से देश को इससे रोजगार के साथ-साथ अधिक राजस्व की प्राप्ति होगी, परंतु पुनर्चक्रण में जो कचरा इकट्ठा होगा, उसका समाधान किस प्रकार से होगा? चूँकि यह कचरा पर्यावरण के लिए घातक होता है, इसलिए इससे आसपास के क्षेत्र और वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों, जीव-जंतुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है। आप इसकी रोकथाम किस प्रकार से करेंगे ताकि इससे श्रमिकों के स्वास्थ्य और पर्यावरण को सुरक्षित किया जा सके?

महोदय, आपने इसमें सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है, लेकिन मेरा यह मानना है कि एक प्राधिकारी से काम नहीं चलने वाला है, बल्कि इसमें पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञ भी रखने चाहिए, स्वास्थ्य संबंधी विशेषज्ञ भी रखने चाहिए, लेबर कमिशन का भी प्रतिनिधित्व होना चाहिए। इस तरह से सभी क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ रहेंगे, तो इससे फायदा होगा।

महोदय, पोत पुनर्चक्रण में जो कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं, उनका वेतन फिक्स नहीं किया गया है। मेरी यह माँग है कि जब रूल बनाया जाए, तो उसमें इनका वेतन फिक्स किया जाए। जब कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, तो काम के दौरान कभी-कभी उनकी मृत्यु हो जाती है, क्या मृत्यु उपरांत उनके वारिस को इसमें नौकरी देने का प्रावधान होगा? यह इसमें होना चाहिए। इसमें उनकी स्वास्थ्य की भी चिंता होनी चाहिए और उनका वेतन भी फिक्स होना चाहिए। इसमें जो तमाम काम होते हैं, उनमें ठेकेदारी प्रथा भी होती है और उसमें ज्यादातर कर्मचारी गरीब वर्ग के होते हैं। जैसे हमारे एक सम्माननीय साथी ने कहा कि उसमें आरक्षण की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे कि उन वर्गों को भी फायदा पहुँचे। इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 is a long-pending Bill. It is considering the Hong Kong International Convention. One important issue is environmental impact since it is a labour-intensive industry. We are saying that there are about 30 per cent of ship-breaking activities happening in India, but most of the share of India has gone. We are all aware that the ship-breaking industry is a massive one. In shipping industry, there are three parts; one is, ship-building industry, another is ship-repairing industry and the third is ship-breaking industry. Now, ship breaking industry is called recycling of ships. The ship breaking is very important as far as India is concerned. The developed countries, after using ships, are sending them to our country for recycling. But, there is no monitoring system to supervise the entire process. The International Maritime Organisation has already set standards as per the Hong Kong Convention. But, we have to ratify the Hong Kong Convention. I don't know whether it is already ratified. But, Sir, the ship breaking industry should be certified by the Hong Kong Convention. Most of the ships that are coming to our shores for recycling are creating environmental problems and, despite this, there are some benefits. The first one is, it creates employment opportunities. The second one is, we get foreign investment. The third one is recycling of ships. And, the fourth one is, health and other concerns which have to be taken care of by all the stakeholders.

Sir, the Bill did not speak about labour force and its management. It is silent. It has to be explained in detail and relevant provisions have to be included in this. Likewise, environmental safety is as important as labour. Sir, the Bill proposes to constitute an authority under Clause 3. The proposed authority is not less than the rank of Joint Secretary. It is better, in view of all aspects mentioned by me, to have an independent authority to supervise all these things. In spite of all these, I support the Bill. I request for setting up of an independent authority to be constituted separately instead of having an authority with Joint Secretary, etc. And, all issues have to be mentioned within the Bill itself. Sir, the only problem comes during implementation of the Act. The Bill has taken care of everything, but the Government has to take steps with regard to labour, its safety, environmental aspects and the other thing is implementation of the legislation.



With these words, I support the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill before the House at last. Thank you.

**श्री आर.के. सिन्हा** (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का समय देने के लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं हमारे पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री, श्री मनसुख भाई मांडविया का अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने इतनी देर से लंबित इस बिल को पेश किया। इस बिल के सभी अलग-अलग पहलुओं पर विचार हुआ है, लेकिन मैं तो सिर्फ इसके श्रमिक पहलू पर विचार करना चाहता हूँ। उपसभापति महोदय, ship breaking industry, Alang में हो, कोलकाता में हो, केरल में हो, ओडिशा में हो, आंध्र प्रदेश में हो, महाराष्ट्र में हो, लेकिन वहाँ जो गरीब काम करता है, वह बिहार, झारखंड, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, ओडिशा का ही होता है, इसलिए यह काम इन्होंने गरीबों के हित के लिए किया है। मनसुख भाई मांडविया जी ध्यान दीजिए, मैं आपके लिए एक शेर अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। गोपाल दास नीरज का एक शेर याद आ रहा है-

**"अगर तूने कभी किसी के आँसू पोछे होंगे,  
यकीनन उस वक्त तू खुदा के करीब होगा"।**

आपने तो भगवान का काम किया है। आपने गरीबों के लिए यह एक हितकारी काम किया है। आज भी इसमें दो-तीन लाख लोग प्रतिदिन काम करते हैं। मैं बिहार के भोजपुर जिले से आता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ के बहुत-से श्रमिक वहाँ जाते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, आपके बलिया जिले से भी बहुत लोग वहाँ जाते हैं। हमारे पूरे उत्तर बिहार से लोग वहाँ जाते हैं। यहाँ पर मिथिला के लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जो यह बात जानते हैं और हमारे राम नाथ ठाकुर जी भी सहमति में सिर हिला रहे हैं। अगर कहीं पर भी इस तरह का कोई hard work होता है, तो उस काम को करने में हम ही लोग सक्षम हैं। हम ही लोग उसमें मेहनत से काम करते हैं और चीजों का निर्माण करते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो ship breaking का काम है, यह सामान्य श्रमिक का काम नहीं है। अगर हम श्रमिक डायरेक्टरी में देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि यह एक hot work है। Hot work का मतलब यह है कि श्रमिकों को इसमें गैस से डील करना पड़ता है, मेटल से डील करना पड़ता है, लोहे को काटना पड़ता है, उसको तराशना पड़ता है। यह काम ही ऐसा है, जो कि खतरनाक है और हम भोजपुर प्रदेश के लोग खासकर खतरे से खेलना तो जानते ही हैं, इसलिए उसमें हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती। चाहे अलंग हो या केरल, ऐसे काम करने के लिए हम कहीं भी चले जाते हैं। श्रमिक कानून के रूप में मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। इससे श्रमिकों का बहुत भला होगा और इससे लाखों श्रमिकों को रोजगार प्राप्त होगा।

[श्री आर.के. सिन्हा]

जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका विरोध किया, चाहे उन्होंने किसी मजबूरी से ऐसा किया हो, वे रोजगार की बात करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि रोजगार नहीं है, रोजगार कम है और जब रोजगार देने की बात आती है, तो वे विरोध भी करते हैं। यह एक बड़ी विडम्बना है, लेकिन खैर, मैं उस पर ज्यादा नहीं बोलूँगा।

महोदय, जहाँ तक इस बिल का सवाल है, यह कहा गया कि हम अभी भी विश्व का 30 प्रतिशत ship breaking कर रहे हैं और इससे लगभग 70 लाख टन उत्पादन होता है। इसकी breaking से हम न केवल लोहा निकालते हैं, बल्कि इससे लकड़ी भी निकलती है, इससे फर्नीचर भी निकलता है, इससे इंजन भी निकलता है और इससे मोटर भी निकलती है। इससे निकली हुई ऐसी बहुत तरह की चीज़ें हैं, जिनको हम बहुत अच्छे दामों पर खपाते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, इसके लिए भारत एक उपयुक्त स्थान इसलिए है, क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ लोग उपलब्ध हैं, जो इतना मजबूत और इतनी मेहनत का काम कर सकते हैं। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह काम यूरोपियन यूनियन में क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ यह इसलिए नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि वहाँ आदमी ही नहीं है। वहाँ युवा पीढ़ी घटती जा रही है, बूढ़े लोगों की तादाद बढ़ती जा रही है और वहाँ इस तरह का hard work करने वाले लोग नहीं हैं। इसलिए, भारत एक तो इस कारण इसके लिए उपयुक्त स्थान है और दूसरा, इस उद्योग का यहाँ इसलिए उपयोग है, क्योंकि इससे जो कुछ भी प्राप्त होगा, उसे हम भारत में खपा सकते हैं। उसका उपयोग हम अपने देश में कर सकते हैं और उसको अच्छे दाम पर बेच सकते हैं।

सर, मैं आपको एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। डेहरी ऑन सोन में रेलवे का एक पुराना रेल ब्रिज था, जिसको अभी लोगों ने ऑक्शन किया, क्योंकि वहाँ पर अब एक नया रेलवे पुल बन गया है। आप देखेंगे कि उस पुराने लोहे के ब्रिज के ऑक्शन के बाद पूरे भोजपुर, बक्सर, कैमूर, रोहतास और औरंगाबाद में स्थापित ऐसी बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ अपने यहाँ के काम में डेहरी के उस पुल का लोहा इस्तेमाल कर रही हैं, क्योंकि वह उनको सस्ता प्राप्त हो रहा है। वे लोग उसका खटाखट इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं। इसलिए उसकी खपत में भी कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। यह दोनों तरह से उपयुक्त है। बिहार के लिए बहुत उपयुक्त है, क्योंकि बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग जाते हैं, इसलिए मैं मनसुख मांडविया भाई से आग्रह करूँगा कि हमारे बिहार में एक ब्रेकिंग यार्ड कर दीजिए, क्योंकि आपके हल्दिया पोर्ट, हावड़ा पोर्ट आदि से जहाज़ यहां आ जाएंगे और आपके पास जगह की भी कमी नहीं है। हमारे राम चन्द्र बाबू बैठे हुए हैं, उनके सहयोग से आपको बहुत जगह मिल जाएगी। जहां एक लाख लोगों के रोजगार की बात होगी तो आपको जगह क्यों नहीं मिलेगी? गंगा के किनारे ऐसे-ऐसे दीयर हैं कि एक-एक दीयर में 15-20 किलोमीटर जगह मिल जाएगी, आप उसको करें। इससे न सिर्फ foreign investment बढ़ेगा,

रोज़गार बढ़ेगा, आय बढ़ेगी और जीएसटी वगैरह बढ़ेगा, बल्कि इसके साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पर्यावरण को कोई खतरा उत्पन्न नहीं होगा, क्योंकि हमारी सरकार पर्यावरण के लिए बहुत सचेत है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज कुछ लोग पर्यावरण की बात कर रहे हैं। Alang वर्ष 1981 में सेटअप हुआ। वर्ष 1981 से वर्ष 1991 हो गया, वर्ष 2001 हो गया और वर्ष 2011 हो गया, आप देखिए कि 40 वर्षों में पर्यावरण के लिए क्या किया गया, किसकी सरकार थी? आज हम पर्यावरण की बात कर रहे हैं, हमको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जब हमने उसको सेट अप किया, तो उस समय हमने क्या किया? आज हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी उसका प्रोजेक्ट लेकर आए हैं, उन्होंने एक कोड बनाया है। यह ठीक है, यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है कि one man authority हो, 5 men authority हो या 7 men authority हो। वह तो सरकार समय-समय पर executive orders से आवश्यकतानुसार समय, काल, परिस्थिति के अनुरूप बदलाव कर सकती है। वह नहीं है, लेकिन मैं सोच की बात कर रहा हूँ। यह सोच मोदी जी के शासनकाल में मनसुख भाई मांडविया लाए हैं, इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी सोच है। इससे इतना बड़ा employment avenue create होगा, जिससे गरीबों को रोज़गार मिलेगा। जो गरीब construction industry में या अन्य जगह पर हैं, वे बेचारे भागते रहते हैं। हम जहां पर ship breaking industry set-up करेंगे, उसी के आसपास वर्कर्स की colonies भी बना सकते हैं, उनका welfare भी देख सकते हैं, उनके बच्चों के लिए स्कूल भी बना सकते हैं, उनके लिए अस्पताल भी बना सकते हैं, वे एक जगह सेट अप हो जाएंगे तो घुमन्तू की तरह नहीं घूमेंगे। 10-15 वर्ग किलोमीटर में यदि शिप ब्रेकिंग का काम हो जाएगा तो उतने ही स्थान में एक और आप एक और township create कर सकते हैं, जिसमें हमारे कामगार भी सम्मानजनक ढंग से रह सकेंगे। यह बहुत बड़ी सोच है, इससे बहुत विकास होगा। जब पैसा आता है तो विकास होता है। यदि spending capacity बढ़ेगी तो आस-पास के गाँव की economy बदल जाएगी। जब आस-पास के गाँव की economy बदल जाएगी तो वहां पर भी शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, परिवहन, उनके लाइफस्टाइल आदि में सुधार होगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस तरह से हमने जो बात की है और जिसने भी पर्यावरण की बात उठायी है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल ही बेबुनियाद बात है। यह अड़ंगा लगाने वाली बात है कि कोई अच्छा काम हो रहा है तो उसमें लंगड़ी मार दो। यह उचित नहीं है। जहां तक सवाल श्रमिकों के कानून का है। इसमें दो-तीन विषय बहुत गंभीर हैं। एक तो यह है चूंकि यह hot job है, इसलिए इसमें श्रमिकों का वेतनमान जो hot mills वगैरह में काम करने के rolling mills के और बाकी सब के वेज जो हैं, Steel Plants Wage Board हैं, उस तरह के लागू होने चाहिए, ताकि उनको एक अच्छा सम्मानजनक वेतन मिले, पहली बात यह कहना चाहूंगा। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो inspection mechanism है, उसमें authority खुद inspection

[श्री आर.के. सिन्हा]

करने के लिए शायद capable न हो सके, तो Authority को चाहिए कि third-party inspection and certification agency का प्रावधान करे, जो कि inspection भी करे और certification भी करे। इसी तरह से safety, awareness और उसकी training की जो बात है, उसके लिए भी third-party agencies को involve करना होगा, जो इसके expert हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज सुबह इतनी भयंकर आग की बात चल रही थी। आज हम देश में जो भी कमा रहे हैं, उसमें जी.डी.पी. का लगभग तीन से चार प्रतिशत हिस्सा सिर्फ आग में स्वाहा हो रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें केमिकल होता है, इसमें ship-breaking में oil involve होता है, तो हमें इसका प्रावधान रखना पड़ेगा और हमें उसी प्रकार से सही training and certification and inspection पर बहुत जोर देना पड़ेगा। तभी हम अपने श्रमिकों के जान-माल की सुरक्षा भी कर पाएंगे और एक सही वातावरण का निर्माण कर पाएंगे। सर, यह एक ऐसा विषय है और मेरा प्रिय विषय है, चूंकि यह श्रमिकों से संबंधित विषय है। जब गरीबों के घर में चूल्हा जलता है और उनके घर में पकवान बनता है, हमारे महंत जी चले गए, वे बता रहे थे कि वहां तो खपरैल के मकान में ऊपर प्लास्टिक का शीट देते हैं और फिर खपरा रख देते हैं, क्योंकि एयर कंडिशनर खरीद कर लाते हैं, तो एयर कंडिशनर कैसे लगाएंगे, तो थोड़ा-सा प्लास्टिक से ventilation कम होता है, तो उससे वे एयर यूज कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। हमारे श्रमिक अगर 8 घंटे hot job करके आते हैं, तो उनको अधिकार होना चाहिए कि वे भी अपने बाल-बच्चों के साथ सुखी समय व्यतीत कर सकें। यह बहुत बढ़िया है, इससे जीवन में सुधार आएगा, रोजगार में सुधार आएगा और जिन-जिन राज्यों में हम इस प्रकार के ship breaking industries yards लगाएंगे उन राज्यों की इकोनॉमी भी बदलेगी। महोदय, मैं एक बार पुनः माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे बिहार में एक-दो ship-breaking industries आप अवश्य लगाएं, क्योंकि हमारे यहां बेरोजगारी बहुत है और लोग मेहनती भी बहुत हैं, तो इससे दोनों का समन्वय हो जाएगा और दोनों इस प्रकार से काम कर पाएंगे। उपसभापति महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री जी के शानदार बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि सर्वसम्मति से इस बिल को पारित किया जाए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी।

**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री (गुजरात):** सर, मुझे बोलने के लिए opportunity देने के लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं। सर, मैंने यह कानून देखा है। मनसुख भाई और हम वैसे कभी-कभी ट्रेन में साथ आते हैं। वे बहुत अच्छे इंसान हैं और मैं उनका आदर करता हूं। वे यह कानून लेकर आए, उसमें देखा गया है कि उसमें, by and large, structure है। उसके स्ट्रक्चर का एक ऐसा ढांचा तैयार करके दिया गया है कि इसके अंदर जो लोग

ship-break करना चाहते हैं या उसमें कुछ चेंज करना चाहते हैं, तो उनको किस तरह regulate किया जाए। सर, ship-breaking industry गुजरात में बहुत सालों से है। यहां 1983 का जिक्र किया गया, लेकिन मैं मानता हूँ कि उससे पहले से ही है। यह बहुत rich Board है। हमारे यहां Maritime Board है, वह बहुत rich Board है। वह सरकार को प्रोग्राम के लिए बहुत मदद करता है। मैं मंत्री जी से आशा रखता हूँ कि जब वे इस चर्चा का जवाब देंगे, तो बताएंगे कि पिछले 35-40 सालों में, बल्कि मैं तो कहूँगा कि पिछले 15 सालों में किस recycler या owner को Gujarat Maritime Board के जितने भी कानून हैं, उनके तहत फाइन हुआ या punishment मिली, किसके ship को वहां से हटाया गया। अगर वे ये figures देंगे तो मैं उनका आभारी इसलिए रहूँगा क्योंकि मैं मानता हूँ कि कानून केवल एक structure के लिए दिया गया है और गुजरात के अंदर Maritime Board की income बहुत अच्छी है, सबसे ज्यादा है, शायद उसमें से थोड़ा हिस्सा केन्द्र सरकार को भी मिले, इस हिसाब से यह बिल लाया गया है, outright ऐसा मेरा मानना है।

सर, अभी last speaker मज़दूरों के बारे में बोल रहे थे। हमारे यहां जो दो trades हैं, उनका impression बहुत खराब है, उनमें सबसे अधिक शोषण हुआ है। उनमें से एक है, sugarcane cutters का, जो महाराष्ट्र से हज़ारों की संख्या में आते हैं। वे canal के पास एक छोटी सी झुग्गी बना लेते हैं, उनकी पूरी बस्तियां बसाई जाती हैं और वे sugarcane, यानी गन्ने को काटने का काम करते हैं। हमारे यहां बहुत study हुई, हाई कोर्ट में अपील हुई, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए, उनके ऊपर किताबें लिखी गयीं, crushing of sugarcane and labour पर, लेकिन उन पर क गई कानून लागू नहीं होता। दूसरी जो सबसे ज्यादा शोषण वाली industry है, वह Alang की है। Alang में मौत के इतने अधिक हादसे हुए - मैं माननीय मिनिस्टर से आशा करता हूँ कि जब आप जवाब देने लगेंगे तो थोड़ी-बहुत figures देंगे - वहां पर कानून नाम की चीज़ नहीं है, वह prohibited area है, वहां पर सब migrant labour है। मेरे से पहले के स्पीकर इस संबंध में बोल रहे थे, तो मैं उनसे बड़ी खुशी के साथ कहूँगा कि आप लोग सामने बैठे हैं, हमारे यहां गुजरात की सरकार को आप बोलिए कि वह कानून लागू करे। Migrant workers के लिए गुजरात के अंदर हम लड़ते हैं, आपके यहां से कोई नहीं आता है। हाई कोर्ट में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में हम लोग गए, अंदर रोके गए क्योंकि सरकार उसको prohibited area डिक्लेयर करती है। जो शिप में काम करते हैं, वे कानून के अंतर्गत नहीं आते क्योंकि वह दरिया के अंदर है, समुद्र में है। जो plot के अंदर है, उन पर कानून लागू नहीं है। बिल के अंदर इन्होंने ऐसा नहीं लिखा है कि इन सबके ऊपर minimum wage लागू होगा। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप Interstate Migrant Workmen Act को लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आप लाइए न, आप pressure डालिए, 30 साल से वहां पर आपकी सरकार है, इस कानून के अंदर वह व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं है, social security की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं है? इसके अंदर 'adequate'

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

लिखा है - 'adequate measures will be taken'. वहां पर स्ट्राइक होती है, जब वहां पर आदमी मरते हैं तो पूरा Alang का dockyard बंद हो जाता है और unfortunate तो यह है कि कोई major capital से इतना दूर है कि उनकी news नहीं आती है, अंदर क्या हो रहा है, इसका पता नहीं चलता है। वहां पर गैस होती है। कटर से ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनकर जाइए, मैं आपसे ही कह रहा हूँ, आपके यहां के ही मजदूर हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अंदर हरेक स्टेट इतना develop हो कि inter-State migration न हो। आप अपने राज्य को भी इतना ही विकसित कीजिए। जितने मजदूर गुजरात में आते हैं, सब अलग-अलग स्टेट्स से आते हैं। सबके लिए trade unions, activists लड़ाई लड़ते हैं। हमारे ऊपर naxalite की stamp मारी जाती है, urban naxalite की stamp मारी जाती है, क्योंकि हमने मजदूरों की बाबत बात कह दी। मैं उनकी सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ, जो 30 साल से गुजरात में हैं कि उन्होंने वहाँ अभी तक क्यों एक भी कानून लागू नहीं किया? जो लोग मर गए, उनका क्या हुआ? क्यों उधर Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act लागू नहीं होता? क्यों Labour Department को बिल्कुल nullify किया गया? मैं इनका जवाब माँगता हूँ। सर, उधर ऐसी हालत है कि अपने बाल-बच्चों को, अपने घर-बार को, अपनी जमीन को छोड़ कर हजारों लोग वहाँ पर आते हैं। एक पूरा एरिया compounded कर दिया गया है, जिसके अन्दर हरेक को plot दिया गया है। उस plot पर जो लोग काम करते हैं, उनसे कहा जाता है कि आपके ऊपर कानून लागू नहीं होता है, क्योंकि इस जमीन के ऊपर मेरे साथ इतने आदमी नहीं हैं। जो लोग समुद्र में काम करते हैं, उनके ऊपर कानून लागू नहीं होता है, क्योंकि समुद्र के ऊपर यह कानून लागू नहीं होता है।

आप Industrial Relations Bill लेकर आने वाले हैं, मैंने उसे पढ़ा। उस एक्ट में industrial relation के अन्दर first time इस देश के अन्दर contract labour रखने का provision किया गया है। अगर किसी भी manufacturing industry के अन्दर contract labour होगा और उसको contract दिया जाएगा, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि मेरी जिन्दगी की कोई security नहीं है, मैं plan नहीं कर सकूँगा कि मैं अपने बच्चे को किसी अच्छे स्कूल में रखूँ कि नहीं, अच्छा मकान लेने के लिए मैं लोन लूँ कि न लूँ, क्योंकि मुझे 5 साल का contract दिया जाएगा, 7 साल का contract दिया जाएगा, 30 साल का contract दिया जाएगा। इस बार आप वह बिल लाने वाले थे, इसके लिए time भी allot किया गया था, पता नहीं शायद इस बार Parliamentary Affairs Minister साहब भूल गए। मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि कल की मीटिंग में वह आए। अभी Occupational Health and Safety का बिल लाने की बातचीत चल रही है। आपने उसमें Factory Act का provision किया है। जब वह कानून आएगा, तो क्या आप इसमें change करेंगे? Maximum hazardous industries अलंग की हैं। आप वहाँ Parliamentary Committee ले जाइए और वहाँ जाकर देखिए कि

वहाँ मजदूरों की क्या हालत है। मैं आशा रखता हूँ कि अगर सरकार में थोड़ी भी संवेदनशीलता हो, तो मजदूरों के हकों के लिए, मजदूरों के लिए काम करने वाले, उनको organize करने वाले, उनके साथ रहने वाले ऐसे लोगों को मेहरबानी करके इसमें काम करने की थोड़ी छूट दी जाए और उनके ऊपर naxalite की stamp नहीं लगाई जाए, नहीं तो मजदूरों की स्थिति और भी खराब होगी। मांडविया साहब, आप तो यहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट में हैं, आप स्टेट में जाकर देखिए, हमने तो जिन्दगी निकाली और अभी भी लड़ रहे हैं। जो आदिवासी आपके यहाँ सौराष्ट्र के अन्दर जाते हैं, Inter-State और Intra-State, दोनों के बारे में labour movement बिल्कुल silent है। उसमें आगे वे कुछ करना नहीं चाहते safety के लिए नहीं करना चाहते, health के लिए नहीं करना चाहते, assure नहीं करना चाहते कि इनको minimum wages मिले, ताकि इनकी जिन्दगी सुधरे। आप कानून ला रहे हैं, आप उस कानून में मजदूर घंटों के ऊपर रख सकेंगे, आप ऐसा बिल ला रहे हैं। आप आधे दिन के लिए मजदूरों को रखेंगे, आप ऐसा बिल ला रहे हैं। इसमें ऐसे प्रावधान हैं। आप तय करेंगे कि मैं इनको कितना पैसा दूँगा।

सर, मजदूरों की bargaining power सिर्फ strike होती है। अलंग के अन्दर मरने वाले मजदूरों की सहानुभूति में बहुत से मजदूरों ने हमेशा strike की हैं। आज कोई नहीं जानता कि उनके बाल-बच्चों की स्थिति क्या है। आप लेबर डिपार्टमेंट से इसकी study कराइए। दूसरी ओर जो migrant workers दूसरे राज्यों से आते हैं, मैं तो कहूँगा कि आप उनकी सरकारों का प्रतिनिधिमंडल भेजिए कि आपके यहाँ से जो मजदूर वहाँ काम करने जाते हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है। सर, मैं तो अपनी सोच की वजह से इन लोगों के साथ काम करता हूँ, ताकि वे अपनी human life अच्छी तरह गुजारें। वे एक आदमी की तरह जिंएँ, इस वजह से हम इस movement में हैं। सर, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि वे हमारे यहाँ गुजरात में क्यों आते हैं? सर, वहाँ इंडस्ट्रियल पीस है, आदमी को नहीं जलाते हैं, हमारी कैपिटल सेफ है। अगर मैंने 1,000 करोड़ या 500 करोड़ डाला है, तो मेरे ऊपर physical assault नहीं होगा। आपकी इंडस्ट्री सेफ है, इस वजह से लोग गुजरात में आते हैं। हमारे गुजरात का जो किनारा है, वहाँ यह सबसे ज्यादा पर्यावरण को नुकसान करने वाला है। मिनिस्टर यहाँ बैठे हैं। उनके वहाँ नजदीक में Salaya नाम का एक port है, जो एक historical port है। Second-third century से मोम्बासा और साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ उस port से पूरा ट्रेड हुआ करता था। आज एक इंडस्ट्री वाला 7 किलोमीटर लम्बे दरिया के अन्दर रोड बना कर आइलैंड के पास जेट्टी डाल रहा है। इससे 20,000 मछुआरों की जिन्दगी, 20,000 मछुआरों का धन्धा खत्म हो जायेगा। आप बताइए। आप तो बोल रहे हैं कि आप तो जॉब तैयार कर रहे हैं, लोगों के लिए काम तैयार कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं एक मिनट ले रहा हूँ। उस आदमी ने मुझे बहुत अच्छी तरह कहा कि हमारा सरकार से कोई झगड़ा नहीं है, हमारा तो सरकार से इतना ही कहना है कि आप मालदार को क्यों ज्यादा मालदार बना रहे हो, हमारा क्यों छीन रहे हो?

[श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री]

सर, यह human rights का भी सवाल है और हमारी सरकार human rights से बहुत भड़कती है। सर, शायद मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि एक वक्त था, जब लोग मुझे people's war group का आदमी मानते थे। कहते थे कि यह people's war group का आदमी है। मैं इस हाउस के अन्दर आया हूँ, सालों से उस हाउस में भी था और इस हाउस में भी हूँ। कभी-कभी जो एक चीज़ नहीं होती है, तो दिल जलता है कि यह क्या हो रहा है, क्यों है, क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? मांडविया साहब, मैं आशा रखूँ कि आप labour laws, industrial laws, environment laws और आपका यह law, इनको implement कराइए। आप वहाँ की अपनी सरकार को कहिए कि इसको implement करो और उनकी जिन्दगी बेहतर बनाओ।

सर, मैं आपसे इतना ही कहूँगा। आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

**श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला (गुजरात):** माननीय महोदय, इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए माननीय श्री मनसुख भाई मांडविया को मैं बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, जो वे शिपिंग रिसाइकलिंग बिल के लिए अमेंडमेंट लाये हैं।

महोदय, मुझे यह कहना है कि यहाँ पर पहले तो 'शिपिंग' क्या है, यह हमें समझना चाहिए। हमारे यहाँ पर पूरे भारत में जो शिपिंग है, वह शिपिंग दो तरह की होती है। उसके अन्दर एक गुड्स की है, जिसमें हम कारगो की तरह माल वगैरह लेकर जाते-आते हैं और दूसरी पैसेंजर की है, जो लोगों को लेकर कहीं दूसरे देशों में जाती-आती है। यह जो शिप वगैरह का है, इसमें बहुत सारे लोगों ने बताया कि इससे यहाँ पर पर्यावरण का खतरा है। यह शिपिंग का बिजनेस आज की बात नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी को बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। यह अमेंडमेंट लाने से क्या फर्क पड़ने वाला है? भूतकाल की जो सरकारें थीं, जो काम कर रही थीं—

हमारे वरिष्ठ साथी अभी लेबर यूनियन की बात कर रहे थे। आज की तारीख में मुझे कहना नहीं चाहिए, मैं कहना नहीं चाहता था, मैं अपने विषय पर जाना चाहता था। वे हमारी सरकार की चिन्ता करते हैं, हमारी चिन्ता करते हैं, जो लोग वहाँ काम करते हैं, उनकी चिन्ता करते हैं। उनको समझना चाहिए कि 30 साल से नहीं, 22 साल से वहाँ पर हमारी सरकार है और जो काम वह कर रही है, उसके कारण आज पूरे देश के लोग वहाँ काम करने आते हैं। अगर हमारी सरकार जो ठीक से काम कर नहीं रही होती, तो कोई मजदूर वहाँ काम करने नहीं आता। रही बात इस अमेंडमेंट बिल की, तो वह जो शिप है, उसका जो ढाँचा बना हुआ होता है, वह लोहे का बना हुआ होता है। उस लोहे के अन्दर 65-60 परसेंट लोहा रहता है, उसके साथ लकड़ी भी रहती है, स्टील भी रहता है



और अन्य चीज़ें भी रहती हैं। वह शिप जो कटती है, उसका स्टील जो कटता है, वह manually नहीं कटता है। वह हाइड्रोलिक से कटता है। वहां पर जो मजदूर काम करते हैं, वे नहीं काटते हैं, बल्कि मशीन से काटा जाता है। शिप की आयु 25 से 30 साल की होती है, शिप 25 से 30 साल तक पानी के अंदर रहती है और उसके बाद उसको काटने के लिए भेज दिया जाता है। उससे जो स्कैप निकलाता है, उसको रीयूज किया जाता है। अभी पूर्व के वक्ता ने बताया कि हम लाग शिप से जेनरेटर्स वगैरह लाए। अब आप सोचिए कि 25-30 साल पुरानी शिप में से जेनरेटर्स निकाल कर कोई होटल में यूज करता है, कोई अपने धंधे में लगाता है या कोई और काम में लगाता है। हमारे यहाँ शिप से जो स्टील निकलता है, पूरा स्टील का बना हुआ जो शौचालय रहता है, गरीब लोग उनको अपने घर में यूज करते हैं। जो hose bearing रहता है, वह भी स्टील का रहता है, उसमें जो लकड़ी का फर्नीचर रहता है, वह 25-30 साल पुराना होते हुए भी गरीब लोग उसको अपने घर में यूज करते हैं। इसी तरह से वहाँ की इंडस्ट्री चलती है।

चाहे अलंग हो, मुम्बई हो, केरल हो, कोलकाता हो या अन्य कोई और जगह हो, हमारे देश का जो ढांचा है, वह आधा समुद्र से जुड़ा हुआ है। गुजरात पश्चिमी बंगाल से समुद्र से जुड़ा हुआ है। हम ऐसा क्यों नहीं सोचते हैं कि इस बिजनेस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाए? इसमें सिर्फ यही नहीं है कि इससे हमारे पर्यावरण को खतरा है, बल्कि यह भी देखना होगा कि यह एक बहुत बड़े व्यवसाय की तरह है, जिसमें रोजगार की बहुत क्षमता है। आर. के. सिन्हा जी ने बताया कि हमारे बिहार में एक फैक्टरी लगा दीजिए। हमारे गुजरात के अंदर जो फैक्टरीज़ हैं, जब वहां शिप को काटा जाता है, तो उसके स्कैप से जो लोहा निकलता है, वह लोहा उन फैक्टरीज़ में जाता है और वहां पर उसको गलाया जाता है, गलाने के बाद उसका कंस्ट्रक्शन तथा अन्य अलग-अलग कामों में रीयूज किया जाता है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यह सिर्फ अलंग के लिए ही काम में आने वाला है। इसको आप कहीं भी लगा सकते हैं, मुम्बई, कर्णाटक, कोलकाता या अन्य जगहों पर लगा सकते हैं। अश्वनी जी ने बताया कि जो शिप आती है, उसके बाद जब पानी चला जाता है, तो शिप वहाँ खड़ी हो जाती है। हमारे भारत का 3,500 किलोमीटर का जो radius है, उसके अंदर समुद्री क्षेत्र है। इस बिल को लाने से पूरे भारत के अंदर हमारा बिजनेस बढ़ेगा और इससे लोगों को नई-नई opportunity मिलेगी, लोगों को नौकरी मिलेगी। इससे साथ ही इससे लोगों को सुख भी मिलेगा।

महोदय, आज लोग पर्यावरण की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज हमारी सरकार माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में स्वच्छ भारत मिशन के तहत कचरा उठाने की बात करती है और कचरा उठाने के लिए घर-घर गाड़ी जाती है। हमारे अलंग में या भारत में कहीं भी क़श करने का यह बिजनेस लगेगा, तो इससे थोड़ा कचरा होगा, लेकिन इससे बहुत सारे फायदे भी हैं। इसमें सरकार शिप नहीं तोड़ती है, बल्कि व्यापारी तोड़ता है, इसलिए व्यापारी

[श्री जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला]

**5.00 P.M.**

एक-एक चीज का ध्यान रखता है ताकि उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा मिले। इस तरह से वह एक चीज भी नहीं रहने देगा। मुझे यह सुन कर दुख होता है कि गुजरात के अंदर लेबर लोगों के साथ... आज की तारीख में इंडिया का चाहे कोई भी आदमी हो, वह गुजरात में काम ढूँढ़ने के लिए जाता है। अगर हम लेबर को प्रोटेक्शन नहीं देते, तो वे वहां काम नहीं करते। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से हमारे साथी को कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसी बात न की जाए, जिससे गुजरात की आबरू नीचे चली जाए। हम गुजरात के हैं और गुजरात में हम लोग इनको जिस तरह से प्रोटेक्शन करते हैं, जिस तरीके से हम लोग काम करते हैं, उससे मुझे गर्व है कि मैं गुजराती हूँ। आज स्टील की बात हुई, इस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि चूँकि हमारा पुश्तों से लोखंड, स्टील का धंधा था, इसलिए मेरे सरनेम में लोखंडवाला लिखा है, वैसे मैं ठाकुर हूँ। इस तरह की इंडस्ट्रीज की वजह से ही हम लोग आज इस जगह पर पहुँचे हैं। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए इस बिल के लिए माननीय मंत्री मनसुख मांडविया जी को बहुत बधाई देता हूँ, धन्यवाद, आभार।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta is not present; Shri Vijayasai Reddy is not present. Hon. Minister, please.

**पोत परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री मनसुख मांडविया):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज इस Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019 पर सदन में हुई चर्चा में कुल मिलाकर 18 सदस्यों ने भाग लिया। वे हैं - डा. अमी याज्ञिक जी, श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव जी, श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, विजिला सत्यानंत जी, प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी, डा. प्रकाश बांडा जी, के. सोमप्रसाद जी, एम. शनमुगम जी, बिनोय विस्वम जी, महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया जी, डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी, वीर सिंह जी, कनकमेदला रवींद्र कुमार जी, आर.के. सिन्हा जी, मधुसूदन मिश्री जी और जुगलसिंह माथुरजी लोखंडवाला जी।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, 18 में से 17 सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। केवल बिनोय विस्वम जी ने इस बिल के खिलाफ अपने विचार रखे हैं या बिल का विरोध किया है। मुझे सदन में बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि जिस स्तर की चर्चा हुई है और जिस तरह से सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बिल के संदर्भ में अपने विचार रखे हैं, इसके लिए मैं सभी सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। देश के मजदूरों को मजदूरी मिले, इसके लिए इस बिल का समर्थन किया गया और उसमें आवश्यकता के अनुसार अपने-अपने सुझाव भी रखे गए। ये सुझाव बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं, क्योंकि ये जो सुझाव रखे गए हैं, जब हम इसकी नियमावली तैयार करेंगे, तब हम इनको incorporate कर सकें, इसका मार्गदर्शन

भी हमें सदन से मिला है। सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें की हैं, उनमें विशेषकर पॉल्यूशन पर बात हुई, हेल्थ सेफ्टी, लेबर के संदर्भ में बात हुई, environmental health के संदर्भ में बात हुई और ट्रेनिंग के संदर्भ में बात हुई। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि सदन ने कुल मिलाकर जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, इन चिंताओं का सॉल्यूशन लाने के लिए ही labour-centric, लेबर सेफ्टी, लेबर हेल्थ सेफ्टी और environmentally sound recycling हो, इसके लिए हम यह बिल सदन में लेकर आए हैं। A ship recycling centre is only forty kilometers from my village. मेरे गाँव से केवल 40 किलोमीटर दूर है और जब उसका distance 40 किलोमीटर ही है, तो स्वाभाविक तौर पर ये इंडस्ट्रीज मेरे व्यक्तिगत जीवन के साथ भी जुड़ी हुई हैं। क्यों? मेरे यहाँ के लोग सिर्फ ship recycling industries में काम करते हैं। Ship recycling industries ने मेरे जीवन को बनाने में भी सहयोग किया है, क्योंकि मेरे परिवार की डायरेक्ट, इनडायरेक्ट इनकम सिर्फ recycling industries से जुड़ी हुई थी। मुझे खुशी इस बात की है कि जब मैं 2002 से 20007 तक गुजरात में विधायक था, उस समय मैं ship recycling industries को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, उसकी समस्या के संदर्भ में, उसके किसी विषय को लेकर इसी दिल्ली के गलियारों में ship recycling industries का कोई न कोई इश्यू लेकर दिल्ली आता रहता था और यहाँ अपना विषय रखता था। मैं उस समय विधायक हुआ करता था। वहाँ का जनप्रतिनिधि होने के नाते मैं इन इंडस्ट्रीज को बनाए रखने के लिए कोशिश करता था। आज मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि इन इंडस्ट्रीज को बनाने, इन इंडस्ट्रीज को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मुझे स्वयं यह बिल इंट्रोड्यूस करने का और पास कराने का अवसर मिला। यह मेरे व्यक्तिगत जीवन में सौभाग्य का विषय है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जब यहाँ पर सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर इतनी गहनता से और पॉज़िटिव चर्चा की है, तो मेरी भी इच्छा है कि मैं विस्तार से सभी सदस्यों को उनके क्वेश्चंस के संदर्भ में रिप्लाइ दूँ। इसके साथ ही, सभी लोगों ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन सुझावों के संदर्भ में मैं उनको बताऊँगा कि इस बिल में क्या प्रावधान हैं, हम क्या करना चाहते हैं, हमने कौन-सी चीज़ बिल में incorporate की है और ऐसी कौन-सी चीज़ें हैं, जिनको हम बिल में तब रखेंगे जब हम भविष्य में इसकी नियमावली तैयार करेंगे या जब हम इसके रूल्स बनाएँगे। इन सभी चीज़ों के बारे में मैं एक के बाद एक विस्तार से रिप्लाइ देता रहूँगा।

सम्माननीय सदस्या, डा. अमी याज्ञिक बहन ने कहा कि Basel Convention को हमने अपने ध्यान में नहीं लिया। माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह ship recycling industry है और हम ship recycling industry के लिए यह कानून बना रहे हैं। जो Basel Convention था, वह inter-State waste movement के लिए था। वह विषय inter-State waste movement के साथ जुड़ा हुआ था, जबकि हम ship recycling industry के संबंध में इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं और इसीलिए हमने इसमें उसको add नहीं किया है। सर, मैं जब यहाँ

[श्री मनसुख मांडविया]

बताता रहूँगा, तो कई सदस्यों के नामों का उल्लेख भी करूँगा और कई सदस्यों के प्रश्नों का जवाब उसी में से मिल जाएगा।

दूसरा, अभी बहन ने Labour health and safety के संदर्भ में चिन्ता व्यक्त की। Labour health and labour safety के संदर्भ में कई सदस्यों ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, जिसके बारे में सदन को मैं विस्तार से बताना चाहूँगा। अमी बहन ने एक दूसरी बात यह पूछी है कि ये सारे मानक कौन डिजाइन करेंगे? शिप में जो hazardous materials हैं, उनके संदर्भ में उन्होंने पूछा है कि जहाँ ship recycling करनी है, उसका standardisation कौन करेगा? उसका स्टैंडर्ड तय करना होगा कि उसमें यह फैसिलिटी होनी चाहिए, उसमें यह equipment होना चाहिए, यानी जो recycling yards हैं, उनमें कौन-सी फैसिलिटीज़ होनी चाहिए, यह तय करना होगा। अगर उसके अंदर थोड़ा-सा oil leakage हो गया, तो फिर उसके लिए वहाँ removal system कैसा होना चाहिए? वहाँ जो लेबरर्स काम कर रहे हैं, उनकी safety के संदर्भ में क्या-क्या infrastructures इन plots में रखने चाहिए? जो breaking yard होता है, वह 40 किलोमीटर लम्बा होता है और उसमें जहाँ breaking होती है, उसे हम plot बोलते हैं। उस plot में क्या-क्या facilities होनी चाहिए, उसकी एक comprehensive guideline हॉगकाँग कन्वेंशन में रखी गई है। उस गाइडलाइन के अनुसार, यह एक स्टैंडर्ड जो कि IRS है, यह एक इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट है, जिसका दुनिया में नाम है और यह उसका standardisation करता है। उन्होंने हॉगकाँग कन्वेंशन बना दिया और यह उसके अनुसार है कि नहीं, इसको कौन देखेगा? तो इसके लिए IRS है, जिसको IMO ने approve किया है और दुनिया में इसका एक नाम है। ऐसी 10-15 एजेंसीज़ हैं, जिनमें से DNV और NK भी हैं, ऐसी एजेंसीज़ के माध्यम से इसका standardization होता है। उनके representatives वहाँ रहते हैं, वे वहाँ बार-बार आते भी रहते हैं और वे उसकी मॉनिटरिंग भी करते रहते हैं।

सर, मुझे दूसरी चीज़ यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि यहाँ माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ ऐसे विषय भी रखे हैं, जिन पर उन्होंने अपनी चिन्ताएँ व्यक्त की हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई नई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। Ship recycling industry हमारे यहाँ पहले से ही है। हम जब से यह कानून ला रहे हैं, तब से यह इंडस्ट्री शुरू नहीं हो रही है, बल्कि यह इंडस्ट्री पहले से ही है। दूसरा, इसमें एक important point यह है कि हम Hong Kong International Convention को मानेंगे। खासकर, माननीय बिनोय विस्वम जी ने चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि हम Hong Kong Convention मानेंगे, क्योंकि यह एक International Convention है? माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको बताऊँगा कि हम इसका ध्यान रखते हैं। अगर वह International Convention है और देश के हित में है, तो हम उसे मानते हैं। जब RCEP देश के हित में नहीं था, तो हमने उसे नहीं माना। Hong Kong Convention

देश के हित में इसलिए है, क्योंकि आज विश्व में जो ship recycling या ship breaking होती है, उसमें से 70 लाख gross tonnage ship recycling इंडिया में होती है। हमारे पीछे बंगलादेश है, जहाँ 68 लाख gross tonnage ship recycling होती है। पाकिस्तान में 37 लाख gross tonnage ship recycling होती है। चीन में 34 लाख gross tonnage ship recycling होती है। हम उसमें आगे हैं। आज जब हम Hong Kong Convention को ratify कर रहे हैं, तो उससे हमें यह फायदा है कि -- यहाँ कई माननीय सदस्यों ने एक विचार यह भी रखा कि उसके कारण यहाँ dumping site बन जाएगी। मैं इसका रिप्लाय भी दूँगा, लेकिन उन्होंने एक प्रश्न यह भी किया कि इस competition में यूरोप अपने यहाँ ship break क्यों नहीं करता? यूरोप अपने यहाँ ship break नहीं करता, उसके पीछे कुछ reasons हैं। उसका एक reason यह है कि वहाँ लेबर महँगी है। दूसरा यह कि हमारे यहाँ जो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I have a point to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Viswam, you are not allowed. You cannot speak without my permission. The Minister is not yielding. Please, take your seat.

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** आपको जब तक satisfaction नहीं होगा, तब तक मैं रिप्लाय करूँगा। माननीय सदस्य, यह मेरी ज़िम्मेदारी है कि मैं अपनी बात से आपको convince करूँगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak your clarification after the reply is over.

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यूरोप में geographical opportunity नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ 7,500 किलोमीटर एक चीज़ है, but natural opportunity है। आप यह समझ लें कि यूरोप में करना है या किसी जगह पर करना है तो dry dock बनाना पड़ता है, शिप को अंदर ले जाना पड़ता है, बाकी पानी को वहाँ स्टॉप करना पड़ता है। Dry dock बनाने में इतना पैसा खर्च हो जाता है, जबकि उसमें एक ही शिप आ सकता है। यहाँ एक साथ 131 प्लॉट पर शिप break हो सकते हैं। हमारे यहाँ natural opportunity है, इण्डिया में है, इसलिए recycling है और वह सस्ता बनता है, labour centric है। इन opportunities को इण्डिया ने in cash किया है। आज माननीय सदस्य ने एक अच्छा विषय रखा है कि यूरोप में भी यह समस्या है, वे लोग अपने यहाँ इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करने के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ ये naturally develop हो गई, this is one thing.

उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरा important point यह है कि हमारे देश में आज जो 131 प्लॉट्स हैं, उनमें से 72... लास्ट में जब मैंने वहाँ बातचीत की और जब मैं यह बिल लाया

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तो ये इंडस्ट्रीज को और लेबर्स को effect करता था। मैं और मेरे ऑफिसर्स ने वहां जाकर विस्तार से लेबर्स के साथ consultation किया, labour union के साथ consultation किया, हमने वहां शिप ब्रेकिंग इंडस्ट्रीज एसोसिएशन के साथ consultation किया। उनके साथ consultation करके उनके सुझावों को ड्राफ्ट बनाते समय माना और उन सभी सुझावों को सम्मिलित करते हुए मैं इस बिल को लेकर आया हूं।

तीसरा यह कि अभी Hong Kong Convention लागू नहीं हुआ है, क्योंकि लागू होने में बहुत दिक्कत है, मिनिमम 15 countries को ratify करना चाहिए, अपने यहां वह कानून करना चाहिए, कुल मिलाकर 40 परसेंट शिप recycling हो, ऐसे countries उसमें जुड़ने चाहिए। जो countries जुड़ें, उनके पिछले 10 साल में share 3.5 per cent recycling में होने चाहिए। ये सब होने के बाद उसे दो साल में लागू होना है, लेकिन आज हमारे यहां अलंग में 95 yards Hong Kong Convention के अनुरूप बना दिए हैं। मधुसूदन जी, उससे फायदा यह होगा कि Hong Kong Convention के अनुसार सेप्टी रखनी है, उसके अनुसार hazardous waste removal करना है, उसके अनुसार hazardous waste removal करनी हैं, ये सारी चीजें उसका एक प्रावधान है। आज 95 plots को उस Convention के अनुरूप कर दिया। यूरोपियन यूनियन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न भी रखा, यूरोपियन यूनियन का अपना एक कानून है, convention है। उसमें भी हमारे यहां जो facility है, ऐसे 18 plots यूरोपियन यूनियन ने मान लिए और 25 लोगों ने application किए हुए हैं, वे भी मान जाएंगे। वे मान जाएंगे, उससे फायदा यह होगा कि जैसे अभी थोड़े दिन पहले नॉर्वे का एक डेलिगेशन आया, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री है। यह एक टेक्निकल विषय है, लेकिन समझने जैसा विषय है, इसलिए मैं विस्तार से बता रहा हूं कि नॉर्वे की एक टीम आयी, उन्होंने कहा कि आप Hong Kong Convention मान लो। Hong Kong Convention मान लेने का मतलब, जैसे कोई लड़का ग्रेजुएशन के लिए तीन साल तक पढ़ा, लेकिन एग्जाम नहीं दिया तो वह ग्रेजुएट नहीं कहलाएगा। ऐसे हमारे 95 plots ने Hong Kong Convention मान लिया, लेकिन भारत सरकार उसको certify न करे और उसको न माने, तब International Maritime Organization पर, हमने जो प्रावधान रखा है या तो हमने जो facility create की है, वह मान्य नहीं होगी। उसको मान्य करने के लिए, Hong Kong Convention को मानने के लिए हमने ड्स बिल में प्रावधान किया है।

आज 96 plots ऑलरेडी complete हो गए। Government of Norway ने कहा कि हम हर साल 40 शिप इण्डिया में भेजेंगे। जापान ने कहा कि आप हाँगकाँग कन्वेंशन को मान लीजिए, तो हम हमारा शिप आपके यहां भेजेंगे। मतलब हमारे यहां आज हर साल 300 शिप्स ब्रेकिंग के लिए आते हैं। वे 300 से बढ़कर 600 तक हो जाएंगे। अगर ये 600 हो जाएंगे, तो हमारी इकोनॉमी पर उसका इफेक्ट क्या आएगा? माननीय उपसभापति महोदय,

यह हमारे लिए इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है, क्योंकि यह डबल हो जाएगा, तो हमें ईको-फ्रेंडली स्टील मिलेगा। आज हमें 10% स्टील recycling industry से मिलता है। दूसरा, शम्भुप्रसाद जी ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही और मधुसूदन जी आपके विषय से वह जुड़ा है कि गरीबों का कल्याण कैसे हो और लेबर को उससे कैसे फायदा हो? उसके reply में उन्होंने दो sentences कहे। उन्होंने कहा कि अलंग के इर्द-गिर्द क्षेत्र में एक गरीब परिवार की झोपड़ी में भी ए.सी. लगा था, फैन लगा था। वह क्यों लगा था? अलंग में न ही केवल steel मिलता है... अलंग एक waste नहीं है और शिप waste नहीं है, शिप best है और best creator है। उसमें से 95% चीज़ recycle हो जाती है। 2-3% hazardous waste बचा, उसका रिमूवल हो जाता है, इसलिए उसमें से कुछ भी waste नहीं है। राम गोपाल जी ने अच्छा विषय रखा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि आपने यह इस बिल नाम Ship Recycling Bill क्यों रखा, आपने इसका नाम Ship Breaking क्यों नहीं रखा? हम तो यहां उसे Ship Breaking Industry ही बोलते हैं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, इस बिल का नाम Ship Recycling Bill इसलिए रखा है, क्योंकि उसमें 95% direct recycle हो जाता है, उसमें से कई चीज़ें निकलती हैं, जिनका रीयूज हो जाता है। उसमें से फ्रिज निकलता है, उसमें से फैन निकलता है, उसमें से इलेक्ट्रिकल चीज़ें निकलती हैं और ऐसी बहुत सी चीज़ें निकलती हैं। आज देश में बड़ी-बड़ी सिटीज़ में जाएं, देश के बड़े-बड़े शहरों में जाएं, तो उन सिटीज़ में अलंग का माल बेचने वाला कोई न कोई जरूर मिलेगा। चाहे वह नॉर्थ इंडिया हो, साउथ इंडिया हो या ईस्ट इंडिया हो, किसी भी जगह पर जाओ, तो वहां पर अलंग की चीज़ें यहां मिलती हैं, ऐसा बोर्ड लगा रहता है। यह अलंग इंडस्ट्री से हमें होने वाला फायदा है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय जी, यहां अश्वनी वैष्णव जी ने ओडिशा के संदर्भ में बहुत अच्छा विषय रखा। उन्होंने ओडिशा में recycle industry शुरू करने के लिए कहा। माननीय राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी ने भी ओडिशा में इंडस्ट्री शुरू करने के लिए कहा। हम अवश्य स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ बातचीत करेंगे और हमें वहां ऐसी जगह मिलेगी, तो हम अवश्य वहां इंडस्ट्री शुरू करने की कोशिश करेंगे क्योंकि यह देशहित में है। महोदय, दूसरा उन्होंने विस्तार से ओडिशा की maritime history बताई। महोदय, देश की maritime history बहुत लंबी है। थोड़े दिन पहले मोहनजोदड़ो पिकचर आई थी। उस पिकचर में लास्ट में दिखाया था कि Indus नदी के माध्यम से, हड़प्पा से धोलावीरा तक, मोहनजोदड़ो से धोलावीरा तक, जो कच्छ में है, गुजरात में एक heritage साइट मिली, वहां तक Indus नदी बहती थी और उस वक्त inland water-ways डेवलप्ड था। दूसरा, लोथल जो हमारी पांच हजार साल पुरानी हड़प्पा सभ्यता का सबसे बड़ा नगर है और वहां dry dock है। आपका गुजरात में अलंग में, जब किसी कमेटी के माध्यम से आपको जाना हो, तो मैं यहां से रिक्वेस्ट भी करूंगा और मेरी Consultative Committee है, उसको तो मैं अवश्य अलंग ले जाऊंगा, लेकिन जो Standing Committee है, उससे भी आग्रह करूंगा और मैं वहां सारी

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व्यवस्था करवा दूंगा कि एक बार जाकर अलंग शिप रेकिंग यार्ड देखकर आइए। वह देखने जैसा है। वहां किस प्रकार से ship recycle होती है और किस प्रकार से हमारे देश के लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। वहां न केवल गुजरात से, बल्कि ओडिशा से, कोलकाता से, झारखण्ड से या सभी स्टेट्स से जो ज्यादातर कोस्टलाइन से जुड़े हुए स्टेट्स हैं, वहां के लोगों का नेचुरल स्किल है और यह स्किल होने से ship recycling industries के लिए वहां आते हैं। यहां लेबर के संदर्भ में इश्यू उठाया गया कि उसको मिनिमम वेज मिलना चाहिए। मिनिमम वेज की बात बाद में आती है, लेकिन उसको लेबर लॉज के अनुसार मिलना ही चाहिए। आज हमारे कई लेबर्स में ship recycling का स्किल डेवलप हो गया है। उसको मिनिमम 50 हजार से एक लाख तक का वेतन वहां अपने काम के आधार पर मिलता है। मैं प्रत्यक्ष इस घटना का साक्षी हूं। सर, सभी स्टेट्स में labour laws हैं, भारत सरकार के labour laws हैं, उनके अनुसार उन्हें minimum wage मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन सदन को बताते हुए मुझे खुशी हो रही है कि Alang Ship Recycling Yard में minimum wage से two times wage लोगों को मिलता है, इसीलिए सारे देश से वे लोग वहां पर काम करने के लिए आते हैं। यह काम ही इस टाइप का है, one-type expert होना जरूरी है, उसे एक टाइप की expertise होनी चाहिए।

सर, हमारी Maritime history 5,000 साल पुरानी है। Ship recycling industry, ship building industry के बारे में मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि आज स्टेट में जो RTO हैं, वे सभी vehicles की monitoring करते हैं, उन्हें regulate करते हैं। हमारे यहां DG, Shipping होता है, वह DG, Shipping सारे भारत में जल सीमा में आने वाले सभी ships को regulate करता है - चाहे वे India में बने हुए हों, Indian flagship हों या foreign से आये हुए हों - अगर वे Indian territory में आ जाते हैं तो उन्हें regulate करने की जिम्मेदारी DG, Shipping की होती है। जब Maritime history की बात होती है तो मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि हमारी Maritime history कितनी लम्बी थी, आचार्य चाणक्य ने इस विषय में 2,000 वर्ष पहले अपने अर्थशास्त्र में अध्याय 22 में लिखा है। उन्होंने जो definition दी - आज हम उन्हें DG, Shipping कहते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने "नावाध्यक्ष" के रूप में उसकी definition decide की। नावाध्यक्ष के फर्ज क्या होने चाहिए, उसकी जिम्मेदारी क्या होनी चाहिए, उसको कैसे काम करना चाहिए, जब मैंने इसको विस्तार से पढ़ा तो मैंने आकर अपने ऑफिसर को कहा कि अगर आप अच्छी तरह से ship को regulate करना चाहते हैं तो आप 2000 साल पहले आचार्य चाणक्य ने जो कहा था, उसको अच्छी तरह से पढ़ो। उन्होंने बताया था कि बाहर से या देश से, जिसे हम coastal shipping कहते हैं, अगर आंतरिक जलमार्ग में घूमने वाला ship है तो उसके ऊपर कैसे टैक्स लगाना चाहिए, जो ship बाहर से आता है, उसके ऊपर कैसे टैक्स लगाना चाहिए,



Inland waterways, यानी आंतरिक नदी में घूमने वाला जो ship है, उसे कैसे regulate करना चाहिए, उसका कैसे registration करना चाहिए, विदेश से जो ship आता है, अगर वह संदिग्ध लगे तो उसके संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और अगर warship है तो कैसे maintain करना चाहिए और अंत में उन्होंने कहा कि अगर disaster हो जाए - चाहे वह किसी भी देश का ship हो, वह हमारी country का हो या दूसरी country का हो - उस disaster की स्थिति में नावाध्यक्ष की जिम्मेदारी क्या होगी, उसके बारे में उन्होंने उसमें लिखा कि एक परिवार में पिता का जो दायित्व होता है, ऐसा दायित्व नावाध्यक्ष का disaster की स्थिति में ship के साथ होना चाहिए। यह आज से 2,000 साल पहले, चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य के समय में कहा गया।

महोदय, हमारे यहां एक कहावत है। गुजरात में मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में घोघा नामक स्थान है। वहां पर मुगल बादशाह ने इसलिए लड़ाई की थी कि जो बंदरगाह था, मध्यकालीन युग में या उसके बाद, वह बंदरगाह ही समृद्धि का द्वार था। जहां भी port होता था, वहां समृद्धि होती थी। इस समृद्धि को लूटने के लिए उन्होंने चढ़ाई की। अकबर ने सबसे पहले ढाका में अपनी Navy का headquarter बनाया और वहां से Navy स्टार्ट की। यही नहीं, हमारी ship building industry भी बहुत पुरानी है। हमारे देश में 17वीं और 18 सदी में Lovji Wadia थे, Wadia famiy थी, यह हिस्ट्री बहुत रोचक है, उस समय हमारे यहां जो ships बनते थे - आज ship की आयु 25-30 साल की होती है, लेकिन उस समय 80 साल तक की उनकी आयु थी और केवल लकड़ी का ship होता था, उसमें लोहे का कहीं भी उपयोग नहीं होता था - ऐसे ships हिन्दुस्तान में बनते थे और दुनिया उनका उपयोग करती थी। हमारी इस developed ship building industry को अंग्रेज लोग नहीं देख सके और उन्होंने कहा कि किसी को India में ship नहीं बनाना है, केवल वही ship बनाएगा, जो बनाकर Royal Navy को देगा। अंग्रेजों की Royal Navy के लिए ही हम ships बना सकते थे, इस प्रकार का प्रतिबंध अंग्रेजों ने 1837 में हिन्दुस्तान में लगाया। तब से हम ship building industry में 1 परसेंट हो गए। उससे पहले Wadia family शिप बनाती थी और उल्लेख तो यह है कि सूरत, मुम्बई में ship बनता था, वे ship बनाकर ready रखते थे, विदेश से लोग आते थे तथा वहां से ship लेकर जाते थे। मैं एक बार दुबई गया था और दुबई के museum में गया। मैंने वहां देखा, आज यहां अच्छी बात कही, जो सलाया से दुनिया के साथ कारोबार चलता था, सलाया से हम कैसे sailing करते थे, कैसे विंड से चलने वाला शिप लेकर हम दरिया पार जाते थे, दूसरे देश में जाते थे इसलिए आप दुनिया में कोई भी कंट्री में जाओ, जो coastline से जुड़ी हुई कोई भी कंट्री है, वहां Indian population ज्यादा है, it is one thing. Second, आप अगर अरब कंट्री में जाओ, आज हमारा हिंदुस्तान एक ऐसी कंट्री है, जिस कंट्री के नाम से किसी समुद्र का नाम बना हुआ है - हिंद महासागर। हिंद महासागर हमारे हिंदुस्तान के नाम से बना हुआ है। यह हमारी

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maritime history है। मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि जब मैं मंत्री बना तो एक बार मैं seafarer के संदर्भ में मीटिंग कर रहा था। मैंने सोचा कि 7,500 kilometres हमारी coastline है और हमारे लोग traditionally seafarer हैं, उसके लिए ट्रेनिंग तो ठीक है, वह उसको certify करने के लिए देनी चाहिए, लेकिन वे पैदा होते हैं, तब से समुद्र में जाते हैं और समुद्र से साथ उनका जुड़ाव होता है। मैंने जानना चाहा कि दुनिया में seafarer कितने हैं, तो मुझे बताया गया कि हमारे 94 thousand seafarer हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी job opportunity है। Job opportunity इसलिए है कि seafarer को डॉलर में सेलेरी मिलती है और 200 डॉलर सेलेरी मिनिमम होती है। जो छोटा-मोटा काम करते हैं, जैसे शिप में जाएं और सफाई का काम करें, कुक के काम लिए जाएं, तो उससे ज्यादा मिलती है। दो हजार डॉलर मतलब उसको लाख 40-50 हजार रुपये हो गया। वह 6 महीने sailing करके आए, तो पांच-छः लाख रुपये कमा सकते हैं, तो उसको बढ़ाना चाहिए। मैंने कहा कि 94 thousand seafarer क्यों हैं? उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हम क्या कर सकते हैं? क्यों नहीं हम अपने समुद्र तट पर रहने वाले लोगों को train करके, उसको certify करते हैं? मैंने कहा कि उसको certify कर दो, वे जानते हैं कि कैसे तैरना है। उनको कभी swimming pool में तैरने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, वे जब से पैदा हुए, तब से समुद्र में जाते हैं। यह उनकी traditional skill है, उसको आगे बढ़ाओ। मैंने initiative लिया और मुझे बताते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि तीन साल के बाद हमारे seafarer का शेयर आगे बढ़कर 2 लाख 40 हजार हो गया है। हमारे 2 लाख 40 लाख seafarer हैं। दुनिया में आज सबसे आगे Philippines है, जो एक छोटा सा देश है, गुजरात स्टेट जैसी कंट्री है। उसके seafarer दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा 8 लाख हैं। मेरा मानना है कि समुद्र के साथ हमारा जुड़ाव है और समुद्र से साथ जुड़ी कोई भी इंडस्ट्री हमारे देश की रुचि की इंडस्ट्री बन सकती है। Employment generation हमारे लिए सरल बनता है, इसलिए यह चुनिंदा क्षेत्र है और उसमें हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम करें।

दूसरा, मैं आपको hazardous material के संदर्भ में बताऊंगा। कई सदस्यों ने चिंता व्यक्त की है कि हिंदुस्तान कहीं dumping city न बन जाए। यह बात भी सही है और ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। हम इसलिए ही यह कानून लेकर आए हैं। उसमें प्रावधान है कि कोई शिप इंडिया में बने या दुनिया की किसी भी कंट्री में बने, एक बार Hong Kong Convention लागू हो जाए, तो उसमें hazardous material दो टाइप का होता है। एक prohibited होता है और एक regulated होता है, तो prohibited उसमें डालना ही नहीं है, रखना ही नहीं है और जो regulated है, ऐसे hazardous waste को जब शिप में उपयोग करने के लिए रखे, तो तब से ही उसकी inventory बनानी है। Inventory बनाने के बाद ही इस शिप को समुद्र में जाना है, तब ही उसको permission मिलेगी। इस

inventory को उसे हर पांच साल में रिन्यू कराना है। उसको competent authority के पास जाकर check करवाना है या तो जिस कंट्री का flagship है, उसकी जो competent authority है, उसके पास जाकर उसे inventory को फिर से रिन्यू कराना है। यह शिप वहां से निकला, 25 साल की यात्रा पूरी की। हर पांच साल में अगर उसमें क गई मेजर चेंज हो गया या बीच में कुछ repairing आई या कोई innovation हुआ, ऐसी स्थिति में उसको बीच में भी पांच साल पहले, तो वे आवश्यकता के अनुसार करवा सकते हैं अथवा ऐसी कोई घटना हो गई कि उसे recycling के लिए भेजना है, ऐसी स्थिति में भी वे उसकी inventory पांच साल के पहले भी examine करवा सकते हैं या authority को ऐसा लगे कि इस शिप में बिना कहे कुछ ऐसे hazardous चीज़ रख दी है, वह inventory में नहीं है और उसको चेक करने की आवश्यकता लगे, तो चेक भी कर सकते हैं। मतलब किसी भी शिप में कौन सा hazardous waste है, उसके बारे में inventory में सब पता रहेगा। उसके बाद उसकी 30 वर्ष की आयु पूरी हो गई और उसे recycling के लिए जाना है, तब दूसरा फेज शुरू होता है। जब वह recycling के लिए जाएगा, तब जिस कंट्री का flag हो या जिस देश में --- यहां पर यह अच्छी बात हुई थी कि कोई छोटे से कंट्री या आइलैंड कंट्री में जाकर उसका flagship करवा ले, flagship का मतलब है कि उसके नाम पर रजिस्ट्रेशन करवा ले, उसको शिपिंग सेक्टर में flagship बोलते हैं। वह किसी का भी flagship करवा ले, जिस कंट्री से वह निकलेगा, उसकी परमिशन वहां से उसको लेनी है और वह प्रमाणित करेगा कि उसमें यह चीज़ है, हमारे सामने रखी है, हमने उसको माना है और बाद में वह सर्टिफिकेट लेकर अलंग आएगा। जब वह ship recycling के लिए अलंग आएगा और उसे सर्टिफिकेट मिला है, तो तीन महीने में आपको उसे recycling करना है। पहले उसको procure किया, खरीद किया और फिर recycling के लिए लाया, लेकिन आप उसे तब ही लेकर आ पायेंगे, जब आप उसकी inventory पहले ही ऑनलाइन ship recycling yard पर जमा करवा देंगे। जहां पर वह recycling होना है, उसे उसकी अथॉरिटी के सामने रखना पड़ेगा कि इसमें ये-ये hazardous चीज़ें हैं। उन्होंने जब उसको रख दिया, फिर जिसको शिप recycle करना है, जिसके प्लॉट में recycle होना है, उसके यहां पर इसको recycle करने की फैसिलिटी है, यह एक competent authority decide करेगी, और उसको वह जाकर एक्जामिन करेगी कि हां, यह फैसिलिटी है। उसके बाद उसका breaking plan बनेगा। जो ship recycling yard है, वह उसका breaking plan बनायेगा, क्योंकि कौन सी चीज़ को कैसे रिमूव करना है, इसके लिए पूरे rules and regulations होंगे। उसमें कई चीज़ें होती हैं - जो लेबर है, उसको ट्रेन करना पड़ेगा, शिप में भी कई चीज़ें होती हैं। इसीलिए मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि कभी अवसर मिले, तो वहां पर जाना चाहिए। कई चीज़ें ऐसी होती हैं, जिनका पूर्वानुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता है, बल्कि वास्तव में कौन-सी चीज़ कहां पर है, यह आइडेंटिफाई करना पड़ता है।

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वह ब्रेकिंग प्लान बनायेगा, ब्रेकिंग प्लान बन जाने के बाद, वहां beach होगा, उसके बाद वह recycle होगा। उसमें से recycling के दरमियान जो भी चीज़ें निकलेंगी, उनको rules and regulations के अनुसार -- वहां लेबर काम करती है, तो labour safety के संबंध में precaution लिया गया है। उसको helmet पहनना है, gloves पहनना है, कौन-सी चीज़ को रिमूव करने जाना है, तो मास्क पहनना है, ये सब चीज़ें वहां पर हैं। आज के दिन उसकी अच्छी तरह से मॉनिटरिंग हो रही है।

सर, मैं आपको भरोसे के साथ कहता हूं कि आज Alang Ship Breaking Yard बहुत बदल गया है। International Monitoring Authority ने या Registry ने उसको रजिस्ट्रेशन Hong Kong Convention का तब दिया है, जब आज सभी चीज़ें वहां पर हैं। दूसरा, लेबर को अच्छी सैलरी मिलनी चाहिए, इसका भी उसमें प्रावधान है। वहां पर लेबर रहती है। पहले एक समय था - यह सही बात है कि जब वह बना था, तब लेबर झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहती थी, लेकिन आज उसके रहने के लिए कॉलोनीज़ बनाई गई हैं। वहां पर दो अस्पताल बनाये गये हैं। इन दो अस्पतालों में सभी लेबर को ट्रीटमेंट मिलता है। यह इंडस्ट्री ऐसी है, जिसमें छोटे-मोटे एक्सिडेंट्स भी होते रहते हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में उसे तुरंत ही ट्रीटमेंट उपलब्ध करवाया जा सके, यह भी वहां पर फैसिलिटी उपलब्ध कराई गई है। इसके अलावा यहां पर एक माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न भी रखा कि उसकी अगल-बगल में hazardous waste का इफेक्ट होता है। इस संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि उसका भी परीक्षण होता रहता है। माननीय उपसभापति जी, यार्ड के बाहर hazardous waste का इफेक्ट होने की संभावना नहीं है। अलंग में hazardous waste international standard का है और वहां hazardous waste का removal system लगाया गया है। उसमें से furnace oil निकलता है, उसको भी रिमूव करने की वहां फैसिलिटी खड़ी की गई है। ये सब फैसिलिटी क्रिएट हो जाने के बाद ही Hong Kong Convention ने 95 प्लॉट को आइडेंटिफाई किया है और 95 प्लॉट को अनुमति दी है। उसका फायदा होना आज से शुरू हो गया है। दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी Maersk Shipping Line है, वे अपने ship recycling के लिए यहां नहीं भेजते थे, आज उन्होंने यहां पर भेजना शुरू कर दिया है। इससे हमारी इंडस्ट्री और आगे बढ़ेगी। हमारे सुखेन्दु शेखर राय साहब ने कहा कि National Authority एक व्यक्ति की और Competent Authority एक व्यक्ति की नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं इससे agree करता हूं। हमने decide किया है कि उसके नीचे जो-जो agencies हैं, जैसे environment है, health है या safety के लिए जो agency है, हम उसमें सभी agencies को, 3-4-5-6 लोगों को आवश्यकता के अनुसार शामिल करेंगे। जो competent authority होगा, वह उसकी अध्यक्षता करेगा। यहाँ National Authority है। इस National Authority का और कोई ज्यादा काम नहीं है। National Authority तो इसलिए बनाई गई है, क्योंकि International Maritime Organization में रिपोर्ट करना है, Hong-Kong Convention में रिपोर्ट करना है, तो वह काम कौन करेगा? वह काम वह करेगा। या तो कोई dispute हो गया, तो किसी

छोटे-मोटे dispute की स्थिति में, या अगर ship recycler और ship owner के बीच में कोई dispute हो गया, तो उसका solution कौन करेगा? इसलिए वह उसके ऊपर अपील कर सके, ऐसी facility हो, इसलिए यह प्रावधान रखा गया है। इसमें कोई विशेष power, extra power नहीं दी गई है।

दूसरा, आपने कहा कि अभी जो existing ship हैं, उसको 5 years में registration करना है। यह 5 years का प्रावधान इसलिए रखा गया है, क्योंकि अगर बीच में ship को recycling में जाना है, तो उसको इसे पहले ही कराना पड़ेगा। इसमें maximum 5 years रखा गया है। हम चाहेंगे कि सब लोग तुरंत ही registration करना लें, लेकिन हमने इसमें maximum 5 years का प्रावधान रखा है। फिर हम उसमें ship recycling facility का authorization बिना किसी नोटिस के रद्द नहीं करेंगे और शायद कर दिया, तो भी वह अपील कर सकता है। उसके साथ कोई unhealth व्यवहार नहीं होगा।

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय:** इसमें एक प्रावधान है कि उसे suspend कर सकते हैं, cancel कर सकते हैं।

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** यह विशेष स्थिति में है। अगर ऐसी कोई घटना हो गई हो, अगर कोई ऐसी विशेष स्थिति बनी, तो ही हम ऐसा करेंगे, लेकिन उसके साथ ऐसा नहीं होगा।

सर, राम गोपाल जी ने जो अपने विषय रखे हैं, उनमें से ज्यादातर का reply आ गया है। उन्होंने पूछा कि ship Recycling Bill का नाम ऐसा क्यों रखा गया है, इसका reply मैंने already दे दिया है। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि wage fix करना चाहिए। मैंने आपको बताया कि जो minimum wage है, वहाँ उससे ज्यादा salary आज लेबर को मिल ही रही है। लोकल गवर्नमेंट, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और भारत सरकार के labour laws के अनुसार उसको minimum wage से नीचे तो मिलना ही नहीं है। उसमें विशेष रूप से health monitoring के संदर्भ में भी विषय रखा गया है।

सर, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी ने एक अच्छा विषय रखा कि ऐसा दूसरी country ने क्यों नहीं किया, या तो यह dumping site न बन जाए और war ship को क्यों बाहर रखा गया है। War ship को इसलिए बाहर रखा गया है, क्योंकि यह एक विशेष ship है। वे पहले inventory नहीं देंगे, लेकिन जब वे recycling के लिए आएँगे, तब तो उनको inventory देना ही देना है। दुनिया में ऐसी बहुत सी ships पड़ी हुई हैं। हमारे कानून के मुताबिक जब हमारे पास facility होगी और इस कानून के अनुसार जिसको prohibited नहीं किया गया हो कि इस तरह से वह hazardous है, तो उसको भी यहाँ recycling की opportunity मिल सकती है। उसका हमें फायदा भी होगा।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

[श्री मनसुख मांडविया]

प्रसन्न आचार्य जी ने एक दूसरा विषय रखा कि यह war ship न हो, लेकिन इंडिया का हो या यह दूसरी ऐसी ship हो, तो इस ship को भी आपने उससे बाहर रखा है। मैं आपको बताऊंगा कि न केवल war ship, बल्कि देश में तो कई ऐसी ships होती हैं, जो ISRO के लिए काम करती हैं, या DRDO के लिए काम करती हैं, या Earth Sciences के लिए काम करती हैं। हमने ऐसी ships को इसमें mention नहीं किया है। लेकिन अगर ऐसी ships भी recycling के लिए जाएंगी, तब तो उनको inventory देनी ही देनी है। उससे hazardous की कोई समस्या नहीं रहेगी। उनको भी directly बाहर रखा गया है, लेकिन जब वे indirectly recycling के लिए आएंगी, तब उनको इसमें शामिल कर दिया गया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विषय रखे, मैंने उनमें से ज्यादातर विषयों का reply किया। उनमें ज्यादातर का reply आ गया है, लेकिन last में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि मधुसूदन जी ने कई चिंताएँ व्यक्त की हैं। मधुसूदन जी, चिंता व्यक्त करने का कोई विषय नहीं है। हम भी जानते हैं कि लेबर का भला कैसे करना चाहिए और हम चाहते हैं कि लेबर के साथ justice हो। हमने इसी तरह से गुजरात मॉडल बनाया है, वह मॉडल तो है न! एक माननीय सदस्य ने अच्छा कहा कि आज गुजरात में लेबर क्यों आती है। माननीय सभापति जी, गुजरात में लेबर इसलिए आती है, क्योंकि वहाँ उसके साथ कभी अत्याचार नहीं होता है, उसके साथ injustice नहीं होता है। हमारे यहाँ तो democratic system में भी ऐसा नहीं कहा जाता है कि वह out State से है, इसलिए हम उसको टिकट नहीं देंगे या वे गुजरात के विधायक नहीं होंगे। हमारे यहाँ गुजरात में 12-13 विधायक बाहर से आकर बसे हुए लोग हैं। वे हमारी असेम्बली में हैं। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे एमपी भी हैं। वे outstate से हैं, लेकिन वे गुजरात से हैं। हमारे यहाँ outstate और हमारा स्टेट, ऐसा कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता है। अपने मेरिट के आधार पर आकर काम करें। आप हमारे सूरत में जाइए, सूरत में textile industries में जाइए। लेबर के रूप में ही नहीं, वे इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट के रूप में भी गुजरात में आकर काम करते हैं। शिप ब्रेकिंग करते-करते शिप रिसाइकलिंग इंडस्ट्रीज के साथ भी, outstate से आये हुए हमारे भाई काम में लग गये। हमारे यहाँ कोई ऐसा भेदभाव नहीं है। उसका अहित हो, ऐसा हम कभी नहीं करेंगे। मछुआरों employment नहीं जाएगा, मधुसूदन जी, चिन्ता मत करिए। वह हमारी जिम्मेवारी है। हाँ, infrastructure बनाना है, development करना है। डेवलपमेंट करना है, लेकिन किसी का रोजगार चला जाए, ऐसा डेवलपमेंट हम कभी नहीं करेंगे। हम रोजगार भी उपलब्ध करायेंगे, blue revolution को भी आगे बढ़ायेंगे और हमारे देश में ports भी develop करेंगे। माननीय सभापति जी, आज देश में 204 minor ports हैं और 12 major ports हैं। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने एक बार अच्छी बात कही थी कि केवल देश के ports का development नहीं करना है, port-

led development करना है। Ports के आधार पर देश का विकास कैसे हो, इस दिशा में हमने काम करना शुरू किया है।

मैं सुब्बारामी जी की बातों का जवाब इसलिए दे दूँ, क्योंकि उनके 5-7 amendments भी आयेंगे। तो मैं उनको बता देता हूँ...(व्यवधान)... वे move नहीं करेंगे, उन्हें move नहीं करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि मैं उनको रिप्लाय भी इस तरह से करूँगा। आपने national authority के संदर्भ में जो पूछा, तो मैंने रिप्लाय दे दिया कि national authority के संदर्भ में कोई चिन्ता का विषय नहीं है। वह केवल observatory ही authority है। हम जो competent authority बना रहे हैं, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के साथ बातचीत करके बना रहे हैं। वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ही होगी। उसमें हमारा कोई रोल नहीं रहेगा। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह authority बनायेगी और उसके अनुसार हम रेगुलेट करेंगे।

माननीय सभापति जी, इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत सकारात्मक दृष्टि से डिबेट की है। उस समय आप यहाँ नहीं थे, लेकिन बहुत अच्छी डिबेट हुई। मुझे कई सुझाव भी विस्तार से मिले हैं। उन सुझावों के आधार पर, जब हम रूल्स बनायेंगे, तब हम उन सुझावों को incorporate भी करेंगे। इस दृष्टि से सभी माननीय सदस्यों से मैं विनती करता हूँ कि सर्वसम्मति से यह शिप रिसाइकलिंग बिल पास करें। हमारे देश की लेबर के हित में, environmentally-sound recycling के लिए और labour safety के लिए हम सब सर्वानुमति से इसे पास करें, मेरी यही अपेक्षा है।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to have one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, Tamil Nadu has got a long coastal line of 940 kilometers next to Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. So, we need a recycling ship industry at the Chennai Port or Thoothukudi Port. I would like to know through our hon. Chairman, whether the Minister will propose this today that we will have a recycling ship industry in Tamil Nadu. If he gives consent, I will be very, very grateful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may take note of it. क्या आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं?

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, if he can give us...

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** सर, तमिलनाडु की लम्बी coastline है। हमें कोई ऐतराज़ नहीं है। यदि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ऐसी site को identify करके हमें proposal देगी, तो मैं अवश्य वहाँ ships recycling unit शुरू करूंगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is that the Recycling of Ships Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, quickly.

**श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय:** सर, आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते हुए चाणक्य को refer किया, 'अर्थशास्त्र' को भी refer किया और बोला कि उस ज़माने में भी, 2000 साल पहले नौमुख रहा करते थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो उनसे मेरा सवाल है कि क्या उस समय भी recycling होती थी?

**श्री मनसुख मांडविया:** उस समय भी recycling तो होती होगी, लेकिन शिप लकड़ी से बनती थी, तो recycling के लिए ऐसे किसी कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, इसलिए इसका उल्लेख नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was watching what was happening here. I was with the Speaker of the People's Majlis of Maldives. Just now, that meeting got over. But, I always keep a watch, even if I am not here, about what is happening. It is part of my responsibility.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of recycling of ships by setting certain standards and laying down the statutory mechanism for enforcement of such standards and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos.1 and 2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, before that, I want to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: My Amendment is to ensure that it does not cause any harm not only to the environment but also to the marine life. I request the hon. Minister to consider this point. I am not moving the Amendments.



*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the Amendment.

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 7, there is one Amendment (No.4) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in this Amendment, I propose that a genuine survey should be done in not less than three years, instead of five years. I am not moving the Amendment.

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 8 and 9 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos.5 and 6) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendments?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the Amendments.

*Clause 10 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 11 to 19 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 20, there is one Amendment (No.7) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, here, the provision says that if the decision is not conveyed within 15 days, the permission is deemed to have been granted. Through my Amendment, I am suggesting that it may be made 'thirty days' instead of 'fifteen days'. I am not moving the Amendment. Clause 20 was added to the Bill. Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 22, there is one Amendment (No.8) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the Amendment.

*Clause 22 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 23 to 30 were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 31, there is one Amendment (No.9) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving the Amendment?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving the Amendment.

*Clause 31 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 32 to 46 were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill is passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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#### **MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

#### **The Arms (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 Arms (Amendment) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th December, 2019".

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

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS****Demand for constructing buildings for CGHS dispensaries  
running in rented accomodation**

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): सभापति जी, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आदरणीय सांसदों-पूर्व सांसदों, उनके परिजनों एवं केन्द्र सरकार के कार्यरत तथा सेवानिवृत्त कार्मिकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के माध्यम से बुनियादी स्वास्थ्य सुविधा प्रदान की जाती है। लाभार्थी एवं उनके परिजन इन औषधालयों में स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याओं के निराकरण के लिए प्रायः आते-जाते रहते हैं, इसलिए यह भी अपेक्षा रहती है कि औषधालयों में आधारभूत सुविधाएं इस प्रकार व्यवस्थित की जाएं कि लाभार्थियों को किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय भी समय-समय पर ऐसे निर्देश जारी करता रहता है, ताकि लाभार्थियों को आवश्यकतानुसार चिकित्सा सुविधाएं यथाशीघ्र मिलें और उन्हें कोई असुविधा न हो। अपेक्षित आधारभूत सुविधाओं के अभाव में लाभार्थी को कष्टकारक स्थिति का सामना करना पड़ता है।

सभापति जी, पूरे देश में स्थापित इन सीजीएचएस औषधालयों में कई औषधालयों के पास अपने भवन नहीं हैं। ये औषधालय किराए के भवन में चल रहे हैं। परिणामस्वरूप जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए तथा बदलती हुई जरूरत के हिसाब से जो विस्तार होना चाहिए, वह संभव नहीं हो पाता है। दिल्ली-एनसीआर में कई औषधालय हैं, जिनके अपने भवन नहीं हैं। ऐसे में यदि फैमिली प्लानिंग या शिशु टीकाकरण की सुविधा का विस्तार करना हो, तो स्थान का अभाव आड़े आ जाता है। नोएडा में सेक्टर-82 में केन्द्रीय विहार स्थित डिस्पेंसरी की हालत भी ऐसी ही है। किराए के भवन में चलने की वजह से आधारभूत सुविधाओं का अत्यंत अभाव है।

मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि जितने भी औषधालय किराए के भवन में चल रहे हैं, उनके लिए चरणबद्ध आधार पर प्राथमिकता से भवन का निर्माण कराया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; in spite of my caution, you are doing it. This is not the way.

वहाँ से यहाँ ऐसे ही नहीं जाना और जाना है, तो उसके लिए तरीका है।

**Demand for giving PIB accreditation to digital journalists**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Hon. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, I am raising, under Special Mentions, PIB accreditation of digital journalist.

Sir, in Journalism there has been a new development over the past few years which has raised the voice of the marginalized/underprivileged, i.e. digital journalism, ensuring that no story can go untouched and unverified. The trust in digital

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

journalism has risen so much that even the print and television, all mediums have opened their online content. It is high time that the Government consider PIB accreditation for the digital journalists also. The accreditation is only limited to print and television journalists at present. Digital media is the most democratic space where the information is sent at the speed of light. Digital media has empowered people. The digital space permits handling of a subject with multiple viewpoints. It is richer in terms of content and constitutional values. But, people working in digital space are not able to visit Parliament during sessions. The accreditation will enable them to contribute more towards journalism, the fourth pillar of democracy.

The Parliamentary sessions and speeches of the hon. Member of Parliaments reach public via digital media mostly. The television and print has limited role in this matter. Earlier, only television telecast was the medium through which the public could access the speeches in the Houses. Those who missed could never watch it. But, digital journalists have made sure that not only clips of MPs, but, the debate and discussions on those clips too reach to the public. In 21st Century of digital India, the journalists working in Digital Media must be given the facility of accreditation by PIB. Thank you.

**Demand to give the status of Central University to the  
Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur**

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में सबसे उन्नत नगर के रूप में जाना जाता है। यहाँ दीनदयाल उपाध्याय गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय स्थित है। इस विश्वविद्यालय में अध्ययन करने वाले छात्र केवल पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसमें पढ़ने वाले छात्र पश्चिम बिहार तथा नेपाल के भी हैं। यह विश्वविद्यालय राज्य सरकार द्वारा संचालित किया जाता है। अंतर्राज्यीय विश्वविद्यालय माना जाने वाला यह विश्वविद्यालय केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा संचालित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की तरह शिक्षा नहीं दे पा रहा है। गुणवत्ता भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय की तरह नहीं है। नेपाल तथा पश्चिम बिहार के छात्रों को शिक्षा देने वाले इस विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

अतः सरकार तथ्यों का संज्ञान लेते हुए दीनदयाल उपाध्याय गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाने पर सहमति प्रकट करे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri CM. Ramesh, not present. Dr. Kirodi Lai Meena.

**Demand to fund the East Rajasthan Canal Project by  
declaring it a national project**

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा** (राजस्थान): महोदय, 'पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना' राजस्थान की एक महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना है, जिसमें मानसून के दौरान चम्बल, कुन्नु, कुल, पार्वती, कालीसिंध, मेज नदी के अधिशेष पानी को बनास, मोरेल, बाणगंगा, गंभीर, पार्वती एवं कालीसिंध नदियों में पहुँचाया जाएगा। परियोजना की हाइड्रोलॉजी की सैद्धान्तिक स्वीकृति केन्द्रीय जल आयोग द्वारा दिनांक 8.2.206 को जारी की जा चुकी है।

इस परियोजना द्वारा राजस्थान के 33 जिले यथा झालावाड़, बारां, कोटा, बून्दी, सवाई माधोपुर, अजमेर, टोंक, जयपुर, करौली, अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर को पानी प्राप्त होगा। इस योजना में 26 वृहद् एवं मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के जरिए दो लाख हेक्टेयर अतिरिक्त क्षेत्र की सिंचाई हो सकेगी।

पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना की डीपीआर केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है और डीपीआर पर प्राप्त विभिन्न टिप्पणियों की जल संसाधन विभाग, राजस्थान द्वारा पालना की जा रही है।

राजस्थान एवं मध्य प्रदेश के मध्य अंतर्राज्यीय मुद्दों पर मुख्य अभियन्ता स्तर की बैठक दिनांक 27.6.2018 को भोपाल में आयोजित की गई, जिसमें मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्ताव की हाइड्रोलॉजी के संबंध में कुछ आक्षेप उठाए गए। अध्यक्ष, केन्द्रीय जल आयोग एवं राजस्थान सरकार के मध्य केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में दिनांक 26.3.2019 को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए आक्षेपों के निराकरण एवं डीपीआर की शीघ्र स्वीकृति हेतु बैठक आयोजित हुई है। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा 3.1.2017 एवं 10.10.2017 को भारत सरकार को लिखे गए पत्रों द्वारा पूर्वी राजस्थान नहर परियोजना को राष्ट्रीय परियोजना का दर्जा देने का निवेदन किया गया है।

अतः मेरी माँग है कि इसे राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित कर राजस्थान को आवश्यक धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई जाए, जिससे राजस्थान के उक्त 13 जिलों को पानी मिल सके।

**Demand to include ethics, social and national  
duties at every level of education**

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): \* महोदय, श्रेष्ठ भारत के निर्माण के लिए समाज का सुसंस्कारित होना आवश्यक है। व्यक्ति परिवार और समाज से संस्कार प्राप्त करता है। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा में शैशव काल से ही सामान्य व्यवहार में परस्पर आचरण से इसको सीखा जा सकता है। मैत्री-बंधुत्व, सम्मान और शिष्ट व्यवहार को शिक्षा में समाविष्ट कर इसका विस्तार सामाजिक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्यों तक किया जा सकता है।

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\*Hindi translation of the original speech made in Sanskrit.

महोदय, समाज में आपराधिक प्रवृत्तियाँ, जिस परिवेश में बालक का पालन-पोषण होता है, उस पर निर्भर करता है। परिवार के मुखिया का अर्थोपार्जन, रोजगार आवश्यक है। अतएव गरीब और अशिक्षित वर्ग को रोजगार के साथ ही उसकी जीवनयापन की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति आवश्यक है। विद्यमान शिक्षा के सभी स्तरों पर नैतिक सामाजिक राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य की शिक्षा को लागू करने के प्रभावी उपाय करने चाहिए। इसके बिना शिक्षा और विद्या के परिणाम यथा:

**विद्या विवादाय धनं मदाय शक्तिः परेषां परिपीडनाय।**

**खलस्य साधोः विपरीतमेतत् ज्ञानायदानाय च रक्षणाय?**

**शिक्षा का समसामयिक आधुनिकीकरण में भारतीय संस्कार आवश्यक है, यथा:**

**विद्यां ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रताम्।**

**पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्नोति धनात् धर्मं ततः सुखम्॥**

इतना ही नहीं, लौकिक उपलब्धियों से आगे मानवीय उद्देश्यों के लिए वर्तमान विसंगति के परिदृश्य में परिवर्तन के लिए-

**श्रेयो हि ज्ञानमभ्यासाज्ज्ञानाद्ध्यानं विशिष्यते।**

**ध्यानात्कर्मफलत्यागस्त्यागाच्छान्तिरनन्तरम्॥**

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार श्रेष्ठ भारत के निर्माण के लिए समाज में शिक्षण के लिए समुचित उपाय करे।

**तन्मे मनः शुभसंकल्पमस्तु।**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there are around forty Members, who are good Members, who are there till the end of the House today.

Now, the House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 10th December, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at six of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Tuesday,  
the 10th December, 2019.*