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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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E-mail : [rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in](mailto:rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in)



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Shrimati Ranee Narah

Dr. Amee Yajnik

**LOK SABHA**

Kunwar Danish Ali

Ms. Mimi Chakraborty

Shri Bharatsinhji Shankarji Dabhi

Shrimati Annpurna Devi

Dr. S. T. Hasan

Ms. S. Jothimani

Shri Mohanbhai Kalyanjibhai Kundariya

Shri Ravindra Kushawaha

Shrimati Poonamben Hematbhai Maadam

Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato

Shri Rampreet Mandal

Shri Vincent H. Pala

Shri T. R. V. S. Ramesh

Shri Y. S. Avinash Reddy

Shrimati Gomati Sai

Shri Ganesan Selvam

Shri Chandan Singh

Shri Sunil Soren

Shri Sunil Dattatray Tatkare

Shri Su Thirunavukkarasar

**Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice**

Shri Bhupender Yadav — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Shri Naresh Gujral

Shri Prabhat Jha

Shri Majeed Memon

Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray

Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla

Shri Vivek K. Tankha

Shri P. Wilson

Shri B. Lingaiah Yadav

**LOK SABHA**

Shri Pradan Baruah

Shri Pradeep Kumar Chaudhary

Shri Vinod Lakhamshi Chavda

Shri Mohanbhai Sanjibhai Delkar

Shri P. P. Mohammed Faizal

Shri Jasbir Singh Gill

Shri Chowdhury Mohan Jatua

Shri Suresh Kumar Kashyap

Shri Mohammad Akbar Lone

Shri Jyotirmay Singh Mahato

Shri B. Manickam Tagore

Shri Malook Nagar

Shri Chirag Paswan

Shri Suresh Pujari

Shri A. Raja

Shri Omprakash Bhupalsinh Rajenimbalkar *alias* Pawan

Shri Upendra Singh Rawat

Shrimati Sandhya Ray

Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma

Shri Mahendra Singh Solanky

**Committee on Science and Technology, Environment,  
Forest and Climate Change**

Shri Jairam Ramesh — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Shri Anil Baluni

Shri R.S. Bharathi

Shrimati Vandana Chavan

Shri Hishey Lachungpa

Shri Parimal Nathwani

Shri Bhaskar Rao Nekkanti

Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw

Shri Ravi Prakash Verma

Shri Binoy Viswam

**LOK SABHA**

Shri Guharam Ajgalley

Shri Pradan Baruah

Shri E.T. Mohammed Basheer

Shri Jashvantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor

Shri Sudarshan Bhagat

Shri Rameshbhai Lavjibhai Dhaduk

Shri Anantkumar Hegde

Shrimati Jyotsna Charandas Mahant

Dr. Swami Sakshiji Maharaj

Shri Asaduddin Owaisi

Shri S.R. Prathiban

Dr. Ranjan Singh Rajkumar

Shri Kotha Prabhakar Reddy

Dr. Jayanta Kumar Roy

Shrimati Satabdi Roy (Banerjee)

Shri Mahesh Sahoo

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Anurag Sharma

Shri Ram Shiromani

Shri Kirti Vardhan Singh

Dr. Ramapati Ram Tripathi

**Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

Shri T.G. Venkatesh — *Chairman*

**RAJYA SABHA**

Shri Prasanna Acharya

Shri Raj Babbar

Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati

Dr. Sonal Mansingh

Shri Derek O'Brien

Kumari Selja

Shri Tiruchi Siva

Shri Dharmapuri Srinivas

Shri Vinay Dinu Tendulkar

**LOK SABHA**

Shrimati Sumalatha Ambareesh

Shri Anto Antony

(xxvi) *Department related...*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*...Standing Committees*

Shrimati Veena Devi

Shri Tapir Gao

Shri Rahul Kaswan

Shri Saumitra Khan

Ms. Goddeti Madhavi

Shri Ramesh Chandra Majhi

Shri Sunil Baburao Mendhe

Shri K. Muraleedharan

Shri S.S. Palanimanickam

Shri Chhedi Paswan

Shri Kamlesh Paswan

Shri Tirath Singh Rawat

Shrimati Mala Roy

Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy

Shri Rajbahadur Singh

Shri Dushyant Singh

Shri Ramdas Chandrabhanji Tadas

Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane

Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA****CABINET MINISTERS**

Shri Narendra Modi	The Prime Minister and also in-charge of the following Ministries/Departments:-  (i) The Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; (ii) The Department of Atomic Energy; (iii) The Department of Space; and All important policy issues; and All other portfolios not allocated to any Minister
Shri Raj Nath Singh	The Minister of Defence
Shri Amit Shah	The Minister of Home Affairs
Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	The Minister of Road Transport and Highways; and The Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda	The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman	The Minister of Finance; and The Minister of Corporate Affairs
Shri Ramvilas Paswan	The Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution
Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	The Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; The Minister of Rural Development; and The Minister of Panchayati Raj
Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	The Minister of Law and Justice; The Minister of Communications; and The Minister of Electronics and Information Technology
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	The Minister of Food Processing Industries
Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot	The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar	The Minister of External Affairs

(xxviii) *Cabinet*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Ministers*

Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank'	The Minister of Human Resource Development
Shri Arjun Munda	The Minister of Tribal Affairs
Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani	The Minister of Women and Child Development; and The Minister of Textiles
Dr. Harsh Vardhan	The Minister of Health and Family Welfare;  The Minister of Science and Technology; and The Minister of Earth Sciences
Shri Prakash Javadekar	The Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change;  The Minister of Information and Broadcasting; and The Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises
Shri Piyush Goyal	The Minister of Railways; and The Minister of Commerce and Industry
Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and The Minister of Steel
Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	The Minister of Minority Affairs
Shri Pralhad Joshi	The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; The Minister of Coal; and
Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	The Minister of Mines The Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
Shri Giriraj Singh	The Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	The Minister of Jal Shakti

**MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)**

Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	The Minister of State of the Ministry of Labour and Employment
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Shri Rao Inderjit Singh

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Planning

Shri Shripad Yesso Naik

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

Dr. Jitendra Singh

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region;

The Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office;

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;

The Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and

The Minister of State in the Department of Space

Shri Kiren Rijiju

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs

Shri Prahalad Singh Patel

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Culture; and

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Tourism

Shri Raj Kumar Singh

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Power;

The Minister of State of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

Shri Hardeep Singh Puri

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs;

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Civil Aviation; and



(xxx) *Cabinet*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Ministers*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce  
and Industry

Shri Mansukh Mandaviya

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Shipping;  
and

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals  
and Fertilizers

**Ministers of State**

Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel

Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health  
and Family Welfare

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Parliamentary Affairs; and

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy  
Industries and Public Enterprises

General (Retd.) V.K. Singh

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Road  
Transport and Highways

Shri Krishan Pal

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social  
Justice and Empowerment

Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer  
Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Shri G. Kishan Reddy

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home  
Affairs

Shri Parshottam Rupala

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Shri Ramdas Athawale

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social  
Justice and Empowerment

Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural  
Development

Shri Babul Supriyo

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Shri Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Shri Dhotre Sanjay Shamrao	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development;  The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications; and  The Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; and  The Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs
Shri Angadi Suresh Channabasappa	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
Shri Nityanand Rai	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri Rattan La Kataria	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti; and  The Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
Shri V. Muraleedharan	The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; and  The Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
Shrimati Renuka Singh Saruta	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
Shri Som Parkash	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Shri Rameswar Teli	The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi

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 Kailash Choudhary

The Minister of State in the Ministry of  
Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Sushri Debasree Chaudhuri

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Women  
and Child Development

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**THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES**

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

IN THE TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTIETH SESSION OF THE RAJYA SABHA

*Commencing on the 18th November, 2019/27 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)*

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Monday, the 18th November, 2019/27 Kartika, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

(The National Anthem, "*Jana Gana Mana*", was played.)

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### OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Dr. Jagannath Mishra**, former Member of this House; **Shri Arun Jaitley**, sitting Member, **Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra**, former Member of this House; **Shri Ram Jethmalani**, sitting Member and **Shri Gurudas Dasgupta**, former Member of this House.

**Dr. Jagannath Mishra** passed away on the 19th of August, 2019, at the age of 82 years.

Born in June, 1937, **Dr. Jagannath Mishra** was educated at the T.N.B. College, Bhagalpur, the L.S. College, Muzaffarpur and the Bihar University.

An economist, Dr. Mishra started his career as a Lecturer of Economics and went on to become Professor of Economics at the Bihar University. He was actively involved in the '*Bhoodan Movement*' started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave and donated most of his inherited land to the landless. Popularly known as a crusader for the cause of Bihar, Dr. Mishra was instrumental in setting up several educational institutions and colleges across Bihar and in piloting programmes aimed at the social and economic emancipation of people below the poverty line. He also took a keen interest in promoting the cause of Urdu, for which he was conferred the title of '*Meer-e-Urdu*'. He has a number of research papers and books on socio-economic development to his credit.

Dr. Mishra started his legislative career as a Member of the Bihar Legislative Council in the year 1968. He became a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1972 and remained a Member of that Assembly for five terms. He also served as the Leader of Opposition in the Bihar Legislative Assembly twice - from March, 1978 to June, 1980 and again, from March, 1990 to April, 1994. Dr. Mishra served as the Chief Minister of Bihar for three terms- from April, 1975 to April, 1977; from June, 1980 to August, 1983 and from December, 1989 to March, 1990.

Dr. Jagannath Mishra represented the State of Bihar in this House for two terms—from April, 1988 to March, 1990 and again from April, 1994 to April, 2000. He also served as the Minister of Rural Areas and Employment in the Union Council of Ministers, from June, 1995 to May, 1996 and as Minister of Agriculture for a brief period from February to May, 1996.

In the passing away of Dr. Jagannath Mishra, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian, an able administrator and a dedicated social worker. Shri Arun Jaitley passed away on the 24th of August, 2019, at the age of 66 years. Destiny has untimely snatched a sagacious leader, a legal luminary and a towering intellectual from our midst.

Born in December, 1952 at New Delhi, Shri Arun Jaitley was educated at the Shri Ram College of Commerce and the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi.

An outstanding student, who excelled equally in academics and extra-curricular activities, Shri Jaitley was drawn to politics, right from his student days. He was elected President of the Delhi University Students Union in 1974 and soon joined the movement against corruption led by late Shri Jayprakash Narayan and was imprisoned during the Emergency.

An advocate by profession, Shri Jaitley started practising law in 1977 and was designated as a Senior Advocate by the Delhi High Court in 1990. His legal prowess led to his appointment as the Additional Solicitor General of India in 1989, at a very young age of 37 years. His legal acumen and inherent perspicacity gave him a sharp edge in winning an argument and established a stature worth reckoning amongst the legal fraternity.

Shri Arun Jaitley was a Member of this House for four consecutive terms representing the State of Gujarat—from April, 2000 to April, 2006; from April, 2006 to April, 2012 and again from April, 2012 to April, 2018 and the State of Uttar Pradesh from April, 2018 till his untimely demise.

Shri Arun Jaitley served in the Union Council of Ministers holding the key portfolios of Information and Broadcasting; Disinvestment; Law, Justice and Company Affairs; Commerce and Industry; Shipping etc., during the period from 1999 to 2002 and 2003 to 2004. He also held the crucial portfolios of Defence, Finance, Corporate Affairs and Information and Broadcasting, from May, 2014 to May, 2019.

He left an indelible mark on all the Ministries he handled. He was instrumental in piloting several important legislations, including the GST Act, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, the Benami Transactions Act etc., which projected India as a modern economy. He also played a key role in the implementation of Government initiatives like, *Jan Dhan Yojana*; linking of Aadhaar with bank accounts for Direct Benefit Transfer; merger of the Rail Budget with the General Budget; merger of Public Sector Banks etc., and also took several steps to control and eliminate black money from the economy.

Shri Arun Jaitley also served as the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha from June, 2009 to May, 2014 and as the Leader of the House in Rajya Sabha from June, 2014 to May, 2019. He was the recipient of the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award for the year 2010 for contributing significantly towards strengthening of the country's democratic traditions and institutions and enriching the Parliamentary system.

The stellar contribution of late Shri Arun Jaitley, as the Leader of the Opposition and also the Leader of the House, to the proceedings of this august House is a matter of record. There can't be two views on his contribution during these ten years towards enriching the discussions in the House on a range of issues by way of his perspicacious articulation besides resolving several contentious situations. By the virtue of such contributions, I have no hesitation in describing him as a quintessential parliamentarian.

For me, Arunji was an epitome of versatility, a multifaceted genius whose wise counsel and sagacity, I have always relied upon. His clarity of thought, strength of conviction, effective communication skills and ability to present perspectives made his speeches in the House and public forums memorable. He was a democrat to the core and a consummate strategist, knowing when to take a hard stance and when to be accommodative. This talent combined with his innate and unique ability of offering solutions, without compromising on the basic position, made him the most effective interlocutor of the Government, both inside and outside the Parliament. I hope, all Members will ungrudgingly agree that even in times of disagreement over certain issues, they could not help admire the force of Shri Jaitley's viewpoints. His urbane and genteel approach and the friendship which he forged beyond party lines endeared him to one and all in the political spectrum. He touched the lives of so many that he will be missed by one and all for his insights into the major issues of our times, which enriched public and parliamentary discourses.

A cricket enthusiast, Shri Jaitiey served as the President of DDCA and later became Vice-President of the BCCI. During his long tenure, he brought about tremendous positive changes in the cricket infrastructure, particularly in Delhi. He also has several publications on legal and current affairs to his credit.

In the passing away of Shri Arun Jaitley, the country has lost an outstanding parliamentarian, a legal luminary, an eloquent orator, an able administrator and a man of impeccable integrity, who inspired one and all with his exemplary presence in social, political, legal and economic spheres. His void is irreparable and will be deeply felt in political circles.

Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra passed away on the 6th of September, 2019, at the age of 86 years.

Born in November, 1932, in Libra Village of District Ludhiana, Punjab, Shri Sukhdev Singh was educated at the Shri Guru Govind Singh High School, Khanna, District Ludhiana, Punjab.

An agriculturist, Shri Libra started his legislative career as a Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1985 and remained its Member till 1988. He served as the Chairman of the Scheduled Castes Welfare Corporation, Punjab, from December 1997 to June, 1998. He was also a Member of the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC).

Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra represented the State of Punjab in this House, from July, 1998 to May, 2004. He was also a Member of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha.

In the passing away of Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian.

Shri Ram Jethmalani passed away on the 8th of September, 2019, at the age of 95 years.

Born in September, 1923 at Sindh (now in Pakistan), Shri Ram Jethmalani was educated at the S.C. Shahani Law College, Karachi.

A child prodigy, Shri Ram Jethmalani completed his matriculation at the age of 13 and had a law degree, when he was just 17. His wizardry made him a lawyer at the age of 18, when the minimum age of 21 years was the requirement in the Sindh Court to



be designated as lawyer. After partition, he moved to Mumbai, where he did his LL.M from the Bombay University.

Shri Jethmalani having himself experienced the trauma of partition, always thought for the rights of the refugees, kept himself involved in social work and gave special impetus on clearance of slums. He was termed as the undisputed champion of cross-examination and was most sought by one and all. He was known for his substantial legal work *pro bono* for helping the needy.

Shri Jethmalani served as the Chairman of the Bar Council of India for four tenures, a Member of the International Bar Association in 1966, Professor Emeritus for Symbiosis Law School, Pune and as the President of the Supreme Court Bar Association. He was also instrumental in the setting up of the National Law School of Indian University, Bengaluru.

Shri Jethmalani started his legislative career as a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha, in the year 1977, and also served in the Seventh Lok Sabha.

Shri Ram Jethmalani was a Member of this august House for six consecutive terms. He represented the State of Karnataka from April, 1988 to April, 1994; the State of Maharashtra from April, 1994 to April, 2000 and from April, 2000 to April, 2006; as a Nominated Member from April, 2006 to August, 2009; the State of Rajasthan from July, 2010 to July, 2016 and the State of Bihar from July 2016 till his sad demise. He served in the Union Council of Ministers as Cabinet Minister holding the portfolios of Law, Justice and Company Affairs and Urban Development in 1996 and during the period from 1998 to 2000.

Shri Jethmalani authored a number of books, notable amongst them being 'Conflict of Laws, 1955', 'Big Egos and Small Men, 2007', and 'Conscience of Maverick, 2007'. He also wrote a number of articles for magazines and leading dailies and co-authored several books on different fields of laws. He was a recipient of the Human Rights Award by World Peace Through Law, in the year 1977, for his contribution to the field of law.

In the passing away of Shri Ram Jethmalani, the country has lost an advocate par excellence, a great champion of legal assistance to the needy and an outstanding Parliamentarian.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta passed away on the 31st of October, 2019, at the age of 82 years.

Born in November, 1936, at Barisal, now in Bangladesh, Shri Dasgupta was educated at the Asutosh College and University College of Arts and Commerce, Kolkata.

A trade unionist and social worker, Shri Dasgupta was drawn to the political milieu right from his student days. He served as the President and General Secretary of the Undivided Bengal Provincial Students' Federation, from 1958 to 1960. He led the Indian Delegation to the World Youth Congress in Budapest in 1970. He also served as the Vice-President of the Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union and as General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress. He was elected as a member of the National Secretariat of the Communist Party of India in 2004 and went on to become the Deputy General Secretary of the Party.

He has several publications and articles on socio-economic problems to his credit, and the notable being the 'Securities Scandal and a Report to the Nation'.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta represented the State of West Bengal in this House for three terms—from March, 1985 to April, 1988; from April, 1988 to April, 1994; and, again from April, 1994 to April, 2000. Shri Dasgupta was also a Member of the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Lok Sabha. He evinced keen interest in the proceedings of the House. He was a Member of many Parliamentary Committees. He forcefully raised the issues pertaining to the working class, rural poor masses and the farmers in distress, in the House as well as in the Committees. A noted trade unionist, an excellent orator, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta used to be heard with rapt attention even from his political-ideological opponents.

In the passing away of Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, the country has lost a veteran trade unionist, an eloquent orator, an able parliamentarian, and the working class, its champion.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra, Shri Ram Jethmalani and Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

Hon. Members, some Members expressed their desire to speak. The normal practice is that once the Chair makes a mention, we adjourn. But, in view of the fact that Shri Arun was the Leader of the House, some Members made a special request and I have agreed to allow them. I request them to make a brief mention and, afterwards, we will express our condolence.

**सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत):** सभापति महोदय, डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र, भूतपूर्व राज्य सभा सदस्य, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, वर्तमान राज्य सभा सदस्य, श्री सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा, भूतपूर्व राज्य सभा सदस्य, श्री राम जेटमलानी, वर्तमान राज्य सभा सदस्य और श्री गुरुदास दास गुप्ता, भूतपूर्व राज्य सभा सदस्य आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। निश्चित रूप से ये सब अपने-अपने क्षेत्र में अच्छे राजनीतिज्ञ थे, अच्छे सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता थे और विशेष उपलब्धियां हासिल करने में इनकी प्रसिद्धि थी। मैं अरुण जेटली जी के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे मेरे से पूर्व इस सदन के नेता थे, अच्छे कानूनविद थे, अच्छे राजनीतिज्ञ थे और उनकी क्रिकेट के क्षेत्र में अच्छी पकड़ थी। सभापति महोदय, वे अच्छे वक्ता थे, अच्छी प्रशासनिक क्षमता रखने वाले थे और मेरे प्रति उनका विशेष स्नेह था। मुझे हमेशा उनका मार्गदर्शन मिलता रहता था। अरुण जेटली के निधन से जो क्षति राष्ट्र को हुई है, उसे मैं अपनी व्यक्तिगत क्षति भी मानता हूँ।

श्री राम जेटमलानी भी हमारे बीच में नहीं रहे। वे भी कानूनविद थे, कानून के ज्ञाता थे और लम्बे समय से कानून के क्षेत्र में काम करते रहे। वे अनेक बार सदन की गरिमा को बढ़ाने के लिए अपने विचारों को प्रस्तुत करते रहते थे।

श्री अरुण जेटली जी को श्रेष्ठ सांसद का सम्मान भी मिला। वे समय-समय पर, जब संकट की स्थिति होती थी, तो ऐसा हल निकालते थे, जो सर्वमान्य हो जाता था।

मैं बहुत ज्यादा कुछ बोलकर सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपकी भावनाओं और आपके कथन से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और पाँचों दिवंगत महानुभावों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, आपने जिन दिवंगत नेताओं को अपनी तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि दी, मैं उसमें अपने आपको शामिल करता हूँ। दुनिया तो आनी-जानी है, लेकिन कुछ लोग जो इस सदन में भी लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, लोगों की सेवा करते हैं, उनमें से कई लोगों का हमेशा नाम रहता है। आज हम उन नेताओं को श्रद्धांजलि दे रहे हैं, जिन्होंने देश, प्रदेश और लोगों की राजनीति के माध्यम से सेवा की। इनमें से चार को तो मैं बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ। उनके साथ लोक सभा या राज्य सभा में रहने का अवसर प्राप्त हुआ, इसलिए मैं उन्हें नजदीक से जानता हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र, श्री एल.एन. मिश्र जी के छोटे भाई थे, जिनकी sitting रेलवे मंत्री के रूप में bomb blast में हत्या हुई और उसके बाद राजनीति का सारा बोझ जगन्नाथ मिश्र पर आ पड़ा। श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी ने हर रूप में, चाहे वह विधान सभा में, Council में, मिनिस्टर के रूप में, चीफ मिनिस्टर के रूप में या केन्द्रीय मंत्री के रूप में रहे, बहुत अच्छा काम किया। वे उन चन्द लीडरों में से थे, जो अपर कास्ट में तो पैदा हुए, लेकिन पूरी राजनीति में उन्हें लीडर माना, दलित, backward और minorities ने भी। वे कभी भी अपर कास्ट के लीडर नहीं

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

कहलाए गए। वे हमेशा पिछड़े वर्ग, दलित और अल्पसंख्यकों के लीडर कहलाए गए और उनकी सोच भी वैसी ही रही। उन्होंने जहां और जब-जब काम किया, तो पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के लिए काम किया। आज वे हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। उनके निधन से देश को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है।

महोदय, जहां तक अरुण जेटली जी का सवाल है, उन्हें मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं और कभी-कभी हमारी जो राजनीतिक खटास होती थी, वह हमारे *personal* रिश्तों की वजह से मिटास में बदल जाती थी। उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण था कि उनकी शादी जम्मू में हुई। हमारे श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा जी, जो 28 साल कांग्रेस के *Finance Minister* रहे, जो *Freedom Fighter* थे और जिन्होंने जम्मू-कश्मीर में *Finance Minister* के रूप में चार मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ काम किया, उनकी सुपुत्री के साथ श्री जेटली जी की शादी हुई। उनसे हमारे राजनीतिक रिश्तों की बजाय *personal* रिश्ते ज्यादा निकट थे। मैं उनके बारे में यही कहूंगा कि *student life* से लेकर उनके निधन तक वे हमेशा *active* रहे। वे बहुत अच्छे *politician* और बहुत अच्छे *orator* थे। वे बहुत अच्छे खिलाड़ी थे और बहुत अच्छे वकील थे। मैंने मीडिया से इतना जुड़ा हुआ कोई भी मिनिस्टर या कोई भी लीडर नहीं देखा है। स्वास्थ्य ठीक न होने के बावजूद भी उन्होंने न तो मित्रों से, न *political leaders* से और न ही मीडिया से मिलना छोड़ा। उन्होंने आखिरी वक्त तक अपने संपर्क, वे चाहे पार्टी के अंदर थे या पार्टी से बाहर थे - पार्टी से बाहर भी हमारे बहुत सारे साथी हैं, जिनके साथ उनके बहुत अच्छे रिश्ते थे, उन्होंने वे रिश्ते अपने आखिरी वक्त तक निभाए। उनके निधन से न सिर्फ भारतीय जनता पार्टी को, बल्कि देश को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है, क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे लोग होते हैं, जिनके जाने से न सिर्फ पार्टी को नुकसान होता है, बल्कि देश को नुकसान होता है।

सभापति जी, मैं यह कहूंगा कि जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी या अरुण जेटली जी जैसे कुछ ऐसे लोग होते हैं, जिनके जाने से एक व्यक्ति या एक पार्टी का नुकसान नहीं होता है, बल्कि देश का, समाज का नुकसान होता है।

सभापति जी, अरुण जेटली जी इस सदन में विपक्ष के नेता भी रहे। वे जब *Leader of Opposition* रहे, तब भी उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया था। तब हम उस साइड मंत्री के रूप में होते थे और वे विपक्ष के नेता के रूप में होते थे, लेकिन जब वे सदन के नेता हुए और हम इस साइड आए, तब भी हाउस चाहे कितना ही गरम होता था, वे ऊपर उठकर उस पर पानी डालने का काम करते थे और हाउस चल जाता था। मैं भगवान से, अल्लाह से यही दुआ करता हूं कि उनकी आत्मा को शांति मिले।

इसी तरह से श्री सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा, जो पहले अकाली दल के एम.पी. थे और बाद में उनका कांग्रेस के एम.पी. के रूप में निधन हुआ, श्री राम जेटमलानी, जिन्हें उनकी वकालत के

लिए पूरी दुनिया जानती है। वे पिछले साल तक, बल्कि इस साल तक भी हमारे साथ इस सदन में आए थे। जहाँ तक मुझे याद है दोनों सदनों में शायद ही इतनी लंबी उम्र का कोई एम.पी. होगा। वे आखिरी वक्त तक वकालत भी करते रहे और खेलते भी रहे। मैंने शायद mid 90's तक किसी को वकालत करते और खेलते नहीं देखा। यह बाद में पता चलेगा कि वे शायद दुनिया में पहले आदमी होंगे जो mid 90's तक वकालत भी करते थे और खेलते भी थे। वे जवान के साथ जवान और बूढ़े के साथ बूढ़े हो जाते थे। वे हर उम्र के लोगों के साथ दोस्ती करते थे। वे अपनी फील्ड और अपनी फील्ड के बाहर हमेशा याद रहेंगे।

गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी मेरे व्यक्तिगत तौर पर परिचित थे। जो Parliamentary Affairs Minister होता है, उसका सबसे बड़ा काम होता है कि जो सबसे ज्यादा विरोध करता है - मैं कुछ टिप्स अपने पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर को भी देता हूँ कि जो सबसे ज्यादा विरोध करता है, जो सबसे ज्यादा बोलता है, अगर उसके साथ दोस्ती नहीं की, तो पार्लियामेंट नहीं चलेगी। उनके साथ मेरा कुछ ऐसा ही हाल था। वे सबसे ज्यादा बोलने वालों में और सबसे ज्यादा सरकार पर वार करने वाले नेताओं में से थे। वे सबसे ज्यादा पढ़े-लिखे थे और पढ़ाई करके आते थे। वे पूरे तर्क के साथ पढ़ाई करके आते थे, इसलिए उनका मुकाबला करना मुश्किल था। पहले मैंने पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर के रूप में उनसे कई दफा झगड़ा किया, लेकिन बात बनी नहीं, फिर दोस्ती की और वह दोस्ती उनके मरने तक कायम रही। उनके जाने से हमारी वर्किंग क्लास को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। वे वर्किंग क्लास के लिए सदन के अंदर और दोनों सदनों के बाहर हमेशा लड़ते रहे। मैं इन तमाम नेताओं को अपनी तरफ से, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ, भगवान इनकी आत्मा को शांति दे।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آپ نے جن مرحوم نیتاؤں کو اپنی طرف سے شردھانجلی دی، میں اس میں اپنے آپ کو شامل کرنا ہوں۔ دنیا تو آئی جانی ہے، لیکن کچھ لوگ اس سدن میں بھی لوگوں کا پرتیندھتو کرتے ہیں، لوگوں کو سیوا کرتے ہیں، ان میں سے کئی لوگوں کا ہمیشہ نام رہتا ہے۔ آج ہم ان نیتاؤں کو شردھانجلی دے رہے ہیں، جنہوں نے دیش، پردیش اور لوگوں کی راجنیتی کے مادھیم سے سیوا کی۔ ان میں سے چار کو تو میں بہت اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہوں۔ ان

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

کے ساتھ لوک سبھا یا راجیہ سبھا میں رہنے کا موقع حاصل ہوا اس لئے میں انہیں نزدیک سے جانتا ہوں۔

شری جگناتھ مشرا، شری ایل۔این۔ مشرا جی کے چھوٹے بھائی تھے، جن کی sitting ریلوے منتری کے روپ بم بلاسٹ میں ہتیا ہوئی اور اس کے بعد راجنیتی کا سارا بوجھ جگناتھ مشرا پر آ پڑا۔ شری جگناتھ مشرا جی نے ہر روپ میں، چاہے وہ ودھان سبھا میں، کاؤنسل میں، منسٹر کے روپ میں، چیف منسٹر کے روپ میں یا کیندریہ منتری کے روپ میں رہے، بہت اچھا کام کیا۔ وہ ان چند لیڈروں میں سے تھے، جو اپر-کاسٹ میں تو پیدا ہوا، لیکن پوری راجنیتی میں انہیں لیڈر مانا، دلت، بیک-ورڈ اور مائنارٹیز نے بھی۔ وہ کبھی بھی اپر-کاسٹ کے لیڈر نہیں کہلائے گئے۔ وہ ہمیشہ پچھڑے ورگ، دلت اور اقلیتوں کے لیڈر کہلائے گئے اور ان کی سوچ بھی ویسی ہی رہی۔ انہوں نے جہاں اور جب جب کام کیا، تو پچھڑے ورگ کے لوگوں کے لئے کام کیا۔ آج وہ ہمارے بیچ میں نہیں ہیں۔ ان کے ندھن سے دیش کو بہت نقصان ہوا ہے۔

مہودے، جہاں تک ارون جیٹلی جی کا سوال ہے، انہیں میں ذاتی طور پر زیادہ اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہوں اور کبھی کبھی ہماری جو راجنیتک کھٹاس ہوتی تھی، وہ ہمارے پرسنل رشتوں کی وجہ سے مٹھاس میں بدل جاتی تھی۔ اس کی سب سے بڑی وجہ تھی کہ ان کی شادی جموں میں ہوئی۔ ہمارے شری گردھاری لال ڈوگرا جی، جو 28 سال کانگریس کے فائنننس منسٹر رہے، جو فریڈم فائٹر تھے اور جنہوں نے جموں کشمیر میں فائنننس منسٹر کے روپ میں چار مکھیہ منتریوں کے ساتھ کام کیا، ان کی سپنری کے ساتھ شری جیٹلی جی کی شادی ہوئی۔ ان سے ہمارے راجنیتک رشتوں کی بجائے پرسنل رشتے زیادہ نزدیک تھے۔ میں ان کے بارے میں یہی کہوں گا کہ اسٹوڈنٹ لائف سے لیکر ان کے ندھن تک وہ ہمیشہ active رہے۔ وہ بہت اچھے پولیٹیشن اور بہت اچھے آرپٹر تھے۔

وہ بہت اچھے کھلاڑی تھے اور بہت اچھے وکیل تھے۔ میں نے میڈیا سے اتنا جڑا ہوا کوئی بھی منسٹر یا کوئی بھی لیڈر نہیں دیکھا ہے۔ ویوسٹھا ٹھیک نہ ہونے کے باوجود بھی انہیں نہ تو دوستوں سے، نہ پالیٹیکل لیڈروں سے اور نہ ہی میڈیا سے ملنا چھوڑا۔ انہوں نے آخری وقت تک اپنے سمپرک، وہ چاہے پارٹی کے اندر تھے یا پارٹی سے باہر تھے۔ پارٹی سے باہر بھی ہمارے بہت سارے ساتھی ہیں، جن کے ساتھ ان کے بہت اچھے رشتے تھے، انہوں نے وہ رشتے اپنے آخری وقت تک نبھائے۔ ان کے انتقال سے نہ صرف بھارتیہ جنتا پارٹی کو، بلکہ دیش کو بہت نقصان ہوا ہے، کیوں کہ کچھ ایسے لوگ ہوتے ہیں جن کے جانے سے نہ صرف پارٹی کو نقصان ہوتا ہے، بلکہ دیش کو نقصان ہوتا ہے۔

سبھاپتی جی، میں یہ کہوں گا کہ جگن ناتھ مشرا جی یا ارون جیٹلی جی جیسے کچھ لوگ ہوتے ہیں، جن کے جانے سے ایک شخص یا ایک پارٹی کا نقصان نہیں ہوتا ہے، بلکہ دیش کا، سماج کا نقصان ہوتا ہے۔

سبھاپتی جی، ارون جیٹلی جی اس ہاؤس میں وپکش کے نیٹا بھی رہے۔ وہ جب لیڈر آف دی اپوزیشن رہے تب بھی انہیں بہت اچھا کام کیا تھا۔ تب ہم اس سائنڈ، منتری کے روپ میں ہوتے تھے اور وہ وپکش کے نیٹا کے روپ میں ہوتے تھے، لیکن جب وہ سدن کے نیٹا ہوئے اور ہم اس سائنڈ آئے، تب بھی ہاؤس چاہے کتنا ہی گرم ہوتا تھا، وہ اوپر اٹھ کر اس پر پانی ڈالنے کا کام کرتے تھے اور ہاؤس چل جاتا تھا۔ میں بھگوان سے، اللہ سے یہی دعا کرتا ہوں کہ ان کو آتما کو شانتی ملے۔

اسی طرح سے شری سکھدیو سنگھ لبرا، جو پہلے اکالی دل کے ایم پی۔ تھے اور بعد میں ان کا کانگریس کے ایم پی۔ کے روپ میں ندھن ہوا، شری رام جیٹھ ملانی، جنہیں ان کی وکالت کے لئے پوری دنیا جانتی ہے۔ وہ پچھلے سال تک، بلکہ اس سال تک بھی ہمارے ساتھ اس سدن میں آئے تھے۔ جہاں تک مجھے یاد ہے دونوں سدنوں



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

میں شاید ہی اتنی لمبی عمر کا کوئی ایم۔پی۔ ہوگا۔ وہ آخری وقت تک وکالت بھی کرتے رہے اور کھیلتے بھی رہے۔ میں نے شاید مڈ-90 یز تک کسی کو وکالت کرتے اور کھیلتے نہیں دیکھا۔ یہ بعد میں پتہ چلے گا کہ وہ شاید دنیا میں پہلے آدمی ہوں گے جو مڈ-90 یز تک وکالت بھی کرتے تھے اور کھیلتے بھی تھے۔ وہ جوان کے ساتھ جوان اور بوڑھے کے ساتھ بوڑھے ہو جاتے تھے۔ وہ ہر عمر کے لوگوں کے ساتھ دوستی کرتے تھے۔ وہ اپنی فیلڈ اور اپنی فیلڈ کے باہر ہمیشہ یاد رہیں گے۔

گرو داس داس گپتا جی میرے ذاتی طور پر پریچت تھے۔ جو پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر ہوتا ہے، اس کا سب سے بڑا کام ہوتا ہے۔ کہ جو سب سے زیادہ ورودہ کرتا ہے۔ میں کچھ ٹپس اپنے پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر کو بھی دیتا ہوں کہ جب سب سے زیادہ ورودہ کرتا ہے، جو سب سے زیادہ بولتا ہے، اگر اس کے ساتھ دوستی نہیں کی، تو پارلیمنٹ نہیں چلے گی۔ ان کے ساتھ میرا کچھ ایسا ہی حال تھا۔ وہ سب سے زیادہ بولنے والوں اور سب سے زیادہ سرکار پر وار کرنے والے نیتاؤں میں سے تھے۔ وہ سب سے زیادہ پڑھے لکھے تھے اور پڑھائی کرتے تھے۔ وہ پورے ترک کے ساتھ پڑھائی کر کے آتے تھے، اس لئے ان کا مقابلہ کرنا مشکل تھا۔ پہلے میں نے پارلیمنٹری منسٹر کے روپ میں ان سے کئی دفعہ جھگڑا کیا، لیکن بات نہیں بنی، پھر دوستی کی اور وہ دوستی ان کے مرنے تک قائم رہی۔ ان کے جانے سے ہماری ورکنگ کلاس کو بہت نقصان ہوا ہے۔ وہ ورکنگ کلاس کے لئے سدن کے اندر اور دونوں سدنوں کے باہر ہمیشہ لڑتے رہے۔ میں ان تمام نیتاؤں کو اپنی طرف سے، اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے شردھانجلی اریپت کرتا ہوں، بھگوان ان کی آتما کو شانتی دے۔



SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of All India Trinamool Congress, we join you in paying tribute to these five eminent Parliamentarians.

Let me begin from an eminent Parliamentarian from home State, Shri Gurudas Dasguptaji. After he passed away, the Trinamool Chairperson summed it up beautifully by saying, 'Saddened at the passing away of Gurudas Dasguptaji. He will be remembered for his contribution to the nation as a Parliamentarian and a trade union leader. And, our condolences to his many admirers, his friends and his wife, Smt. Jayasri.' Ram Jethmalaniji was not 95 years old, he was 95 years young. He promised to come to Kolkata in January, 2019. But, he could not come there. Since I have known Ram Jethmalaniji for the last 8-9 years, there are many stories. But, many of these stories cannot be told on the floor of the Parliament because he had his own special way about him. We will all miss him greatly.

We will also miss Jagannath Mishraji and Libraji.

The strange ironies of life sometimes also play out in death, in 2000. Ram Jethmalaniji was the Law Minister. And, in 2000, the person who took over from him as the Law Minister, we are paying him a tribute today, was Arun Jaitiey ji.

Arun Jaitiey ji — polar opposite in ideology across the floor in Rajya Sabha, occasional duellist with us in the media — was yet, to many of us, he was a mentor in Parliament. He advised many of us — especially when we came here as young parliamentarians, though we completely disagreed with his ideology — on the tone and tenor of debates. And, he would say, "You can do everything else, but never get personal". I would, with your permission, Sir, like to share two little anecdotes. One, of course, is second hand from him, when he told us the story about the Emergency and how he had to disappear somewhere. He was supposed to cross a wall and then get on his friend's scooter and disappear to avoid arrest. Everything went as per the plan. But, when he crossed the wall, there was no friend and no scooter. He did not know what to do then. So, in his typical style, guess, what did he do? He walked back, had some *chai* and biscuits. And, then, ten minutes later, the police came and took him away. Then, there is one more story. Actually, no story about Arun Jaitieyji can be complete without, at least, one story in the Central Hall because that love for seeing cricket in Central Hall was there. And, it is an interesting one. I was sitting in the Central Hall with 4-5-7 journalists and I told them that I had got a new name for Shri Arun

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

Jaitley. Actually, I am giving a tribute like this to Arun Jaitleyji. He said, "Why are you sitting like this? कुछ हल्का बोलो। Make it a little light". So, we were sitting in the Central Hall and I told those journalists that I had given Jaitleyji a new name, the Plantation Manager. And, I told them why. And, it went back to him. I, being a very junior parliamentarian as compared to him, thought that he would be very upset with me. Next morning, he saw me and said, "Hey! You called me a Plantation Manager. That was very funny". Obviously, he also knew the reason why I, in a lighter vein, called him a Plantation Manager because he was sitting in the Parliament and planting stories in the media. But, the way he reacted to it was very positive and with a good sense of humour.

Our condolences from the Trinamool Party and Mamataji to Sangeeta Doly, his children Sonali and Rohan, and all his admirers and colleagues. I leave you with one thought. I think, all these parliamentarians, either Gurudasji or Arunji, whose surname consists of seven letters. But, the other seven letters that we could learn from all these parliamentarians is the way we conduct ourselves, despite our political and deep ideological differences, and that seven-letter word is 'decency'. That could be the biggest tribute to these gentlemen. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Navaneethakrishnan. I appeal to the hon. Members to be brief.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, myself and my party AIADMK is joining this House in paying our deep condolences to these parliamentarians, especially Ram Jethamalaniji and Jaitleyji because I came to know of them through my leader, *Amma*. Their passing away is really an irreparable loss. Normally, we write in all out-pleadings, while moving for injunctions that it is an irreparable loss. But their loss is really irreparable to our democracy and the legal fraternity. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, जिन नेताओं के passing away पर अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए, श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित की, मैं स्वयं को उससे संबद्ध करता हूँ। खास तौर से हम गुरुदास जी के साथ रहे और जैसा इन्होंने बताया, अपोज़िशन में रहते हुए भी वे बड़े ही शार्प लीडर थे और बहुत अच्छे पालियामेंटेरियन भी थे। मूल रूप से श्री जेठमलानी जी और श्री अरुण जी, दोनों एक ही प्रोफेशन के थे, लेकिन दोनों एक-दूसरे के बड़े विरोधी भी थे। हालांकि अरुण जी तो विरोध नहीं करते थे, लेकिन जेठमलानी जी जरूर हमला करते थे। दुःखद बात यह है

कि अरुण जी बहुत जल्दी चले गए। बाकी सब लोगों की तो उम्र काफी हो गई थी, लेकिन अरुण जी बहुत कम उम्र में चले गए। अरुण जी को हम हमेशा याद करेंगे। हमने उन्हें इस कुर्सी पर भी बैठे देखा, उस कुर्सी पर भी देखा और मंत्री के रूप में भी देखा। As human being, वे बहुत ही शालीन थे और उदार व्यक्ति थे। जब लंच होता था, उस समय अगर उनके कमरे में चले जाएं, तो कम से कम वहां दस लोग खाना खाते हुए मिलते थे। एक बार मेरे पेट में दर्द हो गया था और मैं एम्स में भर्ती रहा। उस समय यहां श्री नरेश अग्रवाल जी ने मामला उठा दिया कि राम गोपाल जी ने पार्लियामेंट की खिचड़ी खा ली, इसीलिए बीमार हो गए। तब अरुण जी हमसे बोले कि आप सेंट्रल हॉल में खाना क्यों खाते हो? आप मेरे यहां खाना खाया कीजिए, मेरे यहां हर रोज़ घर से खाना आता है। एक दिन मैं लंच के समय में ऐसे ही उनके रूम में चला गया, तो मैं आश्चर्यचकित हो गया कि वहां कम से कम 15 लोग खाना खा रहे थे। आम तौर पर उनके यहां ऐसा ही रहता था। वे एक बहुत ही अच्छे व्यक्ति थे। अगर सेंट्रल हॉल में कहीं भीड़ दिखाई पड़े, तो लोग समझ जाते थे कि अरुण जेटली जी बैठे हुए होंगे। आधे से ज्यादा पत्रकार और संसद सदस्य उन्हीं के आसपास बैठे हुए मिलते थे। वे बहुत ही विनम्र भी थे। इसके अलावा जब भी हम एक-साथ बैठ जाते, तो मैं ऐसे ही कोई स्टोरी कहने लगता था, तो बातचीत में आप चाहे किसी गाड़ी के ब्रांड का नाम ले लीजिए, वे उसका पूरा इतिहास बता देते थे, किसी फाउंटेन पेन का नाम ले लीजिए, वे उसकी पूरी हिस्ट्री बता देते थे, किसी घड़ी का नाम ले दीजिए, वे उसके बारे में पूरा डेटा बता देते।

वे बहुत बढ़िया शॉल पहन कर आया करते थे। एक दिन मैंने कहा कि आप शॉल बहुत ही अच्छी पहनते हैं, तो वे बोले, 'हमें लगता कि एक शॉल तुम्हें देनी ही पड़ेगी'। उनके जाने से हमें बड़ा ही दुःख हुआ है। मैं उन्हें सिर्फ अपनी श्रद्धांजलि ही अर्पित कर सकता हूं, लेकिन उनके जाने से मैं बहुत व्यथित हूं।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Biju Janata Dal and on my own behalf, I pay my sincere tribute in the memory of all these departed leaders, Dr. Jagannath Mishra, Shri Arun Jaitley, Shri Sukhdev Singh Libra, Shri Ram Jethmalani and Shri Gurudas Dasgupta. All the five were very eminent Members of this House. Their contribution to this House and also to the country, through this House, is noteworthy. Particularly, Sir, I had my personal relations with Arun Jaitley ji since I was a student. I very well remember that during the 1974-75 Movement led by late Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, Arun Jaitleyji was the President of the Delhi University Students' Union, when we were also students in our respective universities and colleges in our own States. I know he was an icon for all the youth and all the students of the nation at that time. He was also a source of inspiration to all of us. Many of the students and youth at that time plunged into agitation against

[Shri Prasanna Acharya]

corruption. We were very much inspired by the fiery speeches of Arun Jaitleyji during that time, I very well remember this. When I came to Lok Sabha, I came in contact with him. In Rajya Sabha also, I have seen him as a great deliberator.

As for Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Shri Ram Jethmalani, I need not add anything about them, the whole country knows about them, I once again pay my sincere tribute and homage to these great leaders on behalf of my party and all the Members of my party. Thank you.

**श्री शरद पवार** (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र सदन के एक काफी सम्माननीय सदस्य थे, जिनके साथ कभी-कभी मुझे काम करने का मौका मिला था। जब वे बिहार के चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तब मेरे ऊपर महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री की जिम्मेदारी थी। जब मुख्यमंत्रियों की कांफ्रेंस होती थी, तब उसी कांफ्रेंस में अपने राज्य की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनके बारे में वे हमेशा सबसे *against* ही बोलने वाले मुख्यमंत्री थे, इस नाते से हम उनको देखते थे। एक दिन मैंने ऐसे ही उनको कहा कि आपके क्षेत्र में इतना पानी है, इतनी अच्छी जमीन है, मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं, तो आप हमेशा "पिछड़ा है, पिछड़ा है" ऐसी बातें क्यों करते हैं? एक दिन उन्होंने किसी कार्यक्रम के लिए मुझे निमंत्रण दे दिया और मुझे बिहार बुलाया। मुझे बिहार बुलाकर, वहाँ कुछ क्षेत्रों में ले जाकर उन्होंने मुझे वहाँ की स्थिति देखने का मौका दिया और फिर वहाँ मुझे बतलाया कि यहाँ की गरीबी, यहाँ के लोगों की समस्याएँ, इनके बारे में मैं ऐसा क्यों बोलता हूँ, यह आपको देखने की आवश्यकता है। आप मुम्बई में रह कर यह समझ नहीं सकते, इसलिए मैंने आपको यह दावत दी थी। वे संगठन में बहुत बड़े काम करने वाले थे। वे एक अच्छे आदमी थे और आज वे हमारे साथ नहीं रहे।

अरुण जेटली जी के बारे में बोलने के लिए तो बहुत सारी बातें हैं। बाकी हमारे सभी साथियों ने उनके जीवन के कई पहलू आपके सामने रखे। एक तो स्टूडेंट मूवमेंट से आये हुए जितने लीडर्स तैयार हुए, उनमें से अरुण जी भी थे। उन्होंने अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद् की जिम्मेदारी सम्भाली थी, नोएडा में संगठन मजबूत किया। उन्होंने अपनी राजनीति की शुरुआत वहाँ से की और आखिर तक, चाहे इस सदन के नेता हों या देश के फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हों, वहाँ तक उन्होंने वह काम पूरा करने का काम किया। मगर उनका एक दूसरा पहलू था कि खेल के क्षेत्र में उनका बड़ा ध्यान था। वे दिल्ली क्रिकेट के अध्यक्ष थे। देश के क्रिकेट की अध्यक्षता की जिम्मेदारी किसे लेनी चाहिए, जब इस पर बातें हो रही थी, तो मेरे कुछ साथियों ने कहा कि आप इसकी जिम्मेदारी ले लो, तो मैंने इलेक्शन कंटेस्ट किया। मेरे खिलाफ जो एक सेक्शन खड़ा था, जिसने मेरा विरोध किया था, उसका नेतृत्व अरुण जी के पास था। चुनाव हो गया, मैं जीत गया और दूसरे दिन से मैंने उनसे कांटेक्ट करके दिल्ली क्रिकेट की क्या समस्या है, वह पूछी और उनको जिस तरह से मदद कर सकते हैं, मदद करने में मैंने हमेशा ध्यान दिया। एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

उस इलेक्शन के बाद, दूसरे दिन से आखिर तक क्रिकेट की कोई समस्या हो, वे हमेशा मुझसे बात करते थे, कभी समय देते थे, कभी समय लेते थे। देश के क्रिकेट खेल के हर खिलाड़ी के बारे में उनको बहुत जानकारी थी। उन्होंने हमेशा सभी की मदद करने का काम किया।

राम जेठमलानी जी मुम्बई शहर से थे। वे देश के एक बड़े बैरिस्टर थे। कानून के बारे में समाज में इनका जो स्टेचर था, इस क्षेत्र में उनके आसपास कोई नहीं जा नहीं सकता था। जब कभी इस क्षेत्र में उनका जो कुछ आर्ग्युमेंट है, वह सुनने का मौका मिलता था, तो हमेशा अपने ज्ञान में कुछ न कुछ एक नया पहलू आपको सुनने के लिए मिलता था। उनका एक अजीब तरह का व्यक्तित्व था। वे बड़े आदमी थे, अच्छे मित्र थे। इलेक्शंस में हम और वे अलग-अलग लड़े। मैं डायरेक्टली नहीं लड़ा, मगर कांग्रेस की तरफ से हम सब लोगों ने उस समय जस्टिस गोखले नाम के एक अच्छे लॉयर, अच्छे फॉर्मर हाई कोर्ट जज, सुप्रीम कोर्ट जज को खड़ा किया था और जिताया भी। मगर इलेक्शन के समय जब-जब हम इनके क्षेत्र में इनके खिलाफ बोलने के लिए जाते थे, शाम की मीटिंग होने के बाद हमेशा उनकी दावत हम लोगों को रहती थी कि उनके खिलाफ बोलो और शाम को खाने के लिए उनके घर जाओ। उन्होंने यह स्थिति हमेशा रखी है।

गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी एक बड़े एक्टिव पार्लियामेंटेरियन थे, खास तौर पर मजदूरों की समस्या, किसानों की समस्या पर उनका ज्यादा ध्यान था। कुछ पार्लियामेंटेरियन्स, जो बहुत ही एक्टिव थे, ये उनमें से एक थे। जिनका 100 परसेंट attendance होता था और हर दिन पार्लियामेंट में आने से पहले हर सब्जेक्ट पर पूरी तैयारी करके आने वाले जो कुछ सदस्य थे, इनमें गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी का नाम तो लेना ही होगा। पश्चिमी बंगाल से गुरुदास दास गुप्ता के रूप में एक अच्छा सांसद देश को मिला था।

मुझे सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा से थोड़ा बहुत कभी न कभी मिलने का मौका मिलता था। उनका सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान एग्रीकल्चर समस्या पर और किसानों के बारे में रहता था। इससे संबंधित कोई नई समस्या आती थी, तो इस बारे में बातचीत करते थे। इस प्रकार इन सभी सदस्यों का योगदान इस देश की भलाई के लिए रहा है। अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के माध्यम से, पार्लियामेंट का पूरा इस्तेमाल करके संबंधित समस्याओं को देश के सामने रखने और गवर्नमेंट के सामने रख कर कुछ रास्ता निकालने के लिए, इन सभी ने अपना जीवन लगा दिया। मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और व्यक्ति रूप से इन सभी महानुभावों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह जी। कृपया सभी लोग समय का थोड़ा ध्यान रखिए।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से और अपनी तरफ से सभी दिवंगत नेताओं के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। मैं डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी के बारे में दो बातें जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। वे तीन बार बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री रहे और उन्होंने वहां पर खास करके शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो निर्णय लिए, उसका वहां बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा। पहले वहां जो

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

हाई स्कूल्स होते थे, वे ज्यादातर मैनेजमेंट के होते थे और पहली बार डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी ने सबका सरकारीकरण किया। उससे एक बड़ी शुरुआत हुई। जब वे मुख्य मंत्री हुआ करते थे, तो बहुत कम जगह लोग मैनेजमेंट के बारे में जानते थे, इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज के बारे में जानते थे खास करके प्राइवेट सेक्टर में और उस समय उन्होंने शुरुआत की। बिहार में उसका बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा।

जहां तक अरुण जेटली जी का सवाल है, मैं इनको 1998 से जानता हूँ और उनका बिहार के साथ बहुत ही अटूट लगाव था। उनके चले जाने से निश्चित रूप से देश को तो क्षति हुई ही है, इसके साथ ही सब लोग, यहां जितने लोग बैठे हुए हैं, सबको कहीं न कहीं से बहुत ज्यादा पीड़ा है।

राम जेठमलानी जी हमारे बिहार से सांसद थे और मैं उनको 1979 से जानता था, जब वे जेएनयू में लेक्चर देने के लिए जाते थे। वे बड़े अच्छे वकील तो थे ही और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि वे सबसे सब मुद्दों पर बात भी करते थे। जब मैं यहां कम्युनिकेशन मिनिस्ट्री में मिनिस्टर के साथ पीएस था, तब मैं देखता था कि गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी बराबर लेबर के इश्यूज को बड़ी मज़बूती के साथ रखते थे। मैं इन सभी दिवंगत नेताओं के प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I stand here to share the sentiments expressed by you on the demise of these five eminent persons. I would not talk more because I am conscious of the time, but one fact remains; the very fact that we went out of the usual practice and agenda before us to pay our tributes speaks a lot and it is a telling tribute to these five great men. Only yesterday Shri Derek was saying in the all-party meeting that Shri Arun Jaitley was an omnipresent man. When we come to the House, we could still see Shri Arun Jaitley standing there, on that side, and on this side. As Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and Shri Derek said, we must pay homage to him on this day. Mr. Jethmalani was known to me personally and we felt like we were part of a family. He was a multi-faceted social man. I would not speak much. The lesser I speak the greater would be my tribute. Thank you very much.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with the demise of Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, trade union movement and the Left movement lost a great leader.

Shri Jam Jethmalani was a very nice person. Despite difference in age, whenever I approached him, he responded.

As far as Shri Arun Jaitley is concerned, he was a very, very nice man. He asked me to come to his house, I visited his house three times. I know/ that he was helping

thirty to forty needy students and some of them went abroad also. Though, ideologically and politically, I was against Jaitley's policies, one day I approached him and asked him to give some advertisement for my Tamil paper. He immediately obliged. As long as he was an IT Minister, my paper got advertisements from him. Of course, his successor stopped it, but that is a different story. Shri Arun Jaitely was very nice. I definitely pay my respects to all the five persons.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to pay tributes on behalf of the DMK Party and join the sentiments of this august House. We are mourning the passing away five of our distinguished colleagues. We can say much about everyone, but we cannot due to paucity of time.

Shri Ram Jethmalani is no more, but his assertive voice with conviction is still lingering in our ears. Brevity is the soul of wit, and he was an outstanding example of that.

Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and Shri Jagannath Mishra were known to us, especially Shri Arun Jaitley. Everyone is recollecting a lot about him. He was an ocean of knowledge, master of vocabulary with humane heart and, in short, a person of integrity. The performance of him on both the sides of the House is still remembered. I think it is the right time to mention one or two qualities of him. One is that he was so magnanimous in waiving the GST on sanitary napkins considering the woes of poor women, an issue raised by me and thanks to the persuasions of the hon. Chairman. Secondly, when an impeachment motion was brought here against the Judge of Calcutta High Court, Mr. Soumitra Sen, he spoke and explained his position so well that everyone realised that the Motion against him was wrong. But within ten minutes, Shri Arun Jaitley's speech here refuted all his arguments and even the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, congratulated him. Personally, I am very much grateful to him as he was responsible for getting my Transgender Persons Bill passed. He said that we should not be differentiated and divided in this House on very serious issues, and that helped in creating history in this House and Parliament. His demise is a great loss. I would say, whenever I don't see him here, I still feel that he is in Room No. 27-B.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, श्री सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा जी, श्री राम जेठमलानी जी और श्री गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी के निधन पर सभी वक्ताओं से अपने को संबद्ध करते हुए अपनी बहुजन समाज पार्टी और अपनी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी की तरफ से इन सभी को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, on behalf of my Party and my Party President, Shri Jaganmohan Reddy Garu, I join you in paying tributes to five great departed leaders.

I am extremely saddened when I came to know about untimely sad demise of Shri Arun Jaitley with whom I had spirited relationship. The death of Shri Arun Jaitley is a great loss not only to the Parliament as an institution; but also to the country as a whole. Shri Arun Jaitley was a visionary, an inspiring leader, a born leader and a lead parliamentarian with vast experience. The fact that he rose as a student leader to the Finance Minister indicates his intelligence and calibre. And, he was a crusader for the rights of the people, both inside and outside the judiciary, and in courts also. The two important Bills, which he had introduced as the Finance Minister between 2014 and 2019, that is, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and the Goods and Services Tax, will be remembered in the Indian history of Parliament. These two will be remembered...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have elaborately mentioned all those things and paid tributes. Please just be brief.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 'Life is a tiny bubble before the silence of infinite test', said Tagore. "Man may come and man may go, men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." This is not only the song of Brooks but this is the song of time. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta and I went to Mr. V.P. Singh when he was the Prime Minister to plead for declaring holiday on May Day. He immediately obliged. We were very good friends. Mr. Arun Jaitley was a man for friendship. As far as Shri Ram Jethmalaniji, I am in tears because after I took oath, I went to his house and he blessed me. Then, again, after a week I met him and he blessed me in four, five words. The next day, his Personal Assistant telephoned me. Those words were the last words of his life to me. I shed my tears.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): चेयरमैन सर, डा. जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी, श्री अरुण जेटली जी, सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा जी, राम जेठमलानी जी, गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी, जो कि अपने हाउस के मेम्बर्स थे -

"इन सभी नेताओं की मुरझा गई है कली,  
मैं देता हूँ आरपीआई की तरफ से इनको श्रद्धांजलि"



अपने समाज और देश के लिए इनका योगदान बहुत बड़ा रहा है। जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री थे और उनके बारे में हम सुनते थे कि किसानों के प्रति उनके मन में बहुत बड़ी श्रद्धा थी। किसानों को न्याय दिलाने के लिए उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा संघर्ष भी किया था। अरुण जेटली जी को...

**श्री सभापति:** रामदास जी, संक्षेप में बोलिए। इसको अन्यथा मत लीजिए, क्योंकि समय हो रहा है तथा और भी लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** मतलब, वक्त पर जरूर है मेरा ध्यान, लेकिन मेरे भाषण पर मत लगाओ बैन। सर, मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। अरुण जेटली जी के बारे में यही कहना है कि वे शुभ-स्वभावी नेता थे। वे बहुत ही एक्सपर्ट वक्ता थे। वे विरोधी दलों को बहुत ही अच्छी तरह से समझाने वाले वक्ता थे। मुझे लगातार यहाँ साढ़े पाँच साल हो रहे हैं और मैंने देखा है कि जब अरुण जेटली जी इस सभागृह के नेता थे, तब उन्होंने इस हाउस को बहुत अच्छी तरह से चलाया था।

"अरुण जेटली जी जेंटलमैन थे, वे राज्य सभा की शान थे,  
हम उनके फैन थे, क्योंकि वे शुभ-स्वभावी मैन थे।"

**श्री सभापति:** बस-बस। Thank you.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया था। मैं इन सभी नेताओं को भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। राम जेटमलानी जी के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि वे तो मुम्बई में ही रहते थे। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे और उनके बहुत अच्छे संबंध थे। वे हमेशा न्याय के लिए काम करते रहे, वे कोर्ट में जाते रहे। उन्होंने बहुत ही बुद्धिजीवी, बहुत ही एक्सपर्ट नेता के रूप में और बहुत ही एक्सपर्ट वकील के रूप में काम किया था।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** मैं इन सभी नेताओं को अपनी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत!

**श्री सभापति:** श्री संजय राउत। मैं सबका नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ, बल्कि जिन्होंने चिट्ठी भेजी है, उन्हीं का नाम ले रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** सर, जब मैं पहली बार सदन में आया था, तब अरुण जेटली जी यहाँ बैठते थे। सुषमा जी लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन थीं, उनके साथ अरुण जी भी थे और हम सब उनके साथ थे। संघर्ष का दूसरा नाम अरुण जेटली था और उनके हर संघर्ष में हम उनके साथ रहे हैं।

**12.00 Noon**

[श्री संजय राउत]

वे हमें जो भी आदेश देते थे, हम उनका बराबर पालन करते थे। रिश्ते क्या हैं, रिश्ते कैसे निभाने हैं, यह अगर हमने किसी से सीखा है तो वह अरुण जेटली जी से सीखा है। अरुण जेटली जी एक लॉयर थे, लेकिन मैंने हमेशा देखा कि वे एक ऐसे लॉयर थे, जो राजनीति में और व्यक्तिगत जीवन में भी कभी झूठ नहीं बोलते थे। उनके जाने से देश का नुकसान हुआ है, सदन का नुकसान हुआ है और अरुण जेटली जी के जाने से शिवसेना का भी व्यक्तिगत तौर पर बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है, ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। मैं मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से और उद्धव ठाकरे जी की तरफ से उन्हें श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ। हमने जो उनका संघर्ष देखा है, वह हमें हमेशा याद रहेगा।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, on behalf of the Communist Party of India, I join the sentiments of the House in paying tribute to the great leaders. All the first four names in the list are known to me only from a distance. I could talk to Shri Arun Jaitley only once. I remember that meeting. Despite the political differences, I remember the kindness, the magnanimity that he showed.

Sir, about the fifth name that you mentioned, Comrade Gurudas Dasgupta, please allow me to mention two-three sentences here. Comrade Gurudas Dasgupta was a great fighter, who fought throughout his life for the cause of the working class. In his small apartment in Kolkata, a two bedroom apartment, in the drawing room, prominently, there was only one photograph- the photograph of a workers' rally in Delhi, in which all the trade unions came together, including the BMS. That was Shri Gurudas Dasgupta, who stood for workers units. He had a crusading mind against corruption. He got a huge amount of money as a reward from the IT Department for exposing a big scam. He contributed that whole amount to Punjab *Istri* Sabha, to benefit the children of the families killed by terrorists in Punjab. His slogan to the workers was, 'live to fight and fight to live'. That was our leader. I bow my head not only to the memory of Comrade Gurudas Dasgupta, but to the great memory of all the five great leaders.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on behalf of my political party, Rashtriya Janata Dal, to join you in the sentiments that have been expressed for all the leaders whom we have lost. Sir, we can have a parliamentarian and a lawyer, but we cannot have Shri Ram Jethmalani, and that applies to all of them. There is no mechanism even with the Almighty to replace a person by another person. It is a loss for the public life and thankfully, up in the heaven, there is no left, right and centre. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से सभी दिवंगत विभूतियों को श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ। जहां तक श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी का सवाल है, मैं student activist होता था, रवि शंकर जी हमारे सीनियर हुआ करते थे और वे उस समय मुख्य मंत्री थे। हम वैचारिक पृष्ठभूमि में बिल्कुल विरोधी थे, लेकिन इसके बावजूद जब भी उनसे मिलना हुआ, एक student activist के रूप में, उन्होंने हमेशा हमारी बात सुनी और उन्होंने बहुत ही able administrator की तरह हमेशा सारी बातों को बहुत संजीदगी से माना भी और उनको अमली जामा पहनाने का भी प्रयास किया। यह उनका administrator skill था। क्योंकि व्यक्तिगत रूप में हम उनसे परिचित थे, तो उनकी बात मैं आपके और सदन के सामने रख रहा हूँ। उनकी आत्मा को शांति मिले। जहां तक श्री अरुण जेटली जी का सवाल है, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से उनको श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ। उनके व्यक्तित्व के बारे में सभी लोगों ने, सभी दलों ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं और व्यक्तिगत रूप से सबके साथ उनका संबंध रहा। उनका व्यक्तित्व इतना विशाल था कि सबको समा लेने की ताकत उनमें थी। वे मृदुभाषी, ज्ञान का भंडार थे और कोई भी विषय ऐसा नहीं था, जिस पर आप चर्चा करें और उसकी गहराई में और उसके इतिहास से लेकर सारी बातों की चर्चा वे न करें। वे multifaceted personality थे। अगर हम संगीत की दुनिया की बात करें, तो उसमें वे बहुत गहराई से उतर जाते थे। बहुत-सी बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनका हमें इल्म भी नहीं होता था, उनको हमारे सामने रख देते थे। अगर sports की बात करें, तो सिर्फ क्रिकेट ही नहीं, सभी किस्म के sports और sports में क्या चल रहा है और क्या ट्रेंड है, इस पर भी वे अपना ज्ञान हम लोगों के साथ आत्मसात करते थे। हमारी पार्टी के लिए बहुत बड़ा नुकसान इस प्रकार से है कि अपनी विचारधारा को विस्तृत करने में और विचारधारा को आगे बढ़ाने में उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान था। उनका सबसे बड़ा योगदान यह था कि अपनी पार्टी की विचारधारा को स्वीकृति दिलाने, उसकी स्वीकारिता बढ़े, इसमें उनका बहुत बड़ा योगदान था। बहुत अच्छे तरीके से अपनी बातों को रखना और वे बातें स्वीकार्य हों और सब लोगों के द्वारा स्वीकार्य हों, इसकी उनमें महारथ थी। ऐसे हमारे नेता हमारे बीच से चले गए। हम सब लोग उनको श्रद्धांजलि देते हैं। जहां तक श्री सुखदेव सिंह लिब्रा साहब का सवाल है, उनका एक संवेदनशील व्यक्तित्व था। उन्होंने पंजाब के लिए और देश के लिए बहुत काम किया। श्री गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी का जहां तक सवाल है, सभी विचारधारा के trade union के लोगों के, जो गरीब तबके के लिए लड़ाई लड़ते रहे, उनके लिए आदर था, उनका वक्तव्य और उनकी प्रखरता के बारे में हम सब लोग जानते ही हैं। हम लोग उस समय स्टूडेंट ही थे, तो सुनते ही थे, लेकिन सच में उनका बहुत बड़ा contribution रहा है। जहां तक श्री राम जेटमलानी जी का सवाल है, उनमें एक बहुत बड़ी ताकत थी कि वे विरोध वातावरण में भी अपनी बात को प्रखरता से रखने की ताकत रखते थे। जब सारा माहौल विरोध में हो, तब भी वे अपनी बात को पूरे तर्क के साथ रखने का प्रयास करते थे। जैसा कि श्री गुलाम नबी जी ने कहा कि 90's में एक practicing lawyer के रूप में और एक sportsman के रूप में उन्होंने अपने आपको जिंदा भी रखा और जिंदादिली के साथ जिंदा रखा। ऐसे श्री राम जेटमलानी जी थे। मैं सभी दिवंगत आत्माओं को अपनी ओर से और अपनी पार्टी की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि देता हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, अभी आपने हमारे इस सदन के पांच दिवंगत साथियों के बारे में अपनी भावनाएं व्यक्त की हैं, मैं उनसे अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूं। विशेष तौर पर चार लोगों से मेरे बरसों तक संबंध रहे, बातचीत रही। श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र जी थे, श्री राम जेठमलानी जी थे और श्री गुरुदास दास गुप्ता जी थे, ये सब इसी सदन में थे, जब मैं पहली बार वर्ष 1984 में इस सदन का सदस्य बना था। श्री अरुण जेटली जी नेता प्रतिपक्ष भी रहे, नेता सदन भी रहे, मेरे उनके साथ बड़े निजी संबंध थे। मैं यही कहूंगा कि हम अलग-अलग विचारधारा के थे। हमारा वैचारिक विरोधाभास भी रहता था, पर कभी भी हमारे विचारों के या सोच के मतभेद, मनभेद में नहीं बदले। उनसे संबंध बहुत अच्छे रहे, मित्रता रही और जब भी उनसे बातचीत होती थी, तो कोई ऐसा विषय नहीं, जिसके बारे में हम उनसे बैठकर बात नहीं कर सकते थे। मैं सिर्फ एक ही बात कहूंगा और जैसा आपने भी कहा था कि शायद अरुण जी में वह क्षमता न होती of being a bridge builder, दूसरों से बात करने की, हाथ आगे बढ़ाने की, कदम बढ़ाने की, तो अभी सरकार के पिछले कार्यकाल में जो बड़े काम हुए, वे शायद संभव न हो पाते। चाहे वह जी.एस.टी. हो, चाहे इश्योरेंस बिल हो। उनकी कमी को हम सब लोग आज इस सदन के अंदर महसूस करते हैं और मैं उनको अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

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

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

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

The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are in the midst of a condolence motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But this is a very significant change. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. You always make significant points at insignificant time.

The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m. as a mark of respect to the memory of Shri Arun Jaitley and Shri Ram Jethmalani, sitting Members of the House.

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

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

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**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Utilisation of funds for Namami Gange Programme**

\*1. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned ₹20,000/- crores to be spent under Namami Gange Programme (NGP) during 2014-15 to 2019-20;

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

(c) the details of fund spent, out of the above allocations till date, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of projects undertaken under NGP and completed as on date, State-wise along with cost incurred on these projects, project-wise?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Namami Gange, was launched in 2014-15 upto Dec-2020 as an Integrated Mission for conservation and rejuvenation of River Ganga and its tributaries as an umbrella programme. The Mission has diverse areas of intervention such as pollution abatement measures through sewerage infrastructure, industrial effluent treatment, development of ghats and crematoria, afforestation, bio-diversity conservation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, etc.

‘Namami Gange’ approaches Ganga Rejuvenation by consolidating the existing and ongoing efforts with a comprehensive action plan for future. It also recognizes the multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary challenges of Ganga Rejuvenation and need for having a collaboration of various departments, Governments and stakeholders.

Some of these interventions are State specific while some are basin wide. There is no State specific allocation and projects are funded based upon the need for rejuvenation of river Ganga. The allocation/release of funds for State-specific projects are made to State Missions for clean Ganga while for basin-wide intervention, funds are released to the institutions/agencies for whom the project is sanctioned. The State-wise details of expenditure/ release under Namami Gange Programme, is given below:-

*State-wise details of expenditure/release under Namami Gange Programme*

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	State	Expenditure/Release under Namami Gange Programme (2014-15 till 31/10/19)
1.	Uttarakhand	669.19
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2,517.62
3.	Bihar	2,014.60
4.	Jharkhand	197.02
5.	West Bengal	889.78
6.	Delhi	399.39
7.	Haryana	89.61
8.	Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	9.89
9.	Urban Improvement Trust, Kota, Rajasthan	20.00
	TOTAL	6,807

Note : The total expenditure, including basin wide interventions is ₹ 7,493.60 crore.)

## (c) The details of year-wise fund released, State-wise is as follows:-

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Uttarakhand	4.26	37.04	43.97	228.42	319.07	36.43
2.	Uttar Pradesh	74.58	153.35	602.90	537.59	783.18	366.02
3.	Bihar	—	124.23	82.03	367.18	673.03	768.13
4.	Jharkhand	0.97	27.83	49.53	21.72	74.23	22.74
5.	West Bengal	73.85	185.79	117.25	249.35	227.62	35.92
6.	Haryana	—	30.00	52.73	6.88	—	—
7.	Delhi	—	4.96	2.17	81.57	310.69	—
8.	Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	—	3.39	6.50	—	—	—

Sl. No.	States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
9.	Urban Improvement Trust, Kota, Rajasthan	—	—	20.00	—	—	—
TOTAL		153.66	566.59	977.08	1492.71	2387.82	1229.24
GRAND TOTAL		₹ 6,807 crore					

(d) Details of projects under different interventions are shown in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of projects under NMCG*

**Uttarakhand**

**Sewerage Projects**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
34	1144.77	23	420.32

**Sewerage Projects details**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	STP at Devprayag	Devprayag	3.66	3.50	Completed
2.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Sewerage Scheme due to disaster in Devprayag	Devprayag	4.5	4.10	Completed
3.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) at Joshimath	Joshimath	9.61	9.46	Completed
4.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) at Gopeshwar	Gopeshwar	10.18	9.73	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Sewerage Scheme at Triveni Ghat	Rishikesh	7.23	4.36	Completed
6.	Sewerage system and STP for Tapovan area	Tapovan	24.12	15.55	Completed
7.	Sewerage Scheme at Ahbab Nagar Jwalapur Zone E-2 at Haridwar	Haridwar	24.84	16.98	Completed
8.	Construction of 18 mld STP at Sarai, Haridwar	Haridwar	24.91	20.69	Completed
9.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Sewerage Scheme due to disaster in Gangotri	Gangotri	0.45	0.45	Completed
10.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) at Badrinath	Badrinath	7.26	7.25	Completed
11.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) at Devprayag	Devprayag	7.27	7.18	Completed
12.	Sewerage System and STP for Gangotri Dham	Gangotri	10.48	7.83	Completed
13.	Restoration and Reconstruction of Sewerage Scheme due to disaster in Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	4.84	3.46	Completed
14.	Upgradation of STP at Tapovan	Tapovan	2.19	0.66	Completed
15.	Pollution Abatement works for River Alaknanda (STP creation of 10KLD and 50KLD) at Kirtinagar	Kirtinagar	4.23	1.99	Completed
16.	Interception and Diversion works at Sarai and Jagjeetpur	Haridwar	116.28	82.79	Completed



1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) at Arihant Vihar and New Vishnu Garden, Haridwar	Haridwar	4.68	2.47	Completed
18.	Interception and Diversion and STP at Nandaprayag	Nandaprayag	6.46	3.74	Completed
19.	Upgradation of Existing STP (3.5 MLD ) at Srinagar	Srinagar	15.4	3.92	Completed
20.	I&D and STP at Srinagar	Srinagar	22.51	15.07	Completed
21.	Upgradation of Existing STP (3.0 MLD ) at Swargashram	Swargashram	5.2	2.09	Completed
22.	Upgradation of 2MLD STP (Gyansu)	Uttarkashi	10.03	3.94	Completed
23.	Tertiary treatment of existing 27 MLD STP at Jagjeetpur and u/g of existing 18 MLD STP at Sarai	Haridwar	32.65	12.19	Completed
24.	Pollution Abatement works (Interception and Diversion with STP) at Badrinath	Badrinath	18.23	7.92	Ongoing
25.	Interception & Diversion and STP at Chamoli	Chamoli	61.83	21.57	Ongoing
26.	Sewage Treatment Plant at Jagjeetpur and Sarai	Haridwar	273.37	53.19	Ongoing
27.	I&D with STP at Joshimath	Joshimath	48.42	21.14	Ongoing
28.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) and STP at Karnaprayag	Karnaprayag	12.09	6.50	Ongoing
29.	Rising main (500m) and STP of 12.5MLD at Muni Ki Reti	Muni Ki Reti	80.45	25.09	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Interception and Diversion (I&D)with STP at Rishikesh	Rishikesh	158	38.61	Ongoing
31.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) and STP at Rudraprayag	Rudraprayag	13.14	6.77	Ongoing
32.	Interception and Diversion of Nallas Discharging in Kosi River at Ramnagar, Uttarakhand	Ramnagar	52.4	0.00	Ongoing
33.	Pollution Abatement of River Alaknanda at Srikot - Gangnali Part A: (Interception and Diversion with STP), Uttarakhand	Srikot (Srinagar)	7.86	0.13	Tender under evaluation
34.	I&D works for Rispana River and Bindal River in Dehradun, Uttarakhand	Dehradun	60	0.00	Tender to be floated
TOTAL			1144.77	420.32	

#### **Ghats and Crematoria Projects**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
10	192.06	8	177.08

#### **The details are as below**

Sl. No.	Stretch/Location	Sanction Project Cost (₹ in crore)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rishikesh to Devprayag	16.62	16.48	Completed
2.	Devprayag to Rudraprayag	37.54	36.32	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Haridwar to Uttarakhand Border	10.17	9.30	Completed
4.	Devprayag to Uttarkashi	14.33	11.33	Completed
5.	Uttarkashi to Maneri	14.25	12.12	Completed
6.	Rudraprayag to Karnprayag	14.28	12.79	Completed
7.	Karanprayag to Vishnuprayag	13.88	12.26	Completed
8.	Chandi Ghat, Haridwar	69.18	65.94	Completed
9.	Kankhal	0.78	0.34	Ongoing
10.	Kharkhari	1.03	0.20	Ongoing
TOTAL		192.06	177.08	

**Afforestation**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
4	84.34	2	60.60

**Afforestation Project details**

Sl. No.	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Preparation of DPR of Forestry Intervention for Ganga	1.18	1.19	Completed.
	Afforestation programme in Uttarakhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttarakhand Forest Department)	15.92	15.92	
2.	Afforestation programme in Uttarakhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttarakhand Forest Department)	19.56	19.56	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Afforestation programme in Uttarakhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttarakhand Forest Department)-Funding under Clean Ganga Fund	28.49	23.93	Ongoing
4.	Forestry Interventions for Ganga in Uttarakhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttarakhand Forest Department)-Funding under NGP	19.19	0.00	Ongoing
TOTAL		84.34	60.60	

**Ghat Cleaning**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
1	15.9	0	0

**Ghat Cleaning Projects details**

Sl. No	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Cr.)	Expenditure (₹ Cr.)	Status
1.	Cleaning of the 72 Ghats at Haridwar - Executing Agency Hardiwar Nagar Nigam	15.9	0	Ongoing

**River Surface Cleaning**

Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
3.09	0.91

**River Surface cleaning details**

Sl. No.	State	Sub-Projects Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1.	Uttarakhand	River Surface Cleaning Project at Haridwar #	3.09	0.91	Complete

#01 project sanctioned "River Surface Cleaning in State of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi" at a total cost of ₹ 33.53 crore.

**Uttar Pradesh****Sewerage Projects**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
50	10,263.28	15	2,214.65

**Sewerage Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sewerage and Non-sewerage Schemes for pollution abatement of River Ganga at District 'B' and 'E' of Prayagraj	Prayagraj	199.26	172.43	Completed
2.	Sewerage and Non-sewerage Schemes for pollution abatement of River Ganga at District 'A' of Prayagraj	Prayagraj	106.08	89.84	Completed
3.	Sewerage work, in Sewerage District 'E', Prayagraj	Prayagraj	142	133.34	Completed
4.	Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Salori (14 MLD), Prayagraj	Prayagraj	42.4	30.13	Completed
5.	Sewerage System and STP works at Garhmukteshwar	Garhmukteshwar	46.51	41.48	Completed
6.	Sewerage System and STP works (Phase-II) at Kannauj (Kali)	Kannauj	43.66	37.05	Completed
7.	Sewerage Scheme at Narora, Bulandshahr	Narora	48.45	35.65	Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Sewer network in District 'E' of Prayagraj - Part 2 (Additional Work) under Component "A"	Prayagraj	52.78	44.80	Completed
9.	Sewerage System in Sewerage District 'C' and Allahapur, Prayagraj	Prayagraj	146.87	115.30	Completed
10.	Sewerage System with Sewer network in Sewerage District 'B' of Prayagraj	Prayagraj	265.86	238.16	Completed
11.	Sewerage works in Anupshahr, Bulandshahr	Anupshahr	75.79	60.19	Completed
12.	Interception/Diversion of Sisamau Nala of Kanpur city	Kanpur	63.8	48.39	Completed
13.	Construction of interceptor sewers, relieving trunk sewer and rising mains in Varanasi	Varanasi	165.76	0.00	Completed
14.	Construction of 3 pumping stations (Chaukaghat, Phulwariya and Sariya) in Varanasi	Varanasi	39.57	0.00	Completed
15.	Construction of 140 MLD STP at Dinapur, Varanasi	Varanasi	199.19	515.47	Completed
16.	Sewerage works in Sewerage District 'A' of Prayagraj	Prayagraj	288.94	205.15	Ongoing
17.	Rehabilitation of old trunk sewer in Varanasi	Varanasi	89.95	-	Ongoing
18.	Rehabilitation of 5 Ghat pumping stations and STPs at Dinapur and Bhagwanpurin Varanasi	Varanasi	20.52	-	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Non-sewerage, Institutional Development and Other works for Pollution Abatement works in Varanasi	Varanasi	126.2	-	Ongoing
20.	Interception, Diversion and Treatment works for Naini (District G), Phaphamau (District F) and Jhusi area District in Prayagraj (HAM)	Prayagraj	767.59	0.01	Ongoing
21.	Integrated project for development of STPs in Prayagraj alongwith existing Assets	Prayagraj	904	0.00	Ongoing
22.	Sewerage works in Sewerage District I of Kanpur	Kanpur	370.4	181.40	Ongoing
23.	Sewerage Scheme and STP at Bithoor, Kanpur Nagar	Bithoor	13.4	6.70	Ongoing
24.	STP at Pankha, Kanpur and integration with existing STPs	Kanpur	967.23	0.00	Ongoing
25.	Interception, Diversion of drains and Sewage Treatment works at Ramnagar	Ramnagar	72.91	0.44	Ongoing
26.	Interception, Diversion of drains and Sewage Treatment works at Shuklaganj, District Unnao (HAM)	Shuklaganj	65.18	0.00	Ongoing
27.	Interception, Diversion of drains and Sewage Treatment works at Unnao (HAM)	Unnao	102.2	0.00	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Sewage treatment Plant for Assi-BHU Sewerage District at Ramana	Varanasi	161.31	26.03	Ongoing
29.	I&D works for Ayodhya	Ayodhya	37.67	7.62	Ongoing
30.	I&D and STP works at Kasganj, Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj	76.73	0.10	Ongoing
31.	Mathura Sewerage Scheme (HAM)	Mathura	460.45	25.06	Ongoing
32.	Sewerage System and STP works (Phase 1) at Moradabad (Ramganga)	Moradabad	279.91	195.56	Ongoing
33.	Rehabilitation of Sewage Infrastructure and Augmentation/upgradation of Existing STP at Vrindavan	Vrindavan	33.82	4.25	Ongoing
34.	Sewerage Scheme Interception and Diversion (I&D) with STP works at Etawah, Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	140.6	0.00	Ongoing
35.	Farrukhabad I&D and STP works (HAM)	Farrukhabad	213.62	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
36.	I&D works and STP, Gazipur (HAM)	Gazipur	90.81	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
37.	I&D works and STP, Mirzapur (HAM)	Mirzapur	114.93	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
38.	Rehabilitation/Renovation of Agra Sewerage Scheme (Interception and Diversion Works) in Agra, Uttar Pradesh	Agra	857.26	0.00	Under Tendering
39.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) works with STP at Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	271.39	0.00	Under Tendering



1	2	3	4	5	6
40.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) works and STP at Budhana, Uttar Pradesh	Budhana	48.76	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
41.	I&D works with STP at Moradabad	Moradabad	118.69	0.00	Under Tendering
42.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) works and STP at Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	231.79	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
43.	I&D and STP works at Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	64.76	0.10	Ongoing
44.	Interception & Diversion works (I&D) and Sewage Treatment Plant at Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	206.05	0.00	Ongoing
45.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) and Sewage Treatment Plant at Bhagpat	Bhagpat	77.36	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
46.	Sewerage Scheme Interception and Diversion (I&D) works at Firozabad	Firozabad	51.08	0.00	Ongoing
47.	Sewerage Scheme Interception and Diversion (I&D) works at Agra	Agra	317.19	0.00	Under Tendering
48.	Sewerage Scheme Interception and Diversion (I&D) with STP works at Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	681.78	0.00	Under Tendering
49.	Faecal Sludge management for Pollution abatement at Chunar, Uttar Pradesh	Chunar	2.7	0.00	Ongoing
50.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) works with STP at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	298.12	0.00	Under Tendering
TOTAL			10,263.28	2214.65	

**Ghats and Crematoria Projects**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
15	397.27	8	227.37

**The details are as below:**

Sl. No.	Stretch/Location	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore)	Status
1.	Balawali to Bakhtawarpur	12.01	8.96	Completed
2.	Bakhtawarpur to Anupshahr	5.19	4.07	Completed
3.	Garhmukteshwar	6.19	2.44	Ongoing
4.	Anupshahr to Kachla P1	5.87	7.67	Completed
5.	Anupshahr to Kachla P2	4.10	2.60	Completed
6.	Kachhla to Bithoor	34.91	25.95	Completed
7.	Kanpur Prayagraj Part-1	70.62	42.90	Ongoing
8.	Kanpur Prayagraj Part-2	56.29	39.63	Completed
9.	Ghazipur	10.12	0.07	Ongoing
10.	Bulandshahr	1.03	0.00	Ongoing
11.	Kanpur Zone	47.39	46.33	Completed
12.	Allahabad	85.93	44.65	Completed
13.	Varanasi	11.73	2.10	Ongoing
14.	Mirzapur	27.41	0.0	Ongoing
15.	Varanasi	18.48	0.00	Ongoing
TOTAL		397.27	227.37	

**Afforestation**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ crore)
5	98.3	2	24.28

**Afforestation Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Status
1.	Afforestation programme in Uttar Pradesh-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department)	9.52	9.52	Completed
2.	Afforestation programme in Uttar Pradesh-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department)	9.13	9.13	Completed
3.	Afforestation programme in Uttar Pradesh-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department)-Funding under Clean Ganga Fund	21.86	5.63	Plantation work in progress
4.	Promotion of Cultivation of Medicinal Plant on Ganga Basin in Uttar Pradesh under Namami Gange Programme (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department)-Funding under NGP	35.46	0.00	Plantation work in progress.
5.	Forestry Interventions for Ganga in Uttar Pradesh-under the Namami Gange Programme (Uttar Pradesh Forest Department)- Funding under NGP	22.33	0.00	AA&ES issued on 24.09.2019
TOTAL		98.3	24.28	

**Ghat Cleaning**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2	27.97	0	13.43

**Ghat Cleaning Projects details:**

Sl. No.	State	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Cleaning of the 84 Ghats at Varanasi-Executing Agency Varanasi Nagar Nigam	15	13.43	Ongoing
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghat cleaning Project at 4 towns of Bithoor, Kanpur, Prayagraj, Mathura-Vrindavan-Executing Agency: Nagar Panchayat-Bithoor, Nagar Nigam-Kanpur, Prayagraj, Mathura-Vrindavan	12.97	0	Ongoing
TOTAL			27.97	13.43	

**River Surface Cleaning**

Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
12.41	3.74

**River Surface cleaning details**

Sl. No.	State	Sub-Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	River Surface Cleaning Project at Mathura-Vrindavan, Garhmukteshwar, Kanpur, Prayagraj, and Varanasi#	12.41	3.74	Ongoing

#01 project sanctioned "River Surface Cleaning in State of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi" at a total cost of ₹ 33.53 crore.

**Industrial Pollution Abatement**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2	630.89	0	0

**Industrial Pollution abatement Projects details**

Sl. No.	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1.	20 MLD CETP for Tannery cluster at Jajmau, Kanpur-Funding under NGP	617.02	0.0	Ongoing
2.	Upgradation of Infrastructure of Existing CETP 6.5 MLD for Textile Printing Units at Mathura Industrial Area, Mathura-	13.87	0.0	Under Tendering
TOTAL		630.89	0	

**Bihar****Sewerage Projects**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
28	5186.55	0	809.78

**Sewerage Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sewerage System and STP for Digha zone, Patna (HAM)	Patna	824	0.05	Ongoing
2.	Sewerage System and STP for Kankarbag zone, Patna (HAM)	Patna	578.89	0.41	Ongoing
3.	I&D and STP for Barh town	Barh	58.26	0.29	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Sewer Networks, SPS and STP at Buxar	Buxar	74.95	2.71	Ongoing
5.	Mokama I&D and STP works	Mokama	60.91	17.29	Ongoing
6.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) with STP at Maner, Bihar	Maner	41.36	0.06	Ongoing
7.	Sewage Treatment Plant - Beur for Patna, Bihar	Patna	68.16	48.36	Ongoing
8.	Sewerage system with Sewer network, Patna Beur	Patna	225.77	169.31	Ongoing
9.	Sewage Treatment Plant - Karmalichak for Patna, Bihar	Patna	77.04	46.36	Completed
10.	Saidpur STP and adjoining Network for Patna, Bihar	Patna	184.93	123.08	Ongoing
11.	Saidpur Sewer Network, Patna, Bihar	Patna	268.63	147.27	Ongoing
12.	Sewerage scheme at Pahari Zone V, Patna, Bihar	Patna	356.37	48.42	Ongoing
13.	Sewerage scheme at Pahari [Zone IVA (S)], Patna, Bihar	Patna	184.86	79.27	Ongoing
14.	Sewerage Treatment Plant at Pahari - Patna, Bihar	Patna	191.62	25.62	Ongoing
15.	Sewerage system with Sewer network, Patna Karmaichak	Patna	277.42	48.86	Ongoing
16.	I&D works with STP at Sonapur	Sonapur	30.93	0.71	Ongoing
17.	Sultanganj I&D and STP works	Sultanganj	60.22	42.21	Ongoing
18.	I&D and STP at Bakhtiyarpur	Bakhtiyarpur	35.88	0.00	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	I&D and STP works for Naugachia	Naugachia	60.79	0.05	Ongoing
20.	Sewer Networks, SPS and STP, Hajipur	Hajipur	305.19	0.00	Under Tendering
21.	I&D and STP at Fatuha	Fatuha	35.49	3.56	Under Tendering
22.	Danapur I&D and STP project	Danapur	103.27	0.00	Under Tendering
23.	Interception and Diversion and STP works in Phulwarishariff	Phulwarishariff	46.25	0.00	Under Tendering
24.	Sewer Networks, SPS and STP, Munger	Munger	294.02	0.00	Under Tendering
25.	I&D and STP works for Bhagalpur (HAM)	Bhagalpur	254.13	0.00	Tender under evaluation
26.	I&D and STP at Khagaria	Khagaria	21	10.94	Tender under evaluation
27.	Sewer Network, SPS and STP, Begusarai	Begusarai	230.06	0.00	Tender under evaluation
28.	I&D and STP at Chappra	Chappra	236.15	3.24	Tender under evaluation
TOTAL			5186.55	809.78	

**Ghats and Crematoria Projects and River Front Development:**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
13	483.58	3	324.74

**The details are as below**

Sl. No.	Stretch/Location	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ in crore)	Status
1.	River Front Development, Patna	336.73	283.68	Ongoing
2.	Munger	3.55	2.64	Completed
3.	Jamalpur	5.22	2.94	Completed
4.	Sonepur	19.75	17.65	Completed
5.	Sonepur (Promenade)	22.92	5.5	Ongoing
6.	Hajipur	9.13	2.61	Ongoing
7.	Buxar	13.49	3.67	Ongoing
8.	Sonepur	22.92	5.50	Ongoing
9.	Gopalganj	8.25	0.00	Ongoing
10.	Muzaffarpur	10.77	0.00	Ongoing
11.	Buxar (Mahadev Ghat)	1.09	0.20	Ongoing
12.	Danapur	8.97	0.35	Ongoing
13.	Sultanganj	21.71	0.00	Ongoing
TOTAL		484.5	324.74	

**Afforestation**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
4	63.83	2	40.48

**Afforestation Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afforestation programme in Bihar- under the Namami Gange Programme (Bihar Forest Department)	6.03	6.03	Completed.



1	2	3	4	5
2.	Afforestation programme in Bihar-under the Namami Gange Programme (Bihar Forest Department)	18.88	17.36	Completed.
3.	Afforestation programme in Bihar-under the Namami Gange Programme(Bihar Forest Departmentj)-Funding under Clean Ganga Fund	20.69	17.09	Plantation work in progress
4.	Forestry Interventions for Ganga in Bihar-under the Namami Gange Programme (Bihar Forest Department)-Funding under NGP	18.23	0.00	AA&ES issued on 24.09.2019
TOTAL		63.83	40.48	

**River Surface Cleaning**

Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
3.96	1.87

**River Surface cleaning details**

Sl. No.	State	Sub-Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1.	Bihar	River Surface Cleaning Project at Patna#	3.96	1.87	Ongoing

#01 project sanctioned "River Surface Cleaning in State of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi" at a total cost of ₹ 33.53 crore.

**Jharkhand****Sewerage Projects**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2	156.12	1	97.86

**Sewerage Projects details**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sewerage Scheme and STP works at Sahibganj	Sahibganj	99.36	88.56	Completed
2.	Sewerage Scheme and STP works at Rajmahal	Rajmahal	56.76	9.30	Ongoing
TOTAL			156.12	97.86	

**Ghats & Crematoria Projects**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
4	62.07	3	39.5

**The details are as below**

Sl. No.	Stretch/Location	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore)	Status
1.	Sahibganj	10.20	4.49	Completed
2.	Rajmahal	9.55	4.92	Completed
3.	Kanhaiya Ghat	8.74	6.58	Completed
4.	Sahibganj to Rajmahal-(Jharkhand)	33.58	23.51	Ongoing
TOTAL		62.07	39.5	

**Afforestation**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
4	24.39	2	17.68

**Afforestation Projects details**

Sl. No.	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afforestation programme in Jharkhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Jharkhand Forest Department)	7.99	7.99	Completed.
2.	Afforestation programme in Jharkhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Jharkhand Forest Department)	5.43	5.43	Completed.
3.	Afforestation programme in Jharkhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Jharkhand Forest Department)-Funding under Clean Ganga Fund	6.69	4.26	Plantation work in progress
4.	Forestry Interventions for Ganga in Jharkhand-under the Namami Gange Programme (Jharkhand Forest Department-Funding under NGP	4.28	0.00	AA&ES issued on 24.09.2019
TOTAL		24.39	17.68	

**River Surface Cleaning**

Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
3.6	2.36

**River Surface cleaning details:**

Sl. No.	State	Sub-Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Status
1.	Jharkhand	River Surface Cleaning Project at Sahibganj #	3.6	2.36	Ongoing

#01 project sanctioned "River Surface Cleaning in State of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi" at a total cost of ₹ 33.53 crore.

**West Bengal****Sewerage Projects**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
22	3789.71	3	995.88

**Sewerage Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sewerage Scheme and STP works at Gayeshpur	Gayeshpur	168.67	146.44	Completed
2.	Sewerage Scheme and STP works at Kalyani	Kalyani	57.87	114.11	Completed
3.	Sewerage Scheme and STP works at Bhatpara	Bhatpara	228.52	284.43	Completed
4.	Interception and Diversion with STP at Bally (HAM)	Bally	164.93	0.00	Ongoing
5.	Interception, Diversion and treatment works at Baranagar and Kamarahati (HAM)	Baranagar	172.1	0.00	Ongoing
6.	Sewerage System with sewer network at Barrackpore	Barrackpore	272.32	182.50	Ongoing
7.	Sewerage System and STP works at Budge-Budge	Budge-Budge	145.98	97.33	Ongoing
8.	Sewerage System and STP works at Halishahr	Halishahr	274.76	161.98	Ongoing
9.	Interception, Diversion and treatment works at Howrah (HAM)	Howrah	185.22	0.00	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Interception, Diversion and treatment works at Nabadwip	Nabadwip	61.23	9.09	Ongoing
11.	Interception and Diversion with STP at Hughly-Chinsurah (HAM)	Hooghly-Chinsurah	160	0.00	Under Tendering
12.	I&D and STP works at Kanchrapara, West Bengal	Kanchrapara	48.77	0.00	Ongoing
13.	Interception and Diversion with STP at Maheshtala (HAM)	Maheshtala	198.43	0.00	Under Tendering
14.	I&D and STP works at Burdwan, West Bengal	Burdwan	234.31	0.00	Under Tendering
15.	Interception and Diversion (I&D) works with STP, for drains falling in River Damodar, at Durgapur, West Bengal	Durgapur	287.53	0.00	Under Tendering
16.	Detailed Project Report for I&D sewerage system and STP for Asansol and Kulti towns, West Bengal	Asansol	384.96	0.00	Under Tendering
17.	Rejuvenation of Existing STPs along with lifting station and pumping station including sewerage sewerage network at North 24 Parganas District West Bengal	North -24 Parganas	65.54	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
18.	Rejuvenation of exiting STPs along with lifting station and pumping station including sewerage network at Hooghly District, West Bengal	Hooghly	86.61	0.00	Tender under Evaluation

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Interception, Diversion and treatment works at Behrampore	Behrampore	51.21	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
20.	I&D works with STP at Jangipur	Jangipur	68.47	0.00	Tender under Evaluation
21.	Interception, Diversion and treatment works at Tolly's Nullah (Adi Ganga) (HAM)	Kolkata	307.12	0.00	Under tendering
22.	Integration of STPs with rehabilitation and O&M of existing Assets	Kolkata	165.16	0.00	Under tendering
TOTAL			3789.71	995.88	

#### **Ghats and Crematoria Projects**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in crore)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in crore)
29	226.16	24	188.2

#### **The details are as below**

Sl. No.	Stretch/Location	Sanctioned Cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore)	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kolkata	10.23	8.65	Completed
2.	Kolkata	13.96	13	Completed
3.	Bansberia	12.12	11.75	Completed
4.	Howrah	5	2.4	Completed
5.	Kolkata	14	14	Completed
6.	Kolkata	8.83	8.3	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Serampore	4.07	3.62	Completed
8.	Khardah	3.56	3.53	Completed
9.	Naihati	11.59	10.58	Completed
10.	Chandannagar	4.94	4.3	Completed
11.	Howrah	9	9	Completed
12.	Baidyabati	5.05	4.73	Completed
13.	Rishra	3.44	2.33	Completed
14.	Panihati	12.76	11.7	Completed
15.	Kamarhati	13.72	11.34	Completed
16.	Bally	5.32	4.55	Completed
17.	Titagarh	1.87	1.824	Completed
18.	Maheshtala	9.58	7.816	Completed
19.	North Eirrackpore	6.66	6.21	Completed
20.	Konnagar	5.91	5.32	Completed
21.	Hoogly-Chinsurah	13.08	9.99	Completed
22.	Halisahar	14.66	11.82	Completed
23.	Budge-Budge	5.39	4.63	Completed
24.	Uttarpara-Kotrung	9.65	8.77	Completed
25.	Garulia Ghat	7.38	4.92	Ongoing
26.	Garulia	3.13	1.14	Ongoing
27.	Naihati	2.53	0.80	Ongoing
28.	Bhatpara	3.73	1.25	Ongoing
29.	Katwa, Kalna, Agradwip and Dainhat	5	0	Ongoing
TOTAL		226.16	188.2	

**Afforestation**

No of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
4	35.45	2	15.45

**Afforestation Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Cr.)	Expenditure (₹ Cr.)	Status
1.	Afforestation programme in West Bengal-under the Namami Gange Programme (West Bengal Forest Department)	11.16	11.16	Completed.
2.	Afforestation programme in West Bengal-under the Namami Gange Programme (West Bengal Forest Department)	8.48	4.29	Completed.
3.	Afforestation programme in West Bengal-under the Namami Gange Programme (West Bengal Forest Department) Funding under Clean Ganga Fund	10.09	0.00	Plantation work in progress.
4.	Forestry Interventions for Ganga in West Bengal-under the Namami Gange Programme (West Bengal Forest Department)- Funding under NGP	5.72	0.00	AA&ES issued on 24.09.2019
TOTAL		35.45	15.45	

**River Surface Cleaning**

Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
7.38	2.51



**River Surface cleaning details:**

Sl. No.	State	Sub-Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Cr.)	Expenditure (₹ Cr.)	Status
1.	West Bengal	River Surface Cleaning Project at Nabadwip and Howrah	7.38	2.51	Ongoing

#01 project sanctioned "River Surface Cleaning in State of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi" at a total cost of ₹ 33.53 Cr.

**Delhi****Sewerage Projects:**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
11	2361.08	0	389.20

**Sewerage Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	7 Nos .prioritized STPs, 1 No. SPS & Peripheral Sewers in Command area of Najafgarh Drain (Dhansa to Keshopur)	Delhi	344.81	0.00	Ongoing
2.	Construction of 318 MLD WWTP with 10 years O&M at Coronation Pillar, Delhi	Delhi	515.07	193.34	Ongoing
3.	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer No.4 (K1)	Delhi	87.43	18.42	Ongoing
4.	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewer No.5 (K2)	Delhi	83.4	45.23	Ongoing

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Kondli Phase-I STP (45 MLD), Phase-II STP (114 MLD) & Phase-III STP (45 MLD) - (K3)	Delhi	239.11	37.89	Ongoing
6.	Rehabilitation of Rising Mains -(K4)	Delhi	59.13	7.94	Ongoing
7.	Rehabilitation of Trunk Sewers (R1a)	Delhi	43.92	12.23	Ongoing
8.	Rehabilitation of Rising Main (Rib)	Delhi	45.4	8.00	Ongoing
9.	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of Phase-I STP (182 MLD) (R2)	Delhi	211.79	25.64	Ongoing
10.	Construction of 564 MLD (124 MGD) Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) on DBO basis at Okhla on Turnkey Basis and Demolition of Existing 136 MLD (Phase-I), 55 MLD (Phase-II), 204 MLD (Phase-III) and 168 MLD (Phase-IV) WWTPs	Delhi	665.78	40.51	Ongoing
11.	Decentralized STPs and Water Bodies Rejuvenation- Chattarpur Assembly Constituency	Delhi	65.24	0.00	Under tendering
TOTAL		2361.08	389.20		

#### **River Surface Cleaning**

Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
3.09	1.31

**River Surface cleaning details:**

Sl. No.	State	Sub-Project Sanctioned	Sanctioned Cost (₹ Cr.)	Expenditure (₹ Cr.)	Status
1.	Delhi	River Surface Cleaning Project at Delhi	3.09	1.31	Ongoing

#01 project sanctioned "River Surface Cleaning in State of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi" at a total cost of ₹ 33.53 Cr.

**Haryana****Sewerage Projects:**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
2	217.87	2	217.94

**Sewerage Projects details:**

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)	Status
1.	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Panipat	Panipat	129.51	128.45	Completed
2.	Sewerage and Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at Sonapat	Sonapat	88.36	89.49	Completed
TOTAL			217.87	217.94	

**Himachal Pradesh****Sewerage Projects:-**

No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in Cr.)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
1	11.57	0	0

Sl. No.	Project Name	Town	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in Cr.)	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)	Status
1.	Sewerage Scheme for Zone-II and III of Paonta Town, Himachal Pradesh	Poanta Sahib	11.57	0.00	Ongoing

**Mandatory land acquisition for highways construction**

\*2. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to ease the 80 per cent mandatory land acquisition condition before start of highways construction work in order to speed up road building;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and list of highway construction projects that have completed more than 70 per cent land acquisition and less than the mandatory requirement of 80 per cent land acquisition, State-wise; and

(c) the details of other steps taken by Government to prevent delay of highway construction due to mandatory requirement of 80 per cent land acquisition before awarding the work?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per Ministry's guidelines, road projects are awarded after confirming of 80% of the Right of Way for PPP projects and 90% for EPC projects.

(c) The requirement of confirmation of 80% of the Right of Way for PPP projects and 90% for EPC projects has been stipulated in the contract documents to avoid various issues during execution stage such as time overrun, cost overrun, delay in completion of projects, litigation etc. However, various measures have been taken to avoid delay in project execution attributable to land acquisition, utility shifting etc. Ministry has launched Bhoomi Rashi online portal for publication of land acquisition notifications.

The Ministry modifies the model contract documents for various modes of implementation from time to time. As such, the model contract document for works on EPC mode has been modified wherever provisions in respect of construction zone,

deemed termination, foreclosure of agreement, performance security, appointed date, change of scope etc. have been incorporated. Further, utility shifting has been included in the scope of work of civil works contractor.

### Coal reserves in India

\*3. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of coal reserves in India and at present;
- (b) details of amount of coal in tons produced by Coal India Ltd. during each of last three financial years;
- (c) details of amount of coal in tons imported to India during last three financial years, details thereof;
- (d) details of amount of imported coal which was non-coking and/or thermal coal; and
- (e) details of specific measures adopted by Coal India Ltd. to increase coal production, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The total estimated coal resources in the country is 326.496 billion tonnes as per "The inventory of Geological Resources of Indian Coal" (as on 01.04.2019), prepared by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) Raw coal production in tonnes of Coal India Limited (CIL) during last three financial years is given below:—

Year	Production (Tonne)
2016-17	554140000
2017-18	567370000
2018-19	606890000
TOTAL	1728400000

(c) The amount of coal imported in tonnes to India during the last three financial years is as follows:

Year	Coal Imported (Tonnes)
2016-17	190950000
2017-18	208270000
2018-19	235240000
TOTAL	634460000

(d) The amount of coal imported in tonnes to India of non-coking and/or thermal coal variety during the last three financial years is as follows:

Year	Non Coking and/or Thermal Coal Imported (Tonne)
2016-17	149310000
2017-18	161270000
2018-19	183400000
TOTAL	493980000

(e) In order to enhance coal production, CIL has taken the following steps:

- Opening of 55 greenfield projects having capacity of 92 MTPA and expansion of 193 brownfield projects having capacity of about 310 MTPA in next five years.
- Portal based monitoring of on-going projects to ensure timely completion of projects.
- Introduction of state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency with high capacity Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM), like 42 cum Shovel and 240 T Rear Dumpers in Gevra Expansion, Dipka & Kusmunda open cast mines.
- Introduction of Surface Miners in opencast mines to improve operational efficiency and to cater to environmental needs. During 2018-19 in CIL, around 50% of the opencast coal production was through Surface miners.
- Introduction of IT enabled Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) in 11 nos. of mines of CIL.

- Introduction of Mass Production Technology in underground coal mines, 2 Mines are worked with Powered Support Longwall technology and 9 mines are worked with Continuous Miner technology.
- For rapid coal evacuation, 19 nos. Coal Handling Plants with silos and rapid loading system having existing capacity of 152.5 million tonne are in operation.

#### **Impact of air pollution on health of citizens**

\*4. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to assess the impact of growing air pollution on health of the citizens in the cities and rural areas of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve the air quality?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare along with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) has conducted the study 'India State-level Disease Burden Initiative'. The report, titled 'India: Health of the Nation's States - The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative' was published in 2017. The study report provides the distribution of diseases and risk factors across all states of the country from 1990 to 2016. The five leading risk factors for Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in 2016 includes child and maternal malnutrition, air pollution, dietary risks, high systolic blood pressure, and high fasting plasma glucose. The study also reported that though the levels of exposure in India is among the highest in the world, the DALY due to air pollution decreased by 23-6% in India from 1990 to 2016.

However, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. The air pollution is one of the factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

(c) The Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. These include:

**Action Plans for improvement of air quality in Delhi NCR:**

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

**Action Plans for improvement of air quality of other cities:**

- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30% reduction in  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations by 2024. This is keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. The overall objective is to augment and evolve effective ambient air quality monitoring network across the country besides ensuring comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and enhancing public awareness and capacity building measures.
- 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 - 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. A total of 86 city specific action plans have been approved for ground implementation.

**Monitoring**

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).



**Transport**

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG, etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Environment Protection Charges (EPC) have been imposed on diesel vehicles with engine capacity of 2000cc and above in Delhi NCR.

**Industry**

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Notification of stricter emission norms for power plants.
- About 2800 brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices in all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.
- Ban on pet coke and furnace oil - monitoring of use of pet coke in Lime Kilns/ Cement Kilns and Calcium Carbide Industry in Delhi and NCR States.
- Out of about 4700 industrial units in Delhi - NCR, about 2400 units have shifted to PNG.

**Biomass and solid waste**

- A new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana,

Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been launched.

- Banning of burning of biomass/garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a total capacity of 5100 Tonnes Per Day (TPD).
- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.

#### **Dust**

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

#### **Public outreach**

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

**Allocation of coal blocks**

\*5. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the coal blocks for which auction had been cancelled earlier have been allocated to Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimate of the coal to be produced by CIL during current year?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The auction of coal mines commenced, under Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and the Rules made thereunder. 24 mines stand allocated through auction as on date (as Coal Mine Development and Production Agreements (CMDPA) in respect of 7 mines have been terminated out of the 31 mines that had been auctioned). None of these 7 mines has been allotted to CIL, however, for one mine, namely, Gare Palma IV/7, Chairman, CIL has been appointed as Designated Custodian on 21.03.2018 to manage and operate the coal mine.

(c) As per Memorandum of Understanding between Coal India Limited and Ministry of Coal, the target of coal production of Coal India Limited for the year 2019-20 is 660 Million Tonnes (MT) and CIL has produced 302.41 MT coal up to 14.11.2019. In 2018-19, CIL had produced 606.89 MT coal.

**Haj pilgrimage**

\*6. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who performed Haj Pilgrimage during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons who availed shipping transport for Haj Pilgrimage;

(c) whether number of persons has decreased after withdrawal of Haj subsidy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) The number of persons who performed Haj pilgrimage during the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 is 169940, 175013 and 199987 respectively.

The number of pilgrims availing shipping transport for Haj pilgrimage for the last three years is nil.

Withdrawal of subsidy has not affected the number of pilgrims going on Haj pilgrimage and the total number of Haj pilgrims has increased in the last two years. Before withdrawal of subsidy, the number of Haj pilgrims during 2016 and 2017 was 135902 and 169940 respectively. However, after withdrawal of subsidy, the number of Haj pilgrims increased to 175013 and 199987 during 2018 and 2019 respectively.

**Objections on new provisions of MV (Amendment) Act, 2019**

†\*7. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Transport Associations have registered their objections on the applicable provisions of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 by going on strike in Delhi and NCR in the month of September;

(b) places where amount received from the fine for violation of these provisions are being used;

(c) whether Government would consider using the fine levied to improve traffic arrangements;

(d) whether provisions made in the said Act are compatible with traffic arrangements and quality of the road; and

(e) details of States that have implemented the said Act and the number of those States that have reduced the fine?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry received representation from the Transport Association raising apprehensions on the implementation of certain provisions of Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019.

(b) and (c) The amount so collected is deposited in the exchequer of the States and it is the prerogative of the State Government to utilize the fund as per their need and requirements.

(d) Yes, Sir. The major objectives of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 is to ensure road safety and reduce road accident and fatalities across the country.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) The Ministry has not received any information from any State that they are not implementing the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. As per section 200 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 the State Government may by notification in the official gazette specify such amount for compounding of certain offences.

**Proposal to set up Aluminium Alloys Development and Production Unit**

\*8. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is going to set up Aluminium Alloys Development and Production Unit in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when it is likely to be completed and will start production; and

(d) the direct and indirect employment opportunities that are likely to be created, particularly for local youth?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited (MIDHANI), a Mini Ratna Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Defence Production along with National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), a Navratna Public Sector Unit under Ministry of Mines, have incorporated a Joint Venture (JV) Company with equal equity partnership for setting up a 60000 TPA (Tons Per Annum) High end Aluminium Alloy development and manufacturing Plant at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) The project is likely to be completed and would start production within 5 years from the zero date. The zero date will be the date of obtaining statutory clearances and completing other pre-project activities like obtaining unencumbered possession of land, environmental clearance, financial closure etc.

(d) The project has the potential to create direct employment opportunities for about 400 people and indirect employment opportunities for about 1500 people through ancillary/auxiliary industries including employment opportunities for the local youth.

**Lack of garbage dumping grounds in Himachal Pradesh**

\*9. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is an acute problem of garbage dumping ground in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether due to lack of dumping grounds in Himachal Pradesh, several citizens including tourists are suffering from serious health problems; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry in supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Rules prescribe waste generators to segregate waste at source and hand over the segregated waste to authorised waste pickers or waste collectors. As per the provisions of the Rules, only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities are allowed to go to sanitary landfill sites. The Rules further stipulate that every effort shall be made to recycle or reuse rejects to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfill.

As per information provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) total quantity of solid waste produced in urban areas is 1.48 lakh ton per day, which is 540.20 lakh ton per year. Out of total waste, 57% is being processed. The remaining quantity of waste is going to dumpsites. The State wise details on the generation of solid waste and quantity of waste being processed in each State/UT are given in the Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) In the State of Himachal Pradesh, there are 54 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The land for management of solid waste has been identified in all ULBs. Transfer of land in 35 ULBs have already taken place and in the remaining ULBs it is under process. Further, all ULBs have incorporated provisions SWM Rules, 2016 in their bye-laws. Door to door collection and segregation of waste at source have been enforced in all ULBs. 41 ULBs have adopted aerobic microbial composting technique for management of bio-degradable waste. Material Recovery Facility (MRF) for non-biodegradable waste/dry waste has been set up in 48 ULBs. For collection of domestic hazardous waste, 3 ULBs have set up waste collection kiosks. Waste to Energy plant:

is being commissioned at Shimla and Manali. MoHUA under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) provides additional central assistance for solid waste management including dumpsite remediation. Till date an amount of ₹ 15.22 Cr has been allocated to Himachal Pradesh for solid waste management projects.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of the quantity of solid waste and quantity of waste being processed*

Sl. No.	States	Municipal Solid Waste Management			
		Ward with 100% door to door collection, (Nos.)	Total Wards	Total waste generation (MT/D)	Total waste processing
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3409	3,409	6,141	48%
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	24	100	65%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	75	75	181	0%
4.	Assam	662	934	1,134	49%
5.	Bihar	2970	3,377	2,272	51%
6.	Chandigarh	26	26	479	87%
7.	Chhattisgarh	3217	3,217	1,650	90%
8.	Daman and Diu	28	28	32	75%
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15	15	49	25%
10.	Delhi	254	294	10,500	55%
11.	Goa	214	214	250	68%
12.	Gujarat	1420	1,420	10,721	82%
13.	Haryana	1370	1,496	4,700	47%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	486	497	377	78%

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	570	1,107	1,452	9%
16.	Jharkhand	894	929	2,135	59%
17.	Karnataka	6256	6,464	10,000	41%
18.	Kerala	3022	3,536	2,696	66%
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6999	6,999	6,424	84%
20.	Maharashtra	6589	7,322	23,450	57%
21.	Manipur	210	306	174	50%
22.	Meghalaya	27	114	268	4%
23.	Mizoram	264	328	236	35%
24.	Nagaland	104	234	461	50%
25.	Odisha	1840	2,024	2,721	31%
26.	Puducherry	122	122	406	13%
27.	Punjab	3022	3,123	4,100	57%
28.	Rajasthan	5389	5,389	6,500	70%
29.	Sikkim	53	53	89	70%
30.	Tamil Nadu	12301	12,814	15,437	62%
31.	Telangana	2020	2,112	8,634	78%
32.	Tripura	218	310	450	35%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	11675	12,007	15,500	58%
34.	Uttarakhand	1139	1,170	1,541	40%
35.	West Bengal	2312	2,938	7,700	9%
36.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
TOTAL/AVERAGE		79,196	84,427	148,960	57%



**Declaration of villages as ODF**

\*10. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the verification process mandated by the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Guidelines to declare a village Open Defecation Free (ODF) has been completed for all villages in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, by when Government expects its completion;

(d) whether at present all toilets built under the SBM in each village have adequate water supply and safe septic disposal facilities; and

(e) if not, steps taken by Government to address the lack of facilities?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) As per the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] guidelines, villages declare themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) through a Gram Sabha resolution of achievement of ODF status after verifying the status at their level. As per the data reported by the Districts/States on the Online Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G), all the 5,99,963 villages of the country have already declared themselves ODF. The guidelines further provide for multi-level verification by district/State. As on 14th November, 2019 the first verification has been completed by States for 591,231 villages. However, ensuring ODF behaviour is a continuous process and States are encouraged to carry out subsequent verifications from time to time to ensure sustainability after ODF declaration.

(d) and (e) The SBM-G promotes the twin-pit toilet system with a steep slope rural pan. This toilet requires only about 1.5-2 litres of water to flush the fecal material, meaning that adequate water is available. Further, under SBM(G), the incentive for individual toilet was increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000 for construction of a water storage facility with the toilet for hand-washing and cleaning. Additionally, the Government of India has also launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) recently which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection to every rural household.

The twin-pit toilet system is a safe and eco-friendly onsite sanitation technology. Under this technology, human faeces are automatically converted into organic manure in less than one year, thereby not requiring separate septic disposal facilities.

**Disposal of solid waste**

\*11. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing any scientific technique to tackle the ever-growing solid waste in various cities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any progress has been made to move landfill sites, far away from the main cities?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry in supersession of Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016. The Rules prescribe that no waste generator shall throw, burn or bury solid waste generated on streets, open public spaces outside his premises or in the drain or water bodies. The Rules prescribe that the waste generators to segregate waste at source and hand over the segregated waste to authorized waste pickers or waste collectors.

Further, the Rules prescribe for setting up of material recovery facilities with sufficient space for sorting of recyclable material; collect waste from vegetable, fruit, flower, meat, poultry and fish market and promote decentralized compost plant or bio-methanation plant at suitable locations; facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste processing facilities and associated infrastructure including the following:

- (i) bio-methanation, microbial composting, vermi-composting, anaerobic digestion or any other appropriate processing for bio-stabilization of biodegradable wastes;
- (ii) waste to energy processes including refused derived fuel for combustible fraction of waste or supply as feedstock to solid waste-based power plants or cement kilns;

The Rules have provisions to encourage use of solid waste in waste to energy plants as (i) non recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 K/cal/kg or more shall not be disposed of on landfills and shall only be utilised for generating energy, (ii) High calorific wastes shall be used for co-processing in cement or thermal power plants.

For plastic waste, which is a part of solid waste, key technologies prescribed are (i) utilization of plastic waste in road construction, (ii) Co-processing of plastic waste in Cement Kilns, (iii) Conversion of plastic waste into liquid RDF (Oil) and (iv) Disposal of plastic waste through Plasma Pyrolysis Technology (PPT).

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) aims to improve the waste management and sanitation in the country. Under the SBM, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) provides financial assistance (Additional Central Assistance), up to 35% of the project cost to State Governments/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation and waste management projects, which includes dumpsites, development and remediation. The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs also conducts yearly Swachh Survekshan, in which each city/town is ranked according to their performance regarding overall solid waste management. MoHUA has launched a Protocol for Star Rating of Garbage Free Cities which encourages garbage free urban areas. Under SBM (Urban), an amount of ₹5023.96 Crores have been released to States/UTs under solid waste management component.

(c) As per the provisions of the Rules, only non-usable, non-recyclable, non-biodegradable, non-combustible and non-reactive inert waste and pre-processing rejects and residues from waste processing facilities are allowed to go to sanitary landfill sites. The Rules stipulate that every effort to achieve the desired objective of zero waste going to landfills.

With regard to existing landfill sites, the Rules provide criteria for closure and rehabilitation of old dumps. The solid waste dumps which have reached their full capacity have to be closed and rehabilitated by reducing the waste volume by bio mining and waste processing followed by placement of residues in new landfills or capping.

### **National Clean Air Programme**

†\*12. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in order to tackle the problem of pollution, a National Clean Air Programme has been started by Government with the aim to reduce pollution upto 20 to 30 per cent in more than 100 identified cities during the next five years;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the progress in above mentioned Programme has been as per expectations, so far and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Central Government has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme 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  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration. 102 non-attainment cities have been identified based on ambient air quality data for the period 2011 - 2015 and WHO report 2014/2018. The list of 102 non-attainment cities is given in the Statement-I. The city specific Action Plans have been approved for ground implementation for all 102 non-attainment cities.

Out of 102 non-attainment cities identified under NCAP, for the cities with million plus population and  $PM_{10} > 90 \mu g/m^3$ , Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change is funding ₹10 Crores in the current year for 28 such priority cities for various components, that inter alia include Installation and commissioning of CAAQMS, Creating green buffer zone along the roads, Mechanical street sweeper, Mobile Enforcement Unit, Public awareness and capacity building activities, Water sprinkler.

For the remaining non-attainment cities, funding of ₹10 lakhs per city for cities with population less than 5 lakhs and ₹20 lakhs per city, for cities with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs have been sanctioned. Details of funds released to cities under NCAP in 2019-2020 is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Non-Attainment cities with respect to Ambient Air Quality India (2011-2015) and WHO report 2014/2018*

Sl. No.	State	Cities Sl. No.	Cities
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Guntur
		2.	Kunrool
		3.	Nellore

1	2	3	4
		4.	Vijaywada
		5.	Vishakhapatnam
2.	Assam	6.	Guwahati
		7.	Nagaon
		8.	Nalbari
		9.	Sibsagar
		10.	Silchar
3.	Chandigarh	11.	Chandigarh
4.	Chhattisgarh	12.	Bhillai
		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

1	2	3	4
		29.	Devanagere
		30.	Gulburga
		31.	Hubli-Dharwad
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32.	Bhopal
		33.	Dewas
		34.	Indore
		35.	Sagar
		36.	Ujjain
		37.	Gwalior
12.	Maharashtra	38.	Akola
		39.	Amravati
		40.	Aurangabad
		41.	Badlapur
		42.	Chandrapur
		43.	Jalgaon
		44.	Jalna
		45.	Kolhapur
		46.	Latur
		47.	Mumbai
		48.	Nagpur
		49.	Nashik
		50.	Navi Mumbai
		51.	Pune
		52.	Sangli
		53.	Solapur
		54.	Ulhasnagar

1	2	3	4
13.	Meghalaya	55.	Byrnihat
14.	Nagaland	56.	Dimapur
		57.	Kohima
15.	Odisha	58.	Angul
		59.	Balasore
		60.	Bhubneshwar
		61.	Cuttack
		62.	Rourkela
		63.	Talcher
16.	Punjab	64.	Dera Bassi
		65.	Gobindgarh
		66.	Jalandhar
		67.	Khanna
		68.	Ludhiana
		69.	Naya Nangal
		70.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
		71.	Patiala
		72.	Amritsar
17.	Rajasthan	73.	Alwar
		74.	Jaipur
		75.	Jodhpur
		76.	Kota
		77.	Udaipur
18.	Tamil Nadu	78.	Tuticorin
19.	Telangana	79.	Hydrabad

1	2	3	4
		80.	Nalgonda
		81.	Patancheru
20.	Uttar Pradesh	82.	Agra
		83.	Allahabad
		84.	Anpara
		85.	Bareilly
		86.	Firozabad
		87.	Gajraula
		88.	Ghaziabad
		89.	Jhansi
		90.	Kanpur
		91.	Khurja
		92.	Lucknow
		93.	Muradabad
		94.	Noida
		95.	Raebateli
		96.	Varanasi
21.	Uttarakhand	97.	Kashipur
		98.	Rishikesh
22.	West Bengal	99.	Kolkata
23.	Bihar	100.	Patna
		101.	Gaya
		102.	Muzaffarpur



**Statement-II***Details of Funds Released to Cities under NCAP*

State	Sl. No.	City	Amount (in ₹)	State-wise Amount
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Vijayawada	6,00,00,000	6,24,00,000
	2.	Guntur	12,00,000	
	3.	Kurnool	6,00,000	
	4.	Nellore	6,00,000	
Chandigarh	5.	Chandigarh	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Chhattisgarh	6.	Raipur	6,00,00,000	12,06,00,000
	7.	Bhilai	6,00,00,000	
	8.	Korba	6,00,000	
Gujarat	9.	Surat	6,00,00,000	12,00,00,000
	10.	Ahmedabad	6,00,00,000	
Himachal Pradesh	11.	Baddi	6,00,000	24,00,000
	12.	Nalagarh	6,00,000	
	13.	Paonta Sahib	6,00,000	
	14.	Sunder Nagar	6,00,000	
Jammu and Kashmir	15.	Jammu	12,00,000	12,00,000
Jharkhand	16.	Dhanbad	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Karnataka	17.	Bangalore	6,00,00,000	6,30,00,000
	18.	Gulburga	12,00,000	
	19.	Hubli-Dharwad	12,00,000	
	20.	Devanagere	6,00,000	
Madhya Pradesh	21.	Bhopal	6,00,00,000	12,36,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
	22.	Gwalior	6,00,00,000	
	23.	Indore	12,00,000	
	24.	Ujjain	12,00,000	
	25.	Sagar	6,00,000	
	26.	Dewas	6,00,000	
Maharashtra	27.	Mumbai	6,00,00,000	25,20,00,000
	28.	Nagpur	6,00,00,000	
	29.	Navi Mumbai	6,00,00,000	
	30.	Pune	6,00,00,000	
	31.	Amravati	12,00,000	
	32.	Aurangabad	12,00,000	
	33.	Nashik	12,00,000 .	
	34.	Kolhapur	12,00,000	
	35.	Sangli	12,00,000	
	36.	Solapur	12,00,000	
	37.	Ulhasnagar	12,00,000	
	38.	Akola	6,00,000	
	39.	Badlapur	6,00,000	
	40.	Chandrapur	6,00,000	
	41.	Jalgaon	6,00,000	
	42.	Jalna	6,00,000	
	43.	Latur	6,00,000	
Odisha	44.	Twin city Bhubaneswar and Cuttack	6,00,00,000	6,18,00,000

1	2	3	4	5
	45.	Balasore	6,00,000	
	46.	Rourkela	6,00,000	
	47.	Talcher	6,00,000	
Punjab	48.	Ludhiana	6,00,00,000	12,48,00,000
	49.	Amritsar	6,00,00,000	
	50.	Jalandhar	12,00,000	
	51.	Khanna	6,00,000	
	52.	Gobindgarh	6,00,000	
	53.	Naya Nangal	6,00,000	
	54.	Pathankot/Dera Baba	6,00,000	
	55.	Patiala	6,00,000	
	56.	DeraBassi	6,00,000	
Rajasthan	57.	Jaipur	6,00,00,000	18,12,00,000
	58.	Jodhpur	6,00,00,000	
	59.	Kota	6,00,00,000	
	60.	Alwar	6,00,000	
	61.	Udaipur	6,00,000	
Telangana	62.	Hyderabad	6,00,00,000	6,12,00,000
	63.	Nalgonda	6,00,000	
	64.	Patancheru	6,00,000	
Uttar Pradesh	65.	Agra	6,00,00,000	30,72,00,000
	66.	Allahabad	6,00,00,000	
	67.	Kanpur	6,00,00,000	
	68.	Lucknow	6,00,00,000	
	69.	Varanasi	6,00,00,000	

1	2	3	4	5
	70.	Moradabad	12,00,000	
	71.	Bareilly	12,00,000	
	72.	Firozabad	12,00,000	
	73.	Jhansi	12,00,000	
	74.	Khurja	6,00,000	
	75.	Anpara	6,00,000	
	76.	Gajraula	6,00,000	
	77.	Raebareli	6,00,000	
Uttarakhand	78.	Kashipur	6,00,000	12,00,000
	79.	Rishikesh	6,00,000	
West Bengal	80.	Kolkata	6,00,00,000	6,00,00,000
Bihar	81.	Patna	6,00,00,000	6,12,00,000
	82.	Gaya	6,00,000	
	83.	Muzaffarpur	6,00,000	
<b>North East States under NCAP</b>				
Assam	1.	Guwahati	12,00,000	36,00,000
	2.	Nagaon	6,00,000	
	3.	Nalbari	6,00,000	
	4.	Sibsagar	6,00,000	
	5.	Silchar	6,00,000	
Nagaland	6.	Dimapur	6,00,000	12,00,000
	7.	Kohima	6,00,000	

**Construction of new stadia**

†\*13. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to build stadia at the State, district and panchayat level to promote sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the progress made in this direction so far;
- (c) the number of new stadia constructed so far during the last two years and State-wise details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to build any new stadium in Patna, Bihar to organise national level sports championships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject the responsibility for providing sports infrastructure, including construction of stadia at State, District and Panchayat level, rests with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State Governments. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government to construct Stadia at State, District and Panchayat level.

- (c) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has not sanctioned any funds for construction of new stadia during the last two years.
- (d) No Sir.

**Cleanliness of small rivers**

†\*14. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by Government to maintain cleanliness of the small rivers flowing through district headquarters, cities and industrial areas;
- (b) whether Government is going to make new provisions for this; and
- (c) if so, the details of the strategies being prepared for this?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Cleaning of river is a continuous process and 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. Assistance is provided to State Governments for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of various rivers (excluding river Ganga and its tributaries) under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis between the Central and State Governments for taking up various pollution abatement works relating to interception and diversion of raw sewage, construction of sewerage systems, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation, river front/bathing ghat development, etc.

The NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of ₹ 5870.54 crore. A Central share of ₹ 2452.35 crore has been released to the State Governments for implementation of various pollution abatement schemes. A sewage treatment capacity (STP) of 2522.03 mld (million litres per day) has been created under the NRCP resulting in reduction in pollution load being discharged into the various rivers.

Under the Namami Gange Programme, launched in May, 2015 diverse set of coordinated activities meant for cleaning of river Ganga have been taken up. These include treatment of municipal sewage, treatment of industrial effluents, drain bio-remediation, river surface cleaning, rural sanitation, river front development, ghats and crematoria development, afforestation and biodiversity conservation, public outreach programme etc. Under Namami Gange programme, a total of 305 projects have been sanctioned so far 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. A sewage treatment capacity of 2327 MLD in main stem towns of Ganga have been created including 410 MLD sewage treatment through East Kolkata Wetland.

State Governments, apart from their own budgetary allocation, are also accessing financial assistance for creation of sewerage infrastructure, including Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs), in various cities/towns under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Further, to control discharge of industrial effluents, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control

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

### **District Youth Convention Programmes**

\*15. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the salient features of district youth convention programmes in the country;
- (b) the number of youth convention programmes, organised by Government in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT/District-wise, including Telangana;
- (c) the budgetary allocation for the purpose during the said period, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) District Youth Convention Programme is one of the core programs organised by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). It is a one day programme in which 100 youth leaders from Youth Clubs participate. Issues of social and national importance are highlighted. Resource Persons provide orientation to youth leaders on addressing local and contemporary issues. Youth leaders also share experience/best practices. Youth Leaders in turn disseminate the acquired inputs among members of their respective youth clubs.

(b) and (c) ₹ 30,000/- per convention per district per year is allocated to each of the Nehru Yuva Kendras district for conduct of District Youth Convention Programme. Details of number of Youth Convention Programmes organised in States/UTs/Districts, including Telangana, during the last three years and current year (upto October, 2019) are given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) This is an ongoing programme and continuous efforts are made to strengthen and streamline this programme. Experience sharing amongst youth leaders has been introduced.

***Statement****Details of District Youth Conventions Organised in the States/UTs*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of Conventions/Districts			
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 (Upto October, 2019)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	14	13	7
2.	Telangana	8	9	9	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	14	14	0
4.	Assam	25	27	25	10
5.	Bihar	38	36	37	14
6.	Chhattisgarh	16	16	16	3
7.	Delhi	9	9	9	8
8.	Gujarat, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	24	28	0
9.	Haryana	19	19	19	7
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12	12	12	7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	14	14	12
12.	Jharkhand	19	22	22	9
13.	Karnataka	21	24	27	9
14.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	16	16	16	11
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38	44	42	11
16.	Maharashtra and Goa	34	35	35	76
17.	Manipur	8	10	10	10
18.	Meghalaya	4	3	7	3
19.	Mizoram	8	8	8	2



1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Nagaland	11	11	11	3
21.	Odisha	29	30	29	10
22.	Punjab and Chandigarh	21	20	21	5
23.	Rajasthan	31	30	27	0
24.	Sikkim	4	4	4	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	29	32	32	14
26.	Tripura	4	4	4	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	60	55	67	18
28.	Uttarakhand	9	9	6	6
29.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	29	29	20
TOTAL		543	580	593	280

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Clean environment cess on production of coal

1. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to revise the coal royalty;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is charging clean environment cess per tone production of coal and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the coal producing States have a share in this; and
- (e) if so, the percentage thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) A Study Group was constituted on 21.07.2014 for the purpose of examining the issue of revision of present

royalty rates on coal and lignite. The Study Group submitted its final recommendation on 05.02.2018, which is under consideration by the Government. Presently, royalty @ 14% *ad-valorem* on price of coal is being collected by the concerned State Government. In addition, contribution towards District Mineral Foundation (DMF) @ 30 % of the royalty in respect of mining leases, granted before 12th January, 2015 and 10% of the royalty in respect of mining leases, granted on or after 12th January, 2015, is also being collected by the concerned State Government.

(c) to (e) Taxation Laws Amendment Act, 2017 repealed Clean Environment Cess, levied under Finance Act, 2010 with effect from 1st July 2017.

#### **Decontrolling of coal prices**

2. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to decontrol its authority on coal prices and giving a free hand to the coal companies to fix the coal prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Coal prices have already been decontrolled with effect from 01.01.2000 and coal companies fix the coal prices.

#### **Eco-park in Chhindwara**

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

(a) whether the foundation stone has been laid to build an eco-park under the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) mines in Chhindwara district;

(b) if so, the time and place of laying of foundation stone; and

(c) the time-line to complete the work of this park and the reasons for delay in completion of work, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Chhindwara district is not under the command area of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). However, the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

foundation stone has been laid to build an eco-park in Chhindwara district by Western Coalfields Limited (WCL).

(b) Foundation stone was laid on 31.08.2015 near Newton Township near Dispensary premises of Pench Area under WCL in Chhindwara District.

(c) Suitable site is being explored for better location of the park. After approval of the estimate with suitable location of the Park, the work shall be tendered and awarded.

#### **Opening of new mines in Chhindwara**

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

(a) whether Government has announced the opening of six new mines in the district of Chhindwara under South Eastern Coal-fields Limited;

(b) if so, the time-line fixed for the opening of these mines; and

(c) the reasons for not opening these mines till now?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Chhindwara district is not under the command area of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). However, opening of six new mines namely Sharada UG, Dhankasa UG, Tawa-III UG, Vishnupuri UG to OC, Narayani Expn. OC and Gandhigram UG mines in the districts of Chhindwara under Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) has been planned.

(b) and (c) These mines could not be opened due to various pending clearances such as land acquisition and forest clearance. Once clearances are accorded, these mines will be opened.

#### **Collection and utilisation of coal cess**

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

(a) details of coal cess collected in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) details of money allocated, released and utilised from the funds received through coal cess during the last three years, State-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Clean Environment Cess (Erstwhile Clean Energy Cess) has been abolished with effect from 1st July, 2017 on account of GST implementation. The total collection under Clean Environment Cess (CEC) during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (April-June) was ₹ 26117.25 crore and ₹ 11463.43 crore respectively. The State-wise data on coal cess collection is not maintained.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Pay hike of teachers in colliery schools**

†6. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that colliery schools are functioning in Eastern Coalfields Ltd.(ECL), Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL) areas with the grant from Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the total number of pay hikes made during the last decade in response to the demands made from time to time by the teachers working in these schools and whether the pay is equal to minimum wages;

(c) whether salary of some teachers have been held up to suppress the demand for pay hike; and

(d) if so, whether it is justified?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) There are no schools termed as "Colliery Schools" functioning in ECL, BCCL, CCL and MCL.

(b) The teachers of these schools are not given pay by the subsidiary companies of CIL since there is no employer-employee relationship with them, hence there is no such information available with subsidiaries concerned.

(c) As per information received from subsidiary companies, there are no such cases where salary of some teachers have been withheld.

(d) In view of reply to questions (c) above, not applicable.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Annual production of coal**

7. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production target and actual production of coal by Coal India Limited during the last three years;

(b) reasons for shortfall, if any, and details of steps taken to address them;

(c) whether the coal produced and supplied domestically is of adequate quality and sufficient quantity for use by power stations in the country; and

(d) if not, steps taken by the Ministry to reduce dependence on coal imports?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The annual production target and actual production of coal by Coal India Limited (CIL) during the last three years is given below:-

(in Million tonnes)						
Company	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach. (Prov.)
CIL	598.61	554.14	600.00	567.37	610.00	606.89

The major reasons for shortfall in production of CIL are Land acquisition, Physical possession of land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) issues, encroachers, Forestry Clearance, Environmental clearance, Evacuation and logistics constraints, Law 85 Order problems etc.

(c) Most of the coal produced domestically is of lower grades and suitable for use by power plants. As a result of increased domestic production, import of thermal coal by Power sector has gone down appreciably. In the year 2014-15, the import of thermal coal by Power stations was 91.28 MT, which has reduced to 61.66 MT in the year 2018-19, a reduction of more than 32% though coal based power generation has increased from 800 Billion Unit to 988 Billion Unit during this period. The reduction in imports by power plants is despite the fact that coal imported by some coastal plants which are designed for import based coal only and high grade thermal coal imported for blending purposes cannot be substituted by domestic coal.

(d) The entire demand of coal is not met from domestic production as the supply of high quality coal/ coking coal (low-ash-coal) in the country is limited and thus no option is left but to resort to import of coking coal. Further, coal imported by power plants designed on imported coal and high grade coal required for blending purposes cannot be substituted by domestic coal. As per the current import policy, coal is kept under Open General License (OGL) and consumers are free to import coal from the source of their choice as per their contractual prices on payment of applicable duty. In order to reduce dependence of coal imports, there has been a consistent effort to increase domestic coal production. All India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT (Prov.) in 2018-19, an absolute increase of 164.58 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 73.01 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

The focus of the Government is on accelerating domestic production of coal through allotment of more coal blocks, efforts to expedite Environment and Forest clearances expeditiously, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

#### **Purchase of coal from Singareni collieries**

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

(a) whether Government is aware that purchase of coal from Singareni collieries is becoming a serious burden for the power plants in the State of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has sent a proposal for change of coal linkage from Singareni collieries to Mahanadi Coalfields to reduce the cost burden, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on this matter, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) is having coal linkage of 3.88 Million Tonne (MT) with Rayalaseema TPP, Muddanur of APGENCO and is also supplying coal to Dr. NTTPS under MoU on best effort basis. The details of coal supplied to APGENCO power plants in F.Y.s 2018-19 and 2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019) are as under:

(Figures in MT)

Name of the Power unit	Supplies	
	2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019)	2018-19
RTPP, Muddanur, A.P.	1.857	2.795
Dr. NTPPS (VTPS), A.P.	2.253	5.045

Coal dispatch by Mahanadi Coalfields Limited (MCL) to A.P. power plants in 2018-19 and 2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019) is as under:

(Figures in MT)

Name of the Power unit	Supplies	
	2019-20 (up to 31.10.2019)	2018-19
NTPC, Simhadri (U-I & II)	0.73	3.03
NTPC, Simhadri (U-III&IV)	1.32	2.96
HNPCL, Vizag TPP (U-I&II)	1.27	0.15
APGENCO, Dr. NTPPS, Vijayawada, (U-I to VI)	2.26	4.62
APGENCO, Rayalseema TPS (U-V)	1.04	1.34
APGENCO, Stage IV, Unit-VI		
APGENCO, Rayalseema (U-I & II)	0.02	0.27
APGENCO, Dr. NTPPS, Vijayawada (U-VII)	0.91	1.45
APPDCL, Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah TPS, (U-I&II)	3.33	5.02
Thermal Powertech (U-I&II)	1.28	2.70

(b) and (c) In 2019-20, a request dated 27.9.2019 has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding rerouting or allocation of coal linkages from other mines till the Bharatpur mines of MCL commences operation. The alternate coal has been offered by MCL from Bhubneshawari, Hingula, Balram mines of MCL for the month of October, 2019.

**Privatisation of coal sector**

9. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is going ahead with the steps to privatise the coal sector in India;

(b) whether the move to privatise will result in the loss of jobs in Coal India Limited; and

(c) if so, the estimated number of workers who will lose their jobs?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) There is no proposal in the Ministry of Coal to privatise Coal India Limited (CIL).

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

**Demand and supply of coal**

10. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made an assessment of demand and supply scenario in respect of coal;

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

(c) whether the demand of coal has exceeded its supply in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State and Sector-wise and the reasons therefor; and

(e) steps taken/being taken by Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of coal in the country through the indigenous production of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Aayog has estimated the demand of coal for 2018-19 at 991.35 MT. An assessment of supply / production of coal has been made for next five years which is as under:-

*Projected domestic Production of Coal for next five years (in MT)*

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Domestic Supply/production	810.00	881.00	964.00	1040.00	1119.00



(c) and (d) Demand of coal is higher than the current level of supply of coal in the country. During the year 2018-19, as against a total demand of coal of 991.35 MT, the domestic supply was 734.23 MT. All India demand and supply of coal during last three years is given below:-

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Actual Demand (MT)	836.93	898.55	969.47
Domestic Supply (MT)	645.98	690.28	734.23
Import (MT)	190.95	208.27	235.24

State-wise demand of coal is not assessed separately.

Sector-wise demand/supply of coal during last three years are given below:-

*Sector-wise Demand and Supply of Coal 2016-17 to 2018-19*  
(Estimated & Actual) (in MT)

Sl. No.	Sectors	2016-17 Estimated demand	2016-17 Actual supply	2017-18 Estimated demand	2017-18 Actual Supply	2018-19 Estimated demand	2018-19 Actual Supply (P)
1.	Coking -Steel + Coke Oven	56.62	51.98	63.17	58.45	58.37	69.34
2.	Power (Utility)	598.73	489.57	622.96	519.58	655.66	545.71
3.	Power (Captive)	91.11	44.06	90.34	65.91	105.00	89.30
4.	Cement	34.37	6.36	22.32	7.71	37.99	8.66
5.	Steel DRI	24.05	5.56	24.61	8.53	41.33	12.15
6.	Others	80.00	238.27	85.00	238.10	93.00	243.98
	Total N-Coking	828.25	783.82	845.23	839.83	932.98	899.80
	TOTAL	884.87	835.80	908.40	898.28	991.35	969.14

P-Provisional

(Source: CCO/CIL)

Demand/supply for the current year is not available.

(e) The gap between demand and supply of coal cannot be bridged completely as there is insufficient domestic availability of coking coal and power plants designed on imported coal will continue to import coal for their production. However, there has been a consistent effort to increase domestic coal production. All India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT (Prov.) in 2018-19, an absolute increase of 164.58 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 73.01 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

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

In order to augment supply, a total of 78 coal blocks has been allotted under Coal Mines (Special Provision Act, 2015) so far.

Further, the focus of the Government is on accelerating domestic production of coal through allocation of more coal blocks, pursuing with State Government for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for movement of coal.

In order to enhance coal production, CIL has taken the following steps:

- Opening of 55 greenfield projects having capacity of 92 MTPA and expansion of 193 brownfield projects having capacity of about 310 MTPA in next five years.
- Portal based monitoring of on-going projects to ensure timely completion of projects.
- Introduction of state of the art technology to improve its work efficiency with high capacity Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM), like 42 cum Shovel and 240 T Rear Dumpers in Gevra Expansion, Dipka and Kusmunda open cast mines.
- Introduction of Surface Miners in opencast mines to improve operational efficiency and to cater to environmental needs. During 2018-19 in CIL, around 50% of the opencast coal production was through Surface miners.

- Introduction of IT enabled Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) in 11 nos. of mines of CIL.
- Introduction of Mass Production Technology in underground coal mines, 2 mines are worked with Powered Support Longwall technology and 9 mines are worked with Continuous Miner technology.
- For rapid coal evacuation, 19 nos. Coal Handling Plants with silos and rapid loading system having existing capacity of 152.5 million tonnes are in operation.

#### **Inter-Ministerial Task Force**

11. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) to undertake a comprehensive review of existing coal sources of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) having linkages and to consider the feasibility for rationalisation of these sources with a view to optimize transportation cost;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the methodology for linkage rationalisation of power producers has been accepted by Government recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) An Inter-Ministerial Task Force (IMTF) was constituted in July, 2017 to undertake a comprehensive review of existing coal sources of Independent Power Producers (IPPs) having linkages and consider the feasibility for rationalization of these sources with a view to optimize transportation cost given the various technical constraints. The underlying objective behind the exercise was to reduce the landed cost of coal due to reduction in transportation cost.

(c) and (d) The methodology for linkage rationalisation for IPPs has been accepted by the Government and the same has been circulated on 15.05.2018 to the Coal India Limited/Singareni Collieries Company Limited to implement the methodology. Linkage rationalisation of 2 IPPs has been done for 2 Million Tonne with estimated potential annual savings of approx. ₹ 118 crore.

**Employment data on ex-servicemen**

12. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government gathers data on the employment of ex-servicemen;
- (b) if so, the details of unemployed ex-servicemen, State-wise;
- (c) the number of ex-servicemen seeking employment through the Army Welfare Placement Organisation; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. Directorate. General of Resettlement (DGR) has been designated as the nodal agency to collect and compile the required data for facilitating monitoring of implementation of reservation policy for Ex-servicemen (ESM). DGR also maintains data on registration of Ex-servicemen for employment and their placement on Half Yearly basis based on data received from Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards.

- (b) Details of unemployed ex-servicemen is not maintained.
- (c) Approx. 32000 to 37000 ex-servicemen are seeking employment through Army Welfare Placement Organisation (AWPO) per year.
- (d) From the data maintained by DGR where it is seen that the representation of ESM in Group 'C' and 'D' posts in respect of user organisation is not at par with the reservation prescribed, the user organisation is advised to examine the issue of deficiency and take remedial measures to make up such deficiencies. The user organisations are also advised to consider undertaking special drive for recruitment of ESM against direct recruitment vacancy reserved for them.

**Modernisation of military equipments**

†13. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the percentage of military equipments in terms of old, current and high-tech category respectively;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether the allocation made in the defence budget is sufficient to modernise military equipments;

(c) whether 'Make in India' programme is being used to modernise military equipments; and

(d) the details of the current status of all defence projects taken up under 'Make in India' initiative during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The authorisation and holding of military equipments is as per operational requirement of the Armed Forces. Modernisation of the Armed Forces is a continuous process undertaken to keep the Forces in a state of readiness to meet operational and security challenges. The modernisation projects are progressed as per approval of Services Capital Acquisition Plans and Annual Acquisition Plans in terms of extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Based on the allocation of funds under Budget Estimates/Supplementary/Revised Estimates, sufficient funds are made available to meet the critical requirements of Services including Army. The allocated funds are optimally and fully utilised towards operational activities.

(c) and (d) DPP-2016 focuses on streamlining and simplifying defence procurement procedure to give boost to 'Make in India' initiative of the Government, by promoting indigenous design, development and manufacturing of defence equipment, platforms, systems and sub-systems. During the last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) and current year (up to August, 2019), 102 contracts have been signed with the Indian vendors.

#### **Proposal for corporatisation of Ordnance Factories Board**

14. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would like to convert the Ordnance Factories into a Commercial Organisation;

(b) whether Government will consider upgrading the Ordnance Factories Board (OFB) on the lines of the Railway Board, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Department of Atomic Energy instead of converting the Ordnance Factories into a Corporation; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the prices of Ordnance Factories Board (OFB) products is lesser than the international market price, if so, on what basis the Ministry vide its Press Release dated 14.08.2019, 16.08.2019 and 20.08.2019 has stated that the price of Ordnance Factories Board (OFB) products are high?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to convert Ordnance Factories under the OFB into a 100% Government owned public sector unit to provide functional and financial autonomy and managerial flexibility so as to enable the organisation to grow at a faster pace and play a greater role in defence preparedness of the country while also adequately safeguarding the interests of the workers.

(c) The Press Releases issued by the Ministry of Defence dated 14.08.2019, 16.08.2019 and 20.08.2019 are given as Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III respectively which do not make any mention of pricing of Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) products.

*Statement-I*

**Press Information Bureau  
Government of India  
Ministry of Defence**

14-August-2019, 20:14 IST

**MoD reaches out to OFB employee unions on their strike notice**

Posted On: 14 AUG 2019 8:14PM by PIB Delhi

A team of senior officials led by Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Defence Production along with Chairman Ordnance Factory Board met the office bearers of the All India Defence Employees Federation, Indian National Defence Workers Federation, Bhartiya Pratiksha Mazdoor Sangh and Confederation of Defence Recognized Association here today on the issue of strike notice given by them starting August 20, 2019.

The meeting lasted for nearly two hours in which both parties constructively engaged themselves in a candid and open discussion of each other's' viewpoint. It was decided to keep the process of dialogue open to arrive at a mutual understanding.

*Statement-II***Press Information Bureau****Government of India****Ministry of Defence**

16-August-2019, 19:47 IST

**MoD clarifies there is no proposal to privatise OFB**

Posted On: 16 AUG 2019 7:47PM by PIB Delhi

In continuation of the meeting held on August 14, a Committee of senior officials of Ministry of Defence led by Additional Secretary, Department of Defence Production alongwith Chairman, Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) once again met the office bearers of the All India Defence Employees Federation, Indian National Defence Workers Federation, Bhartiya Pratiksha Mazdoor Sangh and Confederation of Defence Recognized Association here today on the issue of Strike notice given by them starting with effect from August 20, 2019. The meeting was also attended by officials from the Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India.

The Committee also pointed out that the employees' call for 30 days' strike was unprecedented, especially when Government has already agreed to their demand to hold discussions at the MoD level and is in process of continuously engaging with them.

The Committee explained to the employee organisations that there is no proposal to privatise OFB. The proposal under consideration of Government is to make it into Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), which is 100 per cent Government owned. Rumours being spread that OFB is being privatised are misleading and with the intent to mislead the workers. Corporatisation of OFB will bring OFB at par with other DPSUs of MoD. This is in the interest of OFB as it will provide operational freedom and flexibility to OFB which it presently lacks. Besides, the interests of the workers will be adequately safeguarded in any decision taken on the subject.

The Committee also pointed out that Government has been continuously trying to strengthen the functioning of OFB, including having taken several steps to modernise the factories, carry out capital upgradation, re-train and re-skill OFB employees at Government costs, enable development of products and components with indigenous

technology. The Committee urged the employee organisations to recognise Government's efforts to make OFB into a competitive, productive and efficient organisation with higher turnover and enhanced profitability, which would also be in the interest of the employees. Therefore, the Committee once again urged the employee organisations to withdraw their proposed strike.

*Statement-III*

**Press Information Bureau**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Defence**

20-August-2019, 15:34 IST

**Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh calls for increased private sector participation in Make in India in Defence; underlines the need to reduce dependence on imports**

Posted On: 20 AUG 2019 3:34PM by PIB Delhi

Raksha Mantri Shri Rajnath Singh today emphasised the need to progressively reduce dependence on foreign manufacturers and indigenously develop comprehensive capabilities in the defence sector. Delivering the inaugural address at the seminar on 'Modernisation and Indigenisation plans of the Indian Air Force' in New Delhi, Shri Rajnath Singh urged the private industry to take advantage of the policy initiatives of the Government and engage with defence services. Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs) and Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) for meeting their indigenisation demands. He reiterated the Government's commitment to resolving any outstanding issue in the way of growth and development of Indigenous Industries in defence sector. He asked the industry not to expect any short-term returns but invest for long term gains.

Raksha Mantri described Indian Air Force as a technologically advanced and extremely potent force saying that the recent offensive against terror outfits in our neighbourhood speaks volumes about the reach and lethality of the formidable arm of the Armed Forces. Indian Air Force, besides Army and Navy, needs to keep pace with the advancements in technology for enhancing operational capabilities, he added.

Recalling Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's call to modernise our Armed Forces, Shri Rajnath Singh said efforts are being made to increase the participation of the private sector in 'Make in India' in defence sector.



Listing out the Government's initiatives to promote 'Make in India', Raksha Mantri said foreign investment up to 49 per cent was allowed through automatic route and up to 100 per cent under Government route on case-to-case basis. He urged foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to establish manufacturing facilities in India adding that a number of opportunities are available to foreign companies through FDI, Joint Ventures or the defence offset route. Shri Rajnath Singh also said the process of defence offset implementation has been streamlined and one of the major demands of the industry to reinstate the provision of services for discharge of offsets has now been provided.

Shri Rajnath Singh announced approval for use of test facilities of Government entities for the private industry to meet the best quality standards required for defence manufacturing. He said the decision to this effect has been taken after incorporating the comments of the stakeholders particularly indigenous defence manufacturers. Shri Rajnath Singh expressed hope that the synergy between Government's efforts and industry participation will help fulfil the long-cherished dream of making India a frontrunner in defence production.

Raksha Mantri added that comprehensive outsourcing and vendor development guidelines for DPSUs and OFB to promote participation of private sector, particularly MSMEs in defence production. He said indigenisation requirements of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), OFB, DPSUs, Army, Air Force and Navy have also been hosted on Ministry of Defence (MoD) website for the benefit of the private industry.

Raksha Mantri said the defence products list for issuing industrial licenses under Industry Development and Regulation (IDR) Act has been revised aiding that it has reduced the entry barriers for the industry especially the small and medium segment. The initial validity of Industrial license has been increased from three years to fifteen years with a provision to further extend it by three years on a case-to-case basis, he added.

Shri Rajnath Singh also referred to the Technology Development Fund (TDF) Scheme which has been established under the aegis of Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) to promote self-reliance in Defence Technology as part of 'Make in India' initiative. He said the scheme will encourage participation of public/private industries especially MSMEs so as to create an ecosystem for enhancing cutting edge technology capability for defence application.

In his keynote address, Chief of Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Birender Singh Dhanoa pitched for inhouse manufacturing of defence equipment and called for fine tuning the capabilities to meet the requirements. He said there is a need to replace obsolete war-fighting equipment with indigenous technology and bridge technological gaps in the defence sector. The Air Force is always alert on the border irrespective if there is any movement or not, he added.

Two books on indigenisation efforts of defence equipment were also released on the occasion.

Air Officer-in charge Maintenance Air Marshal S. Chaoudhary, Principal Adviser (Defence), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Lt. Gen. J.P. Nehra (Retd.), Member, Society of Indian Defence Manufacturers (SIDM) and Chairman CII (Northern Region) Satish Kumar Kaura, delegates of the industry and Armed Forces personnel were also present.

#### **Defence export policy**

15. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India's defence export would triple to ₹35,000 crore by 2024;
- (b) if so, the details of road map thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to lower bureaucratic barriers and simplify procedures to promote domestic defence manufacturing; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Various reforms/steps have been taken to enhance Defence exports. These reforms have provided a big boost to defence exports in the recent times. The authorisation for defence exports in the country have grown seven folds in the last two years. The steps taken to promote defence exports are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The measures taken to promote domestic defence manufacturing are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Measures taken by the Government to promote Defence Exports*

- (i) Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET) Category 6 titled "Munitions List" that was hitherto "Reserved" has been populated and Military Stores list notified *vide* Notification No.115(RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 13th March, 2015 stands rescinded.
- (ii) The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) *vide* Public Notice No. 4/2015-20 dated 24th April, 2017, notified Department of Defence Production (DDP) as the Licensing Authority for export items in Category 6 of SCOMET. The export of items specified in Category 6 (Munitions List) except those covered under Notes 2 and 3 of Commodity Identification Note (CIN) of the SCOMET is now governed by the Standard Operating Procedure issued by the Department of Defence Production (DDP), Ministry of Defence.
- (iii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the export of munitions list items has been modified and placed on the website of the DDP.
- (iv) A completely end-to-end online portal for receiving and processing authorisation permission has been developed. The applications submitted on this portal are digitally signed and the authorisation issued is also digitally signed.
- (v) In repeat orders of same product to the same entity, consultation process has been done away with and permission is issued immediately. For the repeat order of same product to different entity, the consultation earlier done with all stakeholders is now limited only with MEA.
- (vi) In Intra-Company business (which is especially relevant for outsourcing of work by defence related parent company abroad to its subsidiary in India), the earlier requirement of getting End User Certificate (EUC) from the Government of importing country has been done away with and 'Buying' Company is authorized to issue the EUC.
- (vii) The legitimate export of the parts and components of small arms and body armour for civil use are now being permitted after prior consultation with MEA.
- (viii) For export of items for exhibition purposes, the requirement of consultation with stakeholders has been done away with (except for select countries).

- (ix) Powers have been delegated to DRDO, DGOF, and CMD's of DPSUs for exploring export opportunities and participation in global tenders.
- (x) New End User Certificate Format for Parts and Components has been provided in SOP.
- (xi) Validity of Export Authorization has been increased for 02 years to date of completion of order/component whichever is later.
- (xii) A new provision for re-exporting parts and components for undertaking repair or rework to provide replacement for a component under warranty obligation is inserted in the SOP as a sub-classification of repeat orders.
- (xiii) MHA *vide* Notification dated 1.11.2018 has delegated its powers to this Department to issue export license under Arms Rules, 2016 in Form X-A, for parts and components of small arms. With this the Department of Defence Production becomes the single point of contact for exporter for export of parts and components of Small Arms and Ammunitions.
- (xiv) The Government has notified the Open General Export License (OGEL) - a one time export license, which permits the industry to export specified items to specified destinations, enumerated in the OGEL, without seeking export authorisation during the validity of the OGEL.
- (xv) Scheme for Promotion of Defence Exports has been notified to provide an opportunity to the prospective exporters an option to get their product certified by the Government and provides access to the testing infrastructure of Ministry of Defence for initial validation of the product and its subsequent field trials. The certificate can be produced by the prospective exporter for marketing their products suitably in the global market.
- (xvi) A separate Cell has been formed in the Department of Defence Production, to co-ordinate and follow up on export related action including enquiries received from various countries and facilitate private sector and public sector companies for export promotion.
- (xvii) A Scheme to provide financial support to Defence Attaches for taking up actions for promoting exports of Indian made defence products both of public and private sector in the countries to which they are attached has been notified.

**Statement-II***Measures taken to simplify procedures to promote Domestic Defence Manufacturing*

- (i) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series), has allowed FDI under automatic route upto 49% and above 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- (ii) The initial validity of industrial licenses under I(D&R) Act, 1951 has been revised to 15 years, further extendable up to 18 years for existing as well as future licenses *vide* Press Note 10(2015 Series) dated 22.09.2015. Further, under Arms Act, 1959/Arms Rules 2016, license granted shall be valid for the lifetime of licensee company provided the licensee shall be required to setup facility and fulfill other conditions within a period of seven years from the date of grant of a license.
- (iii) Based on the initiative taken by Department of Defence Production to review Defence Product List for the liberalization in defence manufacturing sector, the Defence Product List has got rationalized and trimmed.
- (iv) So far, Government has issued 452 licenses for manufacture of a wide range of defence items to Indian companies. Further, 42 FDI proposals/Joint Ventures have been approved for manufacture of various defence equipments, both in public and private sector.

**Import of weapons by India**

16. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India was importing 14 per cent of total arms and ammunition globally which was more than that imported by China and Pakistan collectively;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that in 1992, the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) had chalked out a plan under which the then trend of 80 per cent of import of weapons and 20 per cent of its export was to be reversed; and

- (c) if so, the target achieved till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No official information on India importing 14 per cent of the total arms and ammunition globally which was more than that imported by China and Pakistan collectively is available, as no country officially reveals information on their import of defence equipment.

Capital acquisition of defence equipment for the Indian Defence Forces is undertaken from various vendors as per the extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) based on their operational needs and stated requirements to keep the Indian Defence Forces in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of security challenges.

During the last three financial years (2016-17 to 2018-19), 149 capital acquisition contracts have been concluded out of which 91 contracts have been placed on Indian vendors for procurement of defence equipment for the Indian Defence Forces.

(b) and (c) DRDO does not have any such declared policy. Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is involved in design and development of strategic, complex and security sensitive systems in the fields of missiles, unmanned aerial vehicles, radars, electronic warfare systems, sonars, combat vehicles, combat aircraft, sensors etc., for the Indian Defence Forces as per their specified requirements.

#### **Appointment of Chief of Defence Staff**

17. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to appoint a Chief of Defence Staff (CDS);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any Committee was formed to ensure time-bound appointment of CDS and the role and charter of CDS;
- (d) if so, details thereof;
- (e) whether any study has been done to ensure that creation of CDS does not lead to imbalances and vulnerabilities in the Services;

(f) if so, details thereof; and

(g) time by which, the required military reforms will be made, before CDS is made fully operational to sync with the Chiefs of Services, and command and control structures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes. The Government has approved in-principle the creation of a post of CDS. An Implementation Committee was also approved and constituted to further determine and finalize the exact responsibilities, an enabling framework for this new post and all other issues involved to ensure smooth operationalization.

(e) and (f) A number of Committees *viz.* the Kargil Review Committee, Group of Ministers (GoM) Report, Task Force on National Security and Shekatkar Committee have studied and recommended creation of the post of CDS/Permanent Chairman Chiefs of Staff Committee.

(g) Military reforms is a continuous process and requisite steps are taken by the Government from time to time, as deemed necessary.

### **Border Chronicle**

18. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to bring 'Border Chronicle', a project on history of borders to raise awareness of the masses;

(b) whether India has a disputed border with China and Pakistan, the manner in which the historians demarcate the borders at those places;

(c) whether national security would be compromised while giving authentic writings on the borders with our neighbours; and

(d) time-frame for finalising the Chronicle and putting it in the public view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. A project to write the history of Indian borders is being undertaken by the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi, which is being funded by Ministry of Defence.

There are some border-related issues with China and Pakistan. National Security and International sensitivity will be guiding factor in writing border history.

As per the proposal received, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library have intimated that the project of writing of history of Indian Borders would take two (02) years.

**OGEL scheme**

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

(a) whether Government plans to increase the number of countries allowed under Open General Export Licenses (OGEL), if so, the countries being considered for this purpose;

(b) whether Government plans to increase the number of components, devices, equipment, etc., as allowed under OGEL, if so, the items being considered; and

(c) rules framed by Government for transfer of technology between an Indian subsidiary company and its foreign parent company under OGEL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) OGEL has been issued for select parts and components to select countries as per Notification F.No. 1(10)/2018-D(EPC) dated 21.10.2019 is given in the as Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The relevant rules are as contained in Notification F. No. 1(10)/2018-D(EPC) dated 21.10.2019 is given in the as Statement-II (*See below*).

***Statement-I***

**F.No.1(10)/2018-D(EPC)**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Defence**

**Department of Defence Production**

**(Export Promotion Cell)**

Dated 21st October, 2019

**NOTICE**

The Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, pursuant to the authority granted to it by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, *vide* Public Notice No. 4/2015-20, dated 24th April, 2017, hereby notifies issuance of Open General Export License ("OGEL") for export of parts and components.



**Section 1. Purpose**

- (1) Allow the export or transfer of Munitions List Items specified in Section 2 below from India to any of the countries listed in Section 3 of this license subject to the terms and conditions mentioned in the succeeding Sections.
- (2) Application for grant of OGEL, shall be considered by DDP on case to case basis, subject to the following:—
  - (i) The applicant exporter should have a valid IE Certificate;
  - (ii) The applicant exporter should have established an appropriate/certified approved Internal Compliance Programme (ICP) or Export Compliance Programme of its own, or should be compliant with an ICP of its subsidiary/principal abroad to which the items will be exported;
  - (iii) The exporter agrees to receive an on-site inspection by DDP or its authorized representative, whenever desired for the auditing/verification of ICP;
  - (iv) The exporter must comply with post shipment reporting documents, which must include submission of annual report to Export Promotion Cell of DDP, latest by 15th April of every year, in respect of the exports made against a specific OGEL, in the prescribed format, providing details of the SCOMET items (category/sub-category number) exported along with complete details of all consignees, end users, technical specification of the items and destination countries, in respect of each export consignment;
  - (v) The quarterly and end of the year reports on all the transaction done under this OGEL, shall be submitted to DDP for examination and post-export verification;
  - (vi) The exporter shall submit a declaration to the effect that they have internal controls in place to prevent transfer of goods to countries/entities facing UNSC sanctions or arms embargo;
  - (vii) The exporter shall submit a declaration that the end user will allow for further checks, if necessary, by the authorised representatives of Government of India.

(viii) Once an application is made, DDP would examine the same and provide authorization under this OGEL.

- (3) The Competent Authority reserves the right to audit and to ensure correct usage of the OGEL.
- (4) Failure to use the OGEL correctly may lead to suspension or withdrawal of authorization by DDP.

### **Section 2. Items that can be exported or transferred under this license**

- (1) The description of the Items listed in the table below has the same meaning as those described in Appendix 3 of ITC (HS) Schedule 2, Export Licensing Schedule, Table A (*i.e.*, list of SCOMET items), Category 6.

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#### **Control list classification**

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6A003 a	Components of ammunition and fuze setting device without
6A003	cenergetic and explosive material
6A005	All goods under this category. (Firing Control and related alerting and warning equipment and related system)
6 A010	All goods under this category, except: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete aircraft; or</li> <li>• complete unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and any components specially designed or modified for UAVs.</li> </ul>
6A013	All goods under these categories. (Body protective items)

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### **Section 3. Countries or destinations allowed under this license**

- (1) Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA, Canada, Italy, Poland and Mexico.
- (2) Export or transfer of the above Items to a 'Special Economic Zone' is not permitted. (A 'Special Economic Zone' is a part of the territory of a country where any goods introduced are generally regarded, as far as import duties

and taxes are concerned, as being outside the customs territory of that country, and so the usual customs controls do not apply.)

#### **Section 4. Other restrictions that apply**

- (1) With regard to the export of any Items that are deemed "restricted", "confidential", "secret" or "top secret", any entity that is engaged in the production of Defence products and that have been issued a license by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion must abide by the requirements delineated in the Security Manual for Licensed Defence Industries: <http://ddpmod.gov.in/sites/default/files/1403158012.pdf>.

- (2) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

It may be ensured that no export or transfer of the items specified in Section 2 is done if the company is aware or suspects that these items may be used, in whole or in part, for WMD or their means of delivery.

- (3) A comprehensive set of internal controls should be in place to ensure that the company does not export, transfer or share any items without the necessary authorizations, including procedures requiring: (i) that the items are properly classified and marked prior to export, (ii) that the items are not transferred to or shared with a denied party in contravention of any embargo, sanction, debarment or denied party designation maintained by any Government or union of States (*e.g.* European Union); and (iii) that robust access controls are in place to protect the items from unauthorized access.
- (4) The DDP has the power to vary or withdraw authorization at any time.
- (5) The authorization under this OGEL will be valid for a period of 2 years from the date of issue.
- (6) Where the exporter senses that items could be covered under catch-all, then they should follow regular procedure of SCOMET to get export authorization.

#### **Section 5. Actions to be taken before exporting or transferring Items under this licence**

- (1) Register with the Department of Defence Production on [www.defenceexim.gov.in](http://www.defenceexim.gov.in) and take authorisation from DDP for using this OGEL.

- (2) The company must be satisfied that the Items proposed to be exported or transferred can meet all the requirements set out in this license.
- (3) The Company has in place a system for keeping records of the exports or transfers for inspection by the Government of India or any authorized person.
- (4) The Company must ensure that:—
  - (a) it has an original End User Certificate in the prescribed format.
  - (b) it has an original purchase order, excerpt of contract from the person or entity (consignee) receiving the Items which states the export is for a permitted use.
  - (c) the documents include the name & contact number and email id of the authority signing the EUC.
  - (d) the destination of the goods, software or technology is not a UN embargoed destination.

**Section 6. Actions to be taken when exporting or transferring Items under this licence**

- (1) For all physical exports of Items mentioned in Section 2 of this OGEL, the Company must make sure that the commercial documents that go with the Items include a declaration stating that 'the Items are being exported under the OGEL No. ....dt. .... - (Military Goods and items intended for a military use)'.
- (2) The Company should present the documents to Indian Customs or other competent Indian authority when asked, together with the information and documents listed in Section 7(1) below.
- (3) The Company must submit a quarterly and end of the year usage report as per Appendix 1, for all exports or transfers carried out under this OGEL within a Financial Year. The report must be submitted within 15 days of the deadline as expressed above.

**Section 7. Records to keep**

- (1) Pursuant to sub para 2.73(c) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2015-20 (Re: Maintenance of Records), the following records must be kept, manually

or electronically, relating to export under this license for five (5) years and make them available for any person authorized by the Government of India to inspect.

- (i) The date and destination of export or transfer.
- (ii) The name and address of the person or entity (the consignee) you are exporting or transferring the goods to.
- (iii) A description of the goods.
- (iv) The original undertaking from the person or entity (consignee) receiving the goods or documents described in 5 (4) above.
- (v) The classification in Appendix 3 of ITC (HS) Schedule 2, Export Licensing Schedule, Table A (i.e., list of SCOMET items), Category 6.
- (vi) Documents referred to in section 6 above.
- (vii) All other records as required by sub para 2.73(c) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2015-20 (re: Maintenance of Records).
- (viii) Quantity and value of export.
- (ix) Bill of entry of each consignment.

#### **Section 8. Other legal requirements**

- (1) The Company must comply with all requests for information received before an audit visit by the Government of India and return it by the stipulated date.
- (2) The Company must not export or transfer goods, if their use would be inconsistent with the terms of a United Nations (UN) arms embargo or any other arms embargo.
- (3) In addition to the requirements of this licence, the Company must adhere to any other relevant laws and acts in force at the time of export.

#### **Section 9. Responsibilities of OGEL holder**

As OGEL holder, an exporter should comply with the following:—

- (a) Notify DDP of any changes in the ICP, company structure, internal process or trade compliance team, within 15 days of the change;

- (b) Ensure that all transactions made under the OGEL are within the scope of approval;
- (c) Make reasonable enquiries to ensure that the goods to be exported, re-exported, transhipped or transmitted under the OGEL are not intended or likely to be used, wholly or in part, for or in connection with a WMD and their delivery system;
- (d) Ensure that any goods transferred under the OGEL is not transferred to UNSC-sanctioned countries or other disapproved entities/countries;
- (e) Maintain records as specified in Section 7.

**Section 10. Recall/Revocation**

- (1) The authorisation under this OGEL shall be liable for recall/termination by the DDP on receipt of an adverse report in respect of any of the export consignments or for non-submission of mandatory annual reports or for non-compliance with the conditions for grant off global authorization or assessment of proliferation concerns;
- (2) Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of OGEL may lead to cancellation of IEC, imposition of financial penalties and initiation of criminal prosecution as per the extant provisions of FTDR Act, 1962 as amended, Customs Act, 1962 and any other act that may be applicable.

**Glossary**

Expressions used in this license have the same meaning here as they do under Indian laws. The legislation referred to in this license is updated from time to time and you will need to check that you have the most up-to-date version when using this license.

For the legislation that applies to Indian exports, please visit: <http://dgft.gov.in/>

The following terms and acronyms used in this license have the following meanings.

- 1. 'Competent authority' means DDP, or other stakeholder(s) as delineated in Paragraph 6 of the DDP's Standard Operating Procedures or any other body acting under the authority of one of these bodies/agencies.

2. A 'consignee' may be a company or a Government.
3. "Declaration' means a commercial document completed for an official of the Government of India which meets the conditions set out in Section 6(1).
4. 'Government' as it relates to a contract includes direct contracts with Governments, armed forces of a Government, Government agencies and companies working on behalf of Government (and there is evidence of them doing so).
5. An 'original EUC' means one that has a person's original signature and has not been copied, faxed or converted into an electronic format. An undertaking template is available on *ddpmod.gov.in*.
6. 'Permitted use' means use of the items specified in Section 2 of this license, by a company in a destination specified in Section 3 and which meets the conditions set out in this license.

### *Appendix 1*

OGEL	Destination	-End User	Importer	Items	Value	Purpose	Remarks
Registration		Type				of	
Number						export	

*Note:* Purpose of export should be declared as (i) actual export or (ii) For exhibition or (iii) For testing and evaluation or (iv) For tender participation, whichever applicable.

Sd/-

(Rv Jean G. Victoria)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

***Statement-II***

F.No.1 (10)/2018-D(EPC)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Defence  
Department of Defence Production  
(Export Promotion Cell)

Dated 21st October, 2019

**NOTICE**

The Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence, pursuant to the authority granted to it by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, *vide* Public Notice No. 4/2015-20, dated 24th April 2017, hereby notifies issuance of Open General Export License ("OGEL") for Intra Company Transfer of Technology.

**Section 1. Purpose**

- (1) Allow the export or transfer of software or technology of the Munitions List Items specified in Section 2 below from India to any of the countries listed in Section 3 of this license subject to the condition that the export is an intra-company transfer from an Indian subsidiary (applicant exporter) to its foreign parent company and/or to subsidiaries of the foreign parent company and where the transfer fulfills the conditions mentioned at (a) to (d) below:-
  - (a) The items/software/technology to be exported, by Indian subsidiary, have been imported from the country of the parent company abroad or from subsidiaries of the parent company abroad;
  - (b) The items/software/technology to be exported is based on a Master Service Agreement/Contract between the parent company and the Indian subsidiary for carrying out certain services including design/encryption/research/development/delivery/validation/testing;  
  
*Note:* As a result of the service carried out by the Indian exporter, the items/software/technology should not undergo change in functionality and classification.
  - (c) These items/software/technology is/are to be exported to the foreign parent company and/or subsidiaries of foreign parent company;



- (d) The applicant exporter declares that the exported items would be used for the purposes for which it is intended by the parent company and/or its subsidiaries.
- (2) Application for grant of OGEL, shall be considered by DDP on case to case basis, subject to the following:
  - (i) The applicant exporter should have a valid IE Certificate.
  - (ii) The applicant Exporter should have established an appropriate/certified approved Internal Compliance Programme (ICP) or Export Compliance Programme of its own, or should be compliant with an ICP of its subsidiary/principal abroad to which the software/technology will be exported.
  - (iii) Submission of documentary proof of the corporate relationship between the foreign parent company and/or its subsidiaries abroad with the Indian subsidiary (applicant exporter).
  - (iv) The exporter agrees to receive an on-site inspection by DDP or its authorized representative, whenever desired for the auditing/verification of ICP;
  - (v) The exporter must comply with post shipment reporting documents, which must include submission of annual report to Export Promotion Cell of DDP, latest by 15th April of a year, in respect of the exports made against a specific OGEL, in the prescribed format, providing details of the SCOMET items (category/sub-category number) exported along with complete details of all consignees, end users, technical specification of the items and destination countries, in respect of each export consignment;
  - (vi) The quarterly and end of the year reports on all the transaction done under this OGEL, shall be submitted to DDP for examination and post-export verification;
  - (vii) The exporter shall submit a declaration to the effect that they have internal controls in place to prevent transfer of goods to countries/entities facing UNSC sanctions or arms embargo;

- (viii) The exporter shall submit a declaration that the end user will allow for further checks, if necessary, by the authorized representatives of Government of India.
- (ix) Once an application is made, DDP would examine the same and provide authorization under this OGEL.
- (3) The Competent Authority reserves the right to audit and to ensure correct usage of the OGEL.
- (4) Failure to use the OGEL correctly may lead to suspension or withdrawal of authorization by DDP.

### **Section 2. Technologies or Software that can be transferred under this license**

- (1) The description of the technologies or software in the table below has the same meaning as those described in Appendix 3 of ITC (HS) Schedule 2, Export Licensing Schedule, Table A (*i.e.*, list of SCOMET items), Category 6.

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#### **Control list classification**

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- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 6A021 and 6A022 | <p>(1) Technologies or software related to items listed in 6A010 of Munitions List except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• complete aircraft; or</li> <li>• complete unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and any components specially designed or modified for UAVs.</li> </ul> <p>(2) Technologies or software related to items listed in category 6A005 of Munitions List.</p> <p>(3) Technologies or software related to items listed in category 6A013 of Munitions List.</p> |
|-----------------|---|
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### **Section 3. Countries or destinations allowed under this license**

- (1) Belgium, France, Germany, Japan, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA, Canada, Italy, Poland and Mexico.
- (2) Export or transfer of the above Items to a 'Special Economic Zone' is not permitted. (A 'Special Economic Zone' is a part of the territory of a country

where any technology/software introduced are generally regarded, as far as import duties and taxes are concerned, as being outside the customs territory of that country, and so the usual customs controls do not apply.)

#### **Section 4. Other restrictions that apply**

- (1) The exporter must only transfer technologies or software:
  - (i) To their parent/subsidiary companies as long as they are based in one of the countries listed in Section 3.
  - (ii) Related to items as mentioned in Section 2 above.
- (2) The exporter must not transfer technologies or software:
  - (i) Related to items which is not mentioned in Section 2 above.
  - (ii) Related munitions list which are deemed "restricted", "confidential", "secret" or "top secret".
- (3) Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD).

The firm must not transfer technologies or software as specified in Section 2, if the company is aware or suspects that these technologies or software may be used, in whole or in part, for WMD or their means of delivery.
- (4) A comprehensive set of internal controls is in place to ensure that the company does not transfer or share software and technology without the necessary authorizations, including procedures requiring: (i) that the items are properly classified prior to export, (ii) that the technologies and software are not transferred to or shared with a denied party in contravention of any embargo, sanction, debarment or denied party designation maintained by any Government or union of States (*e.g.* European Union); and (iii) that robust access controls are in place to protect the items from unauthorized access.
- (5) The DDP has the power to vary or withdraw authorization at any time.
- (6) The authorization under this OGEL will be valid for a period of 2 years from the date of issue.

- (7) Where the exporter senses that items could be covered under catch-all, then they should follow regular procedure of SCOMET to get export authorization

**Section 5. Actions to be taken before exporting or transferring Items under this license**

- (1) Register with the Department of Defence Production on [www.defenceexim.gov.in](http://www.defenceexim.gov.in) and take authorization from DDP for using this OGEL.
- (2) The company must be satisfied that the Software and Technology proposed to be transferred can meet all the requirements set out in this license.
- (3) The Company has in place a system for keeping records of transfers for inspection by the Government of India or any authorized person.
- (4) The Company must ensure that:—
  - (a) They have an original End User Certificate in the prescribed format.
  - (b) They have original Agreement/Purchase Order, Excerpt of Contract from the person or entity (consignee) receiving the Items which states the export is for a permitted use .
  - (c) The documents include the name and contact number and email id of the authority signing the EUC.
  - (d) The destination of software or technology is not a UN embargoed destination.

**Section 6. Actions to be taken when exporting or transferring Items under this license**

- (1) For all transfers of technology or software as mentioned in Section 2 of this OGEL, the Company must make sure that the commercial documents that are generated and sent to entities located in the countries listed in Section 3(1) include a declaration stating that 'the technology and software are being exported under the OGEL No. ....dt. .... - (Military Goods and Items intended for a military use)'.  
(2) The Company should present the documents to Indian Customs or other

competent Indian authority when asked, together with the information and documents listed in Section 7(1) below.

- (3) The Company must submit a quarterly and end of the year usage report as per Appendix 1, for all exports or trade carried out under this OGEL within a Financial Year. The report must be submitted within 15 days of the deadline as expressed above.

#### **Section 7. Records to keep**

- (1) Pursuant to sub para 2.73(c) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2015-20 (Re: Maintenance of Records), the following records must be kept, manually or electronically, relating to exports or transfer of technology and software under this license for five (5) years and make them available for any person authorized by the Government of India to inspect.
  1. The date and destination of transfer.
  2. The name and address of the person or entity (the consignee) you are transferring software or technology to.
  3. A description of software or technology..
  4. The original undertaking from the person or entity (consignee) receiving software or technology, or documents described in 5(4) above (for example a Purchase Order or an Excerpt of the Contract).
  5. The classification in Appendix 3 of ITC (HS) Schedule 2, Export Licensing Schedule, Table A (*i.e.*, list of SCOMET items), Category 6.
  6. Documents referred to in Section 6 above.
  7. All other records as required by sub para 2.73(c) of the Handbook of Procedures, 2015-20 (Re: Maintenance of Records).
  8. Value of export.

#### **Section 8. Other legal requirements**

- (1) The Company must comply with all requests for information received before an audit visit by the Government of India and return it by the stipulated date.

- (2) The Company must not export or transfer technology/software if their use would be inconsistent with the terms of a United Nations (UN) arms embargo or any other arms embargo.
- (3) In addition to the requirements of this license, the Company must adhere to any other relevant laws and acts in force at the time of export.

#### **Section 9. Responsibilities of OGEL holder**

As OGEL holder, an exporter should comply with the following:—

- (a) Notify DDP of any changes in the ICP, company structure, internal process or trade compliance team, within 15 days of the change;
- (b) Ensure that all transactions made under the OGEL are within the scope of approval;
- (c) Make reasonable enquiries to ensure that the technology/software to be exported, re-exported, trans shipped or transmitted under the OGEL are not intended or likely to be used, wholly or in part, for or in connection with a WMD and their delivery system;
- (d) Ensure that any technology/software transferred under the OGEL is not transferred to UNSC-sanctioned countries or other disapproved entities/countries;
- (e) Maintain records as specified in Section 7.

#### **Section 10. Recall/Revocation**

1. The authorisation under this OGEL shall be liable for recall/termination by the DDP on receipt of an adverse report in respect of any of the export consignments or for non-submission of mandatory annual reports or for non-compliance with the conditions for grant off OGEL or assessment of proliferation concerns;
2. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions of OGEL may lead to cancellation of IEC, imposition of financial penalties and initiation of criminal prosecution as per the extant provisions of FTDR Act, 1962 as amended, Customs Act, 1962 and any other act that may be applicable.

**Glossary**

Expressions used in this license have the same meaning here as they do under Indian laws. The legislation referred to in this license is updated from time to time and you will need to check that you have the most up-to-date version when using this license.

For the legislation that applies to Indian exports, please visit: <http://dgft.gov.in/>

The following terms and acronyms used in this license have the following meanings.

1. 'Competent authority' means the DDP, or other stakeholders delineated in Paragraph 6 of the DDP's Standard Operating Procedures or any other body acting under the authority of one of these bodies/agencies.
2. A 'consignee' may be a company or a Government.
3. 'Declaration' means a commercial document completed for an official of the Government of India which meets the conditions set out in section 6(1).
4. 'Government' as it relates to a contract includes direct contracts with Governments, armed forces of a Government, government agencies and companies working on behalf of Government (and there is evidence of them doing so).
5. An 'original EUC' means one that has a person's original signature and has not been copied, faxed or converted into an electronic format. An undertaking template is available on [ddpmod.gov.in](http://ddpmod.gov.in).
6. 'Permitted use' means use of the items specified in Section 2 of this license, by a company in a destination specified in Section 3 and which meets the conditions set out in this license.

**Appendix 1**

OGEL Registration Number	Destination	End User Type	Importer	Software/ Technology of Items	Value	Purpose of export	Remarks
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*Note:* Purpose of export should be declared as (i) actual export or (ii) for exhibition or (iii) for testing and evaluation or (iv) for tender participation, whichever applicable.

Sd/-

(Rv Jean G. Victoria)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

**Restructuring Ordnance Factories under 'Make in India'**

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

(a) whether Government is considering restructuring existing Ordnance Factories under the 'Make in India' initiative to make them economically viable and more competitive; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to convert Ordnance Factories under the OFB into a 100% Government owned Public Sector Unit to provide functional and financial autonomy and managerial flexibility to OFB so as to enable the organisation to grow at a faster pace and play a greater role in defence preparedness of the country while also adequately safeguarding the interests of the workers.

**Measures to improve ECHS**

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

(a) whether Government has planned measures to meet the budgetary constraints being faced by ECHS (Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme);

(b) steps taken to check and curb the misuse of funds in ECHS and inflated bills being raised by empanelled hospitals;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. An additional allotment of ₹3,500/- crores have been sought to overcome the problem.

(b) and (c) Following steps have been taken to check and curb the misuse of funds in ECHS and inflated bill being raised by empanelled hospitals:—

(i) Strict monitoring of bills is done and they are restricted to CGHS rates. Disciplinary action is taken against defaulting hospitals which includes suspension of referrals/financial penalties/disempanelment.



- (ii) A detailed SOP for taking action against empanelled hospitals has been issued on 10.10.2019 by Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence.
- (d) Question does not arise.

### **Lowest Bidder Tender System**

22. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a concern that the Lowest-Bidder-Tender System (LI contracting) doesn't allow for more sophisticated and better quality defence equipment to be procured;
- (b) if so, the details and reasons thereof; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to revisit the L1 contracting system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The acquisitions of defence equipment are done on the basis of qualitative requirements and the performance parameters defined by the Indian Armed Forces. Only vendors whose equipment meet these requirements/parameters are considered and contract is concluded with the lowest bidder amongst these vendors.

### **Domestically manufactured defence products**

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

- (a) the percentage of defence equipment manufactured in the domestic arena for defence purposes under the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) and the number of products amongst these which has been privatised;
- (b) the criteria used to determine core and non-core products in the defence sector; and
- (c) the number of products that have been classified as non-core products along with a list of such products and their purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) DRDO is engaged in development of Defence Technologies covering various disciplines like aeronautics, armaments, electronics, combat vehicles, engineering

systems, instrumentation, missiles etc. All the defence equipments designed and developed by DRDO, are manufactured by Indian industries (Private, Public and Ordnance Factories). The relevant technical 'know-how' for the same is provided to the industries through Transfer of Technology (ToT). During the last three years, around 300 Licensing Agreements for Transfer of Technology (LAToT) have been signed with Indian industries, wherein 270 LATOTs have been signed with private industries.

(b) and (c) DRDO being technology developer, there is no distinction between core and non core products, however, to facilitate ToT to industries, technologies are categorized in two categories. The first category is Category 'A' which comprises of military Technologies only. The second category is Category 'B' which comprises of dual use technologies that have civilian applications also in commercial market as spin-off.

#### **Theft on board INS Vikrant**

24. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that theft of crucial material took place from systems on-board INS Vikrant, being built by Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) in Kochi;

(b) if so, whether investigations into the incident have been concluded and the details thereof; and

(c) the details of measures undertaken by Government to prevent incidents of such nature in future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) On 16.9.2019, M/s Cochin Shipyard has reported theft of certain commercially off the shelf (COTS) hardware items from Multi Function Consoles (MFCs) of Integrated Platform Management System onboard Indigenous Aircraft Carrier (IAC).

The investigations by the Kerala Police and National Investigation Agency have been instituted.

The Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) is responsible for the security of Cochin Shipbuilding Ltd. (CSL). To compliment CISF, CSL has also engaged additional manpower for the security of the yard as well as the aircraft carrier.

Security has already been enhanced at sensitive points in the yard as per the recommendations of Kerala Police and other Central Security Agencies.

Besides, videography of both gangways to the ship, operationalization of CCTVs, Biometric access control, locking of sensitive compartments etc. have been taken up. All security arrangements within the yard are periodically reviewed and implemented in consultation with CISF/Intelligence Bureau.

#### **Intermediate Jet Trainers for the Indian Air Force**

25. SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Intermediate Jet Trainer aircrafts being utilised for imparting training to Indian Air Force pilots and the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is a shortage of aircraft of this kind; and
- (c) if so, steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) A total of 56 Kiran aircraft are available for imparting training to Air Force pilots, out of which 39 aircraft are available at Air Force Station Hakimpet and 17 aircraft are available at Air Force Station Tambaram.

(b) and (c) The Indian Air Force is adequately equipped to cater for training of IAF pilots. Acquisition of aircraft is a continuous process by way of procurement and indigenous production, including modernisation efforts in sync with the strategic objectives and operational requirements of defence forces, which are reviewed by the Government from time to time.

#### **Defence co-operation with African nations**

26. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government plans a military drill with a dozen African nations next year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that India has been holding defence cooperation talks with many African nations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The planning and conduct of military exercises with friendly nations is an ongoing process and relevant steps are taken by the Government from time to time to engage friendly countries, including our African partners, based on not only mutually beneficial principles but also our own strategic imperatives.

(c) and (d) India has been holding defence cooperation talks/dialogues/discussion with many African countries through Ministerial and high level visits, meeting of structured bilateral defence cooperation forums and interaction between the defence personnel of India and African nations. India has structured defence cooperation forums with Egypt, Nigeria, Mozambique, Kenya and South Africa, which meet from time to time to discuss issues of mutual interest.

#### **India-China joint military drills**

27. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China have decided to resume military drills in China to improve capabilities in fighting terrorism and to promote mutual understanding;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that each side will send 100 troops to take part in India-China joint military exercise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) India and China Joint Military Exercise is being held this year in India.

India and China will be involved in a Joint Exercise on counter terrorism named 'Hand in Hand' in December, 2019 in India.

(c) and (d) 130 troops from each side will participate in the Joint Military Exercise.

#### **Upgradation and modernisation of fighter aircraft by Indian Air Force**

28. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) measures undertaken for upgradation and modernisation of Fighter Aircraft by Indian Air Force;

- (b) budget allocated for the same; and
- (c) degree of increase in capability of Indian Air Force due to this upgradation and modernisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The modernization of the Armed Forces is an ongoing process and is executed in consonance with the roadmap laid down in the Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP) which specifies the capabilities that the armed forces including Indian Air Force (IAF) need to acquire over a 15 year period (2012-27), considering the current capabilities of the armed forces, the emerging threats in the region and the prevailing technological environment. The modernization of the Armed Forces including IAF is carried out by continuously upgrading the existing systems to maintain their operational relevance and replacing old system with state-of-the-art systems.

The budget allocated during the financial year 2019-20 for modernisation to IAF is ₹ 36,409.89 crore.

#### **Status of Defence Industrial Corridor in Tamil Nadu**

29. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government held any meet regarding investment in Defence Industrial Corridor in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any Detailed Project Report (DPR) in this regard;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) Hon'ble Finance Minister in his budget speech (2018-19) had announced setting up of two Defence Industrial Corridors in the country. In pursuance to the said announcement, it was decided to set up one of the corridors in Uttar Pradesh and the other in Tamil Nadu. During an event organized at Tiruchirappalli on 20 January, 2019, an investment of over ₹3,100 crore was announced by OFB/DPSUs

and Private Industries for Tamil Nadu Defence Corridor. The Government has appointed a consultant for the preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for Defence Corridor.

### **Recruitment of women in the army**

30. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Army would induct women jawans in the corps of military police;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Army would also explore recruitment of women in Army posts later;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Army is considering to increase the intake of women in other ranks; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Indian Army has a plan for phased induction of women in below Officer Rank in the Corps of Military Police.

(c) to (e) Presently, there is no proposal for additional recruitment of women in Army.

### **Need for strategic security equipment**

†31. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to revive our capabilities for replacing obsolete war equipment with equipment produced through domestic technology, for removing technical flaws and to meet the need for strategic security equipment in defence sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has received suggestions from top officers of Army in this regard and whether required steps are being taken keeping in view the above suggestions; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Capital Acquisitions are based on the operational needs and stated qualitative requirements of the Indian Armed Forces. Modernisation is a dynamic process that *inter-alia* involves annual acquisition planning and finalisation of procurements so as to ensure readiness of the Armed Forces by equipping them with the latest weapons and equipment.

To give impetus to indigenous design, development and manufacture, DPP-2016 accords highest priority to acquisition made under 'Buy (Indian-IDD)' and 'Buy (Indian)' categories.

#### **Proposal to set up new Sainik Schools**

32. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received suggestions from various quarters to open Sainik Schools in the country;

(b) if so, the areas/States identified for the purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The details of proposals received for opening of Sainik Schools since 01.01.2019 to till date are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The status of proposals of opening of new Sainik Schools is given in Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

*List of request received from MPs/VIPs to open new Sainik Schools with status from 01.01.2019 to till date*

Sl. No.	Date	Name of M.P.	Subject
1	2	3	4
1.	12.12.2018	Sh. P Gajapathi Raju, Ex-M.P.	"Opening of Sainik School for girls unit in Sainik School, Korukonda

1	2	3	4
2.	24.06.2019	Sh. Chhedi Paswan, M.P.	Opening of Sainik School at Adhora in Kaimoor district of Bihar
3.	25.07.2019	Smt. Veena Devi, M.P.	Opening of Sainik School at Mujaffarpur in Bihar
4.	25.07.2019	Shri Arjun Khotkar, Ex-Minister of State for Textile, Animal Husbandry, Dairy Development and Fisheries Development	Opening of Sainik School at Mathwada in Jalna (Maharashtra).
5.	22.07.2019	Smt. Raksha Nikhil Khadse, Member of Parliament	Establishment of Sainik School at Muktainagar, Distt. Jalgaon (Maharashtra).
6.	07.08.2019	Sh. Vishnu Dutt Sharma, Member of Parliament	Opening of Sainik School at Panna in Khajooraho (Madhya Pradesh).
7.	28.06.2019 08.08.2019	Shri Hanuman Beniwal, Member of Parliament	Opening of Sainik School at Nagaur District in Rajasthan.
8.	09.08.2019	Shri Sudarshan Bhagat, Member of Parliament	Opening of a Sainik School at Gumla District of Jharkhand
9.	27.08.2019	Shri Raju Bista, Member of Parliament	Establishment of Sainik School at Darjeeling
10.	04.10.2019	Sh. Manne Srinivas Reddy, Member of Parliament	Establishment of a Sainik School at Narayanpet District in Telangana

***Statement-II****Status of proposals for opening of new Sainik Schools*

Sl. No.	State	Location	Status
1.	Rajasthan	Alwar	MoA Signed
2.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	-Do-
3.	Telangana	Warangal	-Do-
4.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	In-principal Approval given
5.	Assam	Golaghat	-Do-



Sl. No.	State	Location	Status
6.	Jharkhand	Godda	-Do-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	-Do-
8.	Assam	Kokrajhar	-Do-

*Note:*

Sainik Schools are established on receipt of a request and confirmation from State Government agreeing to provide land along with funds for the creation and maintenance of basic infrastructure, purchase of equipment and other facilities besides scholarships for the cadets belonging to the State. The entire capital expenditure on land, buildings, furniture and educational equipment required by Sainik Schools and a major portion of the running expenditure is borne by the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration.

**Air pollution level in Delhi**

33. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that pollutants have now entered homes in NCT of Delhi;
- (b) if so, the response of the Ministry thereto;
- (c) whether air-borne pollutants like CO<sub>2</sub>, Total Volatile Organic Compounds have reached the dangerous level in Delhi; and
- (d) series of action being taken by various agencies to bring down air pollution level in the capital city, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a), (b) and (d) Ambient air quality and indoor air quality get interchanged and impact each other. Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data indicated general improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2019. Overall improvement in air quality of Delhi was noted in 2019 (Jan-October, 2019) as compared to 2018 (Jan-October, 2018). Number of 'Good, Satisfactory, Moderate' days has increased to 175 in 2019, as compared to 157 in 2018, and number of 'Poor, Very poor, Severe' days has reduced to 129, compared to 147 in 2018. Also, the number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days increased to 159 in 2018, as compared to 152 in 2017 and 106 in 2016, and the number of 'Poor', 'Very Poor' and 'Severe' days reduced to 206, compared to 213 in 2017 and 246 in 2016.

In Delhi, reduction in PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels in 2018 is 7.3% over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016. In Delhi, reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> levels in 2018 is 8.6% over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

**Action Plans for Improvement of Air Quality in Delhi NCR:**

- (i) **Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP):** Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) was notified on January 12, 2017, for air pollution control in Delhi NCR. It identifies graded measures and implementing agencies for response to four AQI categories, namely, Moderate to Poor, Very Poor, Severe and Severe + or Emergency.
- (ii) **Comprehensive Action Plan:** Comprehensive Action Plan for Air Pollution Control in Delhi NCR has been finalized, wherein timelines and implementing agency for actions have been identified.

The details of initiatives taken by the Government for air quality management in Delhi-NCR are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) As CO<sub>2</sub> is not a pollutant, it is not being monitored. Benzene is monitored at different locations in Delhi and the annual average of Delhi for last four years shows concentration within standard except for the year 2016.

***Statement******Details of initiatives taken by the Government for air quality management in Delhi - NCR***

- A new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been launched with an outlay of ₹1151.8 crore.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards in 2009 and launch of National Air Quality Index in 2015.
- 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 from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country for both fuel as well as vehicles.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway in 2018 to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.

- Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi.
- Network of metro has expanded in Delhi NCR with total length of 377 km and 274 stations.
- 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.
- 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. 447 industrial units in Delhi- NCR have installed it out of 553 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- SoPs and notification regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities have been issued.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

#### **Privatisation of ordnance factories**

34. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken decision to privatise Ordnance Factories in the country including Ordnance Clothing Factory (OCF), Heavy Vehicles Factory (HVF), Engine factory at Avadi, Gun factory at Tiruchi, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has given due consideration to the workers working in these factories, who are protesting for more than a month;

(d) if so, whether Government would reconsider its policy of privatising these factories in view of military strategy; and

(e) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (e) At present, there is no proposal to privatize ordnance factories under the control of Ordnance Factory Board.

#### **Ceasefire violation in Jammu and Kashmir**

35. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is continuous ceasefire violation from Pakistan side along Line of Control (LoC) in Jammu and Kashmir for the last four months;
- (b) if so, the details of retaliatory action undertaken by armed forces to save the citizens living in the border/outskirts areas of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and
- (c) steps taken by Government to stop such incidents in that area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Pakistan has been resorting to ceasefire violations along the Line of Control.

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

#### **Ceasefire violation by Pakistan**

36. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Pakistan is frequently violating the ceasefire during the last three months;
- (b) if so, the details of the incidents of violation of ceasefire by Pakistan;
- (c) the details of the Indian soldiers killed and injured during the said violations and damage to property and exodus of people from the affected regions; and
- (d) the details of preventive steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check such ceasefire violations at international border areas in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Pakistan has been resorting to Ceasefire Violations (CFVs) along the Line of Control. There have been 950 incidents of CFVs along Line of Control and 79 incidents of CFVs along International Border in Jammu region during the last three months (August to October, 2019).

- (c) As per the casualties classified so far, during the last three months 03 Personnel have been martyred and 07 injured.

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

**Status of Army Battle Casualties Welfare Fund**

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

- (a) whether Army Battle Casualties Welfare Fund still exists;
- (b) if so, the details of the fund/financial assistance given to the affected persons as on date;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the assistance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of financial assistance given to the affected persons year wise are as under:-

Year	Number of Beneficiaries	Amount (₹ in crores)
2017-18	244	4.61
2018-19	217	3.64
2019-20 (up to 30 Sep/19)	81	1.34
TOTAL	542	9.59

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Approval in principle has been accorded by Hon'ble Raksha Mantri to enhance the additional *ex-gratia* amount.

**Infiltration of terrorists by Pakistan**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan is trying to orchestrate infiltration of terrorists;
- (b) if so, whether Government is trying to take any specific steps to put a check on it; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government has adopted a robust counter infiltration strategy which has an appropriate mix of technology and human resource to check infiltration effectively. Innovative troop deployment, proactive use of surveillance and monitoring devices and the Anti Infiltration Obstacle System have enhanced the ability to detect and intercept terrorists attempting to infiltrate.

**'Make in India' initiative**

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

- (a) the number of 'Make in India' initiatives undertaken by Ministry of Defence since 2017;
- (b) the details of the initiatives undertaken; and
- (c) the details of total amount spent on initiatives undertaken under 'Make in India', year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) In pursuance of 'Make in India' initiative of the Government, following policy measures have been taken by Ministry of Defence:-

- (i) An innovation ecosystem for Defence titled Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been launched in April, 2018. iDEX is aimed at creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, Start-ups,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Individual Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs. 24 contracts have been signed so far by the implementing agency -Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO).

- (ii) Separate procedure for 'Make-II' category has been notified under Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) to encourage indigenous development and manufacture of defence equipment. Number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, provision for considering proposals suggested by industry/individual etc. have been introduced in this procedure. 44 proposals have been accorded acceptance in principle.
- (iii) Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.
- (iv) Government has notified a Policy for indigenisation of components and spares used in Defence Platforms in March, 2019 with the objective to create an industry ecosystem which is able to indigenize the imported components (including alloys and special materials) and sub-assemblies for defence equipment and platform manufactured in India.
- (v) Government has decided to establish two defence industrial corridors to serve as an engine of economic development and growth of defence industrial base in the country. They span across Chennai, Hosur, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu and spanning across Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Chitrakoot and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh (UP).
- (vi) To align with Government of India initiative to promote Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs and private sector and achieve national vision of "Make in India", the Department has formulated a Policy in May, 2018 on 'Utilisation of Third Party Inspection Services' for effective administration of inspection Services with involvement of third parties.



- (vii) In order to bring more transparency and efficiency into the Offset discharge process, "Offset portal" has been created in May, 2019.
  - (viii) The Ministry has instituted a new framework titled 'Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti' in November, 2018 which aims to provide boost to the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) culture in indigenous defence industry.
  - (ix) Defence Investor Cell has been created in Feb, 2018. The Ministry to provide all necessary information including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedures and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.
  - (x) Defence Products list requiring Industrial Licences has been rationalised and manufacture of most of parts or components does not require Industrial License.
  - (xi) Department of Defence Production has notified 112 items under Public Procurement Order 2017 notified by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT). The Defence PSUs and OFB are thereby required to give preference to domestic manufacturers while procuring these items in accordance, with the said policy. This is expected to provide greater opportunities to domestic industry catering to these organizations and reduce dependence on imports.
- (c) For the period, April -2017 upto Sept 2019, Government has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) to 107 proposals, worth ₹ 1,50,740.6 crore approximately, under various categories of Capital procurement which promotes domestic manufacturing as per DPP 2016.

#### **Increase in sea level due to global warming**

†40. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a fear of heavy losses due to increase in sea level in many coastal areas of India, caused by global warming and it is apprehended that a few cities may be submerged;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of steps taken to constantly control increasing pollution emission and the effects thereof; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) According to the information received from the Ministry of Earth Sciences, the rate of change in the sea levels estimated from the long term data (monthly mean sea levels) obtained from the sea level gauges installed at 11 major ports are given in the table below.

Sl. No.	Location	Rate of change of sea-level (mm/year)	Duration of data used (years)
1.	Chennai	0.33	1916-2005
2.	Diamond Harbour	5.16	1948-2005
3.	Haldia	2.89	1972-2005
4.	Kandla	3.18	1950-2005
5.	Kochi	1.30	1939-2005
6.	Mumbai	0.74	1878-2005
7.	Paradeep	1.03	1966-2005
8.	Port Blair	2.20	1916-1964
9.	Vizag	0.97	1937-1988
10.	Okha	1.50	1964-1991
11.	Vizag	0.97	1937-2005

Since no long term data on land subsidence or emergence are available for these locations, the rate of increase of sea level due to climate change cannot be attributed with certainty. For example, the higher rate of sea level increase at Diamond Harbour is also due to the larger land subsidence happening there. The same may apply to Kandla, Haldia and Port Blair as well. On an average, the sea level along the Indian coast is considered to be rising at about 1.70 mm/year meaning thereby that during the past 50 years, the sea level along the Indian coasts has risen by 8.5 cm. Further, satellite altimetry and model simulations showed that the North Indian Ocean (NIO) also exhibits

decadal variability. During the last decade (2003-2013) it experienced sea level rise at a rate of 6.1 mm/year. The rising sea levels can exacerbate the coastal inundation along low lying areas during the extreme events such as tsunami, storm surge, coastal flooding and coastal erosion. However, the coastal areas that might get inundated due to the rising sea level need to be evaluated based on their elevation above mean sea level.

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

#### **Plantation drive in private sector**

41. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special scheme is being implemented for promotion of plantation drive in the private sector, if so, the details thereof and the amount being provided to Jharkhand and Gujarat under the said scheme;

(b) if not, the time by which a special scheme for promotion of plantation drive in the private sector is likely to be implemented;

(c) whether any special scheme is being implemented for promotion of bamboo plantation in the country; and

(d) if so, the funds being provided in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not implement any special scheme for promotion of plantation drive in the private sector at present. Tree plantation/afforestation being the cross-sectoral effort, is however, done by various departments, Non-Government Organizations, civil society, corporate bodies etc.

(b) and (d) As informed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, the restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) was launched during 2018-19 for addressing the complete value chain and holistic development of bamboo sector and to establish an effective linkage between producers (farmers) and industry for realizing better economic returns to the growers. The scheme is being implemented in non-forest, Government and private farmer's field and in States where it has social, commercial and economic advantage. Budget estimates for the year 2019-20 under NBM is ₹ 150 crores. An amount of ₹ 150.03 crore has been released to States/Agencies during the financial year 2018-19.

**High levels of PM<sub>2.5</sub>**

†42. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:  
SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of cities in India including Delhi, which are having Particulate Matter (PM)<sub>2.5</sub> suspended in air beyond its permissible limits;

(b) the effects of measures adopted to reduce the existing high level of air pollution;

(c) the number of deaths caused by air pollution during the last three years;

(d) whether the industries like tourism are suffering as the study reports of institutions like World Health Organisation on air pollution of cities like Delhi, Patna and Mumbai have been made public; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Ambient air quality is monitored

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

at 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs) across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP,  $PM_{2.5}$  is monitored at 274 locations covering 132 cities. Cities exceeding National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) with respect to  $PM_{2.5}$  during 2018 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data indicated general improvement in air quality of Delhi from 2017. The number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days has increased to 159 in 2018, as compared to 152 in 2017 and 106 in 2016, and the number of 'Poor', 'Very Poor' and 'Severe' days has reduced to 206, compared to 213 in 2017 and 246 in 2016. In Delhi, reduction in  $PM_{2.5}$  levels in 2018 is 7.3% over 2017 and 14.8% over 2016. In Delhi, reduction in  $PM_{10}$  levels in 2018 is 8.6% over 2017 and 16.5% over 2016.

There is overall improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2019 (From Jan 2019 - 14th November, 2019) successively since 2016. Number of 'Good' to 'Moderate' days increased to 175 in 2019, as compared to 158 in 2018, and number of 'Poor' to 'Severe' days reduced to 136, compared to 153 in 2018.

(c) Though air pollution is one of the triggering factors for respiratory ailments and associated diseases, there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to air pollution.

(d) and (e) There is no conclusive data to show that industries like tourism are suffering.

#### Statement

*Cities exceeding NAAQS with respect to  $PM_{2.5}$  during 2018 (NAMP-Manual)*

Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City	Sl. No.	City
1.	Delhi*	7.	Muzaffarpur	13.	Vadodara
2.	Lucknow	8.	Ahmedabad	14.	Bhopal
3.	Agra	9.	Durgapur	15.	Asansol
4.	Ghaziabad	10.	Guwahati	16.	Begusarai
5.	Howrah	11.	Rajkot	17.	Jharsuguda
6.	Kolkata	12.	Gwalior	18.	Surat

Sl. No. City	Sl. No. City	Sl. No. City
19. Hyderabad	29. Angul	39. Anklesvar
20. Vapi	30. Dewas	40. Nagpur
21. Trichy	31. Vishakhapatnam	41. Jammu
22. Sambalpur	32. Paradeep	42. Barrackpore
23. Singrauli	33. Satna	43. Jamnagar
24. Paonta Sahib	34. Bangalore	44. Jabalpur
25. Cuttack	35. Balasore	45. Agartala
26. Talcher	36. Sunder Nagar	46. Silvassa
27. Chandigarh	37. Mumbai	47. Indore
28. Rajgangpur	38. Rourkela	

\*-CAAQMS data, NAAQS for PM<sub>2.5</sub> is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

### **Air Quality Life Index**

43. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the Air Quality Life Index (AQLI) which predicts 4.3 years of life lost due to air pollution in India on an average;

(b) if so, whether Government is willing to state that air pollution reduction measures, should be treated as public health spending in India;

(c) the list of industrial areas that reported 'Safe' levels of AQI for more than ninety consecutive days in the past two years; and

(d) whether Government is considering conducting impact evaluation of pollution abatement measures as proposed under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Many studies by different Organizations/Institutes have been published from time to time, estimating mortality, morbidity, life expectancy, etc. attributable to environmental pollution based on models and simulations. Also these studies are based on secondary data and

extrapolation of findings based on small sample size to a larger population. These estimates do not depict the actual status as there are no conclusive data available in the country to establish direct correlation of death/ disease exclusively due to pollution. Health effects of pollution, including air pollution, are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

The Government has taken all possible measures to address air pollution. Various regulatory measures have been taken, which *inter alia* include notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, emission standards for industrial sectors, setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality, etc. In addition, the Government has launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to reduce particulate matter pollution by 20-30% in about 102 cities by 2024. It is a pan India time bound national level strategy to address the increasing air pollution across the country in a comprehensive manner and has a budget allocation under the 'Control of Pollution Scheme'.

(c) Air Quality Index (AQI) has been launched as a tool for effective communication of air quality status to people in terms, which are easy to understand. Currently AQI is being estimated for some of the industrial areas of the country. A list of industrial areas that recorded 'Good' and 'Satisfactory' levels of AQI for more than 90 days in the last two years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Overall objective of the NCAP is to have a comprehensive management plan for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution and to augment the air quality monitoring network across the country. The NCAP focuses on collaborative and participatory approach covering all sources of pollution and coordination between relevant Central Ministries, State Governments, local bodies and other stakeholders. The main components of NCAP *inter alia* include city specific air pollution abatement action plan for 102 polluted cities of the country, increasing number of monitoring stations, technology support, public participation on planning and implementation, source apportionment studies, guidelines for indoor air pollution, setting up of Rural Monitoring stations, etc.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has issued directions under section 31 A of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to Chairman of the Air Quality Management Committee (AQMC) of all the States to implement city action plans

approved for 102 non-attainment cities by CPCB. Further, three committees, namely, Steering Committee, Monitoring Committee and Implementation Committee have been constituted at central as well as State level to ensure effective implementation of actions under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) including implementation of city action plans.

***Statement***

*List of Industrial Areas having AQI in safe limits for >90 days (2017 & 2018)*

Sl. No.	State	City	Station Name
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	PWD Grounds, Vijayawada - APPCB
2.		Visakhapatnam	GVM Corporation, Visakhapatnam - APPCB
3.	Karnataka	Bengaluru	Peenya, Bengaluru - CPCB
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Bhopal Chauraha, Dewas - MPPCB
5.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	More Chowk Waluj, Aurangabad - MPCB
6.		Chandrapur	Chandrapur, Chandrapur - MPCB
7.			MIDC Khutala, Chandrapur - MPCB
8.		Nashik	Gangapur Road, Nashik - MPCB
9.	Punjab	Navi Mumbai	Airoli, Navi Mumbai - MPCB
10.		Jalandhar	Civil Line, Jalandhar - PPCB
11.		Ludhiana	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana - PPCB
12.		MandiGobindgarh	RIMT University, MandiGobindgarh-PPCB
13.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Shastri Nagar, Jaipur - RSPCB
14.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Manali, Chennai - CPCB
15.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Bollaram Industrial Area, Hyderabad-TSPCB



Sl. No.	State	City	Station Name
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Sanjay Palace, Agra - UPPCB
17.		Kanpur	Nehru Nagar, Kanpur - UPPCB
18.	West Bengal	Asansol	Asansol Court Area, Asansol - WBPCB
19.		Howrah	Ghusuri, Howrah - WBPCB
20.			Padmapukur, Howrah - WBPCB
21.		Haldia	Haldia, Haldia - WBPCB

**R and D for an alternative to single-use plastic**

44. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is committed to phase out all single use plastic by 2022, as pledged in 2018 World Environment Day;

(b) if so, amount of funds allocated since 2018, year-wise on Research and Development to develop an alternative to single use plastic;

(c) amount of funds spent since 2018, year-wise, on Research and Development to develop an alternative to single use plastic; and

(d) if no funds have been allocated on research and development to develop alternative to single use plastic, then reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced India's pledge to phase out all Single-use plastic by 2022. On the call of Hon'ble Prime Minister, a three-phase campaign "Swachhta Hi Sewa" (SHS) was launched from 11th Sep, 2019, which ended on Diwali *i.e.* 27th October 2019. This campaign *inter-alia* focused on awareness, advocacy, collection and safe disposal of littered plastic.

Under the campaign, all stakeholders *i.e.* general public, students, industry, Governments and local bodies came together and collected waste plastic from houses, streets, public places like parks, beaches, markets, religious and tourist places etc.

Urban Local Bodies, Gram Panchayats, Government organisations and others made arrangements to deposit the collected plastic waste at designated locations for recycling. Start-ups, technical bodies and corporates came forward with their plans to recycle the collected waste. Eventual goal of the campaign was that the plastic waste is not dumped on land or into water but is recycled in environmentally sound manner. The campaign has achieved its near-term goal of creating awareness on the menace of plastic pollution.

As reported by States, about 13,829 tonnes of plastic waste was collected and sent for environmentally sound recycling/disposal and about 1.23 lakh awareness / shramdaan activities were undertaken all over the country. Emerging out of the campaign, the local bodies and States have set up systems for collection and safe disposal of such waste.

Further, the Ministry has issued "Standard Guidelines on Single-use Plastics" to all Ministries under the Government of India and to all States/UTs for extensive implementation in respective offices and in the States. The Guideline suggests actions to be taken by the State/UT Governments for minimization of usage of Single-use Plastics.

An expert group has been constituted by Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology (CIPET) for research and development related to Oxo-Biodegradable Technology on plastic as an alternate plastic material. Central Pollution Control Board is also working on the information available on the subject of bio-degradable/compostable plastics including Oxo-Biodegradable plastic or any other alternatives.

#### **Temporary use of forest land**

45. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has stated that the forest land except the protected areas can be used temporarily by any person or firm or organisation;

(b) whether it is a direct violation of the Act passed by Parliament to protect our forests and whether it allows open abuse of forests of the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Ministry with a view

to allow temporary work of emergent nature, has issued guidelines on 07.10.2014. The guidelines have been issued for allowing use of the forest land for a short period without involving part of any protected area, felling of tree, breaking of land or assigning it on lease or otherwise. While taking such decision, the State Government shall ensure that such use of forest land is for public purposes and allowed for a period of not more than two-week time. Before allowing such use, it shall be ascertained that there is no alternate non forest land available.

### **Shortage of revenue land**

46. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has exempted States and Union Territories having more than 75 per cent forest cover, from providing alternative land in the same State *in lieu* of diversion of forests land for various projects;

(b) if so, the names of the States with forest cover in terms of percentage; and

(c) steps taken to help those States in this regard which have shortage of revenue land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry has issued guidelines for Compensatory Afforestation for the States/UTs having forest cover of more than 75% of their total geographical area, shall not be insisted upon to provide non-forest land within the UT/State itself, *in lieu* of use of forest land approved for non-forest purposes. However, the same may be taken up in any other State/UT having deficient forest cover.

(b) List of the States/UTs indicating percentage of forest cover to their total geographical area, as per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2017 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry has issued letter dated 21.10.2019 to all States/UTs Governments for identification of non-forest land and degraded forest land for taking up compensatory afforestation in respect of use of forest land approved for non-forest purposes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

***Statement***

*List of the States/UTs indicating percentage of forest cover to their total geographical area as per ISFR-2017*

State	ISFR-2017 Assessment	
	Total geographic area	Forest cover as percentage of geographical area
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	162,968	17.27
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	79.96
Assam	78,438	35.83
Bihar	94,163	7.75
Chhattisgarh	135,192	41.09
Delhi	1,483	12.97
Goa	3,702	60.21
Gujarat	196,244	7.52
Haryana	44,212	3.59
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	27.12
Jammu and Kashmir	222,236	10.46
Jharkhand	79,716	29.55
Karnataka	191,791	19.58
Kerala	38,852	52.30
Madhya Pradesh	308,252	25.11
Maharashtra	307,713	16.47
Manipur	22,327	77.69
Meghalaya	22,429	76.45
Mizoram	21,081	86.27

1	2	3
Nagaland	16579	75.33
Odisha	155707	32.98
Punjab	50,362	3.65
Rajasthan	342,239	4.84
Sikkim	7,096	47.13
Tamil Nadu	130,060	20.21
Telangana	112,077	18.22
Tripura	10,486	73.68
Uttar Pradesh	240,928	6.09
Uttarakhand	53,483	45.43
West Bengal	88,752	18.98
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	81.73
Chandigarh	114	18.91
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	42.16
Daman and Diu	111	18.46
Lakshadweep	30	90.33
Puducherry	490	10.95
GRAND TOTAL	32,87,469	1296.27

#### **Rising pollution level in metropolitan cities**

†47. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pollution level is rising in most of the metropolitan cities; and

(b) if so, the plans of Government to deal with the catastrophic situation arising out of environmental pollution?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Central Pollution Control Board is monitoring ambient air quality in 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States and 7 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). The annual average concentration of air pollution level which includes SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> in metropolitan cities/million plus urban agglomerations during 2016- 2018 is given in Statement (*See below*). Analysis of data revealed that SO<sub>2</sub> levels were within the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all 50 cities during 2016-18. With respect to NO<sub>2</sub>, 17 cities showed an increasing trend, 16 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 16 cities showed a fluctuating trend and 1 city revealed steady concentration. With respect to PM<sub>10</sub>, 14 cities showed an increasing trend, 14 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 22 cities showed a fluctuating trend. With respect to PM<sub>2.5</sub>, trends are available for 17 cities and out of 17 cities, 08 cities showed an increasing trend, 04 cities showed a decreasing concentration, 05 cities showed a fluctuating trend.

(b) The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution across the country. These *inter alia* include following:-

#### **Plans and Directions**

- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) identifying timelines and implementing agency for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a time bound national level strategy to tackle air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner has been launched.
- 102 non-attainment cities for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP have been identified, city specific action plan for all 102 non-attainment cities have been prepared and approved for implementation.
- Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.

- A comprehensive set of directions have been issued under Section 18 (1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42/31 measures to mitigate air pollution in major cities including Delhi and NCR cities comprising of control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, biomass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps.

**Monitoring**

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

**Transport**

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.

**Industry**

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2013.
- All operational brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices for all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.

- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.

**Biomass and Solid Waste**

- A new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- Banning of burning of biomass.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi.
- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.

**Dust**

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Advisory issued to Implementing agencies and State Boards in Delhi NCR regarding use of dust suppressant.

**Public Outreach**

- Ministry is promoting peoples participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Good Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR through 'Sameer App, 'Emails' (*aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in*) and 'Social Media Networks' (Facebook and Twitter) etc.



**Statement***Air quality status of million plus/urban agglomerations cities for 2016, 2017 and 2018 under NAMP (Manual)*

(Annual average in µg/m3)														
Sl. No.	State	City	2016				2017				2018			
			SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sup>2.5</sup>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sup>10</sup>	PM <sup>2.5</sup>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sup>10</sup>	PM <sup>2.5</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	6	44	102	-	6	29	99	-	5	21	77	29
		Vishakhapatnam	8	18	77	-	9	17	73	-	10	20	77	49
2.	Bihar	Patna	4	32	212	-	5	39	156	-	5	51	207	
3.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	2	21	105	123	2	16	109	64	2	17	102	50
4.	Chhattisgarh	Durg-Bhillainagar	9	23	108	-	8	21	97	-	8	19	84	-
		Raipur	12	31	148	-	10	27	103	-	14	20	65	-
5.	Delhi	Delhi*	17	72	291	135	18	53	266	124	15	44	243	115
		Ahmedabad	14	27	108	34	14	29	120	38	16	29	236	73
6.	Gujarat	Rajkot	13	21	92	32	16	22	106	37	19	23	203	64
		Surat	13	22	92	31	16	26	106	36	22	29	176	57

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Vadodara	14	23	92	30	16	23	108	36	20	25	188	60
7.	Haryana	Faridabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	-
9.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	15	37	226	-	15	37	238	-	14	37	264	-
		Jamshedpur	36	45	136	-	36	45	131	-	37	46	128	-
		Ranchi	20	37	196	-	19	37	142	-	18	36	122	-
10.	Karnataka	Bangalore	3	31	103	51	2	31	92	46	2	30	90	47
11.	Kerala	Kochi	2	20	48	-	2	19	51	-	3	16	57	-
		Kollam	4	8	46	-	3	6	43	-	3	5	47	-
		Kozhikode	2	18	51	-	2	18	47	-	2	10	54	6
		Malapuram	2	17	37	-	2	21	32	-	2	26	31	-
		Thiruvananthapuram	10	25	53	-	10	26	49	-	9	24	49	-
		Thissur	2	5	54	-	2	5	56	-	3	9	41	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3	15	89	27	4	15	93	41	7	14	135	59
		Gwalior	10	14	96	52	10	17	110	47	13	21	134	62

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

13.	Maharashtra	Indore	11	20	95	54	11	21	80	43	10	19	88	41	Written Answers to [18 November, 2019]
		Jabalpur	10	23	71	32	10	21	74	23	7	17	119	43	
		Aurangabad	14	39	92	-	10	33	83	-	13	35	70	-	
		Mumbai	6	30	119	-	3	18	151	40	2	21	166	46	
		Nagpur	16	26	118	-	9	27	102	-	10	28	103	44	
		Nashik	13	27	85	-	12	22	81	-	12	21	85	-	
		Pune	28	78	107	-	21	65	102	-	37	75	106	-	
		Thane	18	60	122	-	18	47	125	-	17	44	108	-	
14.	Punjab	Vasai-Virar	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Unstarred Questions
		Amritsar	12	29	194	-	11	27	168	-	13	34	177	-	
		Ludhiana	11	25	139	-	10	28	162	-	9	32	162		
15.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	8	33	199	-	8	30	177	-	8	32	165	-	
		Jodhpur	6	23	168	-	6	21	180	-	7	24	223	-	
		Kota	7	30	109	-	8	28	130	-	7	28	152	-	
16.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	10	18	65	25	9	17	62	32	9	16	78	34	
		Coimbatore	6	24	59	35	5	26	49	34	6	23	54	32	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Madurai	15	24	76	38	14	23	67	30	12	20	84	34
		Trichy	12	20	95	27	12	20	86		17	23	110	53
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad	5	27	101	49	6	28	108	54	5	30	105	55
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	5	22	198	-	4	19	185	124	4	22	209	106
		Allahabad	4	37	196	-	4	40	140	-	4	45	231	-
		Ghaziabad	15	28	235	-	22	34	280	-	21	43	245	103
		Kanpur	7	39	217	-	7	45	224	-	7	47	218	-
		Lucknow	8	27	214	-	8	26	246	102	7	30	217	108
		Meerut	7	55	157	-	7	52	153	-	7	58	177	-
		Varanasi	11	32	256	-	10	38	244	-	9	34	189	-
19.	West Bengal	Asansol	13	42	211	88	12	37 ~	163	67	13	35	146	58
		Kolkata	4	49	113	70	6	41	120	71	6	44	148	86

NA- no monitoring station in the city, '-' data not available, \* CAAQMS data, National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for Residential, Industrial, Rural and other areas (Annual average) for SO<sub>2</sub> = 50 µg/m<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> = 40 µg/m<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> = 60 µg/m<sub>3</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub> = 40 µg/m<sub>3</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> = 20 µg/m<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub> = 30 µg/m<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> = 60 µg/m<sub>3</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> = 40 µg/m<sub>3</sub> for Ecologically sensitive area. The data furnished in the table for year 2018 is as available on date.

**Most polluted cities in India**

48. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the most polluted cities in India and their ranking among the polluted cities in the world;
- (b) the present level of pollution in each of such cities;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to monitor and record the data of ambient air quality properly in the country; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government during the last two years to prevent the increasing pollution in the cities of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) does not rank cities on the basis air pollution. However, based on ambient air quality data monitored during 2014-2018 under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP), CPCB has identified 122 cities as "non-attainment cities". The ambient air quality data of the 122 non-attainment cities is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) CPCB 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). Data of NAMP is stored in Environmental Air Quality Data Entry System (EAQDES), CPCB. CPCB in association with SPCBs/PCCs has installed 205 Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) in 114 cities of the country. Data of CAAQMS is stored in Central Control Room, CPCB.

The monitoring under the NAMP is being carried out with the help of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCB), Pollution Control Committees (PCC), National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) head and Regional Directorates. CPCB co-ordinates with these agencies to ensure uniformity, consistency of air quality data and provides technical and financial support to them for operating the monitoring station.

(d) The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution across the country. These *inter alia* include following

**Plans and Directions**

- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) identifying timelines and implementing agency for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a time bound national level strategy to tackle air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner has been launched.
- 102 non-attainment cities for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP have been identified, city specific action plan for all 102 non-attainment cities have been prepared and approved for implementation.
- Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- A comprehensive set of directions have been issued under Section 18 (1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42/31 measures to mitigate air pollution in major cities including Delhi and NCR cities comprising of control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps.

**Monitoring**

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

**Transport**

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.

**Industry**

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- All operational brick kilns (about 2600) have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices for all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.
- Out of 4700 industrial units in Delhi-NCR, about 2400 units have shifted to PNG.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.

**Biomass and Solid Waste**

- A new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- Banning of burning of biomass.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi.

- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste,, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.

**Dust**

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Advisory issued to Implementing agencies and State Boards in Delhi NCR regarding use of dust suppressant.

**Public Outreach**

- Ministry is promoting people's participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Good Deeds that focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car-pooling etc.
- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR through 'Sameer App', 'Emails' (*aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in*) and 'Social Media Networks' (Facebook and Twitter) etc.

***Statement***

*Ambient air quality in non-attainment cities (122 cities) of the country with respect to SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> during 2018 under NAMP (manual stations)*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	City/town/village	Annual average concentration is µg/m <sup>3</sup>		
			SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	4	19	71
		Chittoor	5	24	62
		Eluru	5	22	67
		Guntur	5	22	49



1	2	3	4	5	6
		Kadapa	5	17	61
		Kurnool	4	18	66
		Nellore	5	22	63
		Ongole	5	21	66
		Rajahmundry	9	20	94
		Srikakulam	9	20	71
		Vijayawada	5	21	77
		Visakhapatnam	10	20	77
		Vizianagaram	10	21	65
2.	Assam	Guwahati	8	18	112
		Nagaon	7	17	96
		Nalbari	7	17	97
		Silchar	6	11	49
		Sivasagar	7	14	72
3.	Bihar	Gaya	12	21	89
		Muzaffarpur	14	24	139
		Patna	5	51	207
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	2	17	102
5.	Chhattisgarh	Durg- Bhillainagar	8	19	84
		Korba	10	19	59
		Raipur	14	20	65
6.	Delhi (UT)	Delhi*	15	44	243
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	16	29	236
		Surat	22	29	176

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Vadodara	20	25	188
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Baddi	2	31	164
		Damtal	2	10	62
		Kala Amb	5	14	104
		Nalagarh	2	24	148
		Paonta Sahib	3	14	88
		Parwanoo	2	5	63
		Sunder Nagar	2	10	84
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	Jammu	4	19	165
		Srinagar	-	-	153
10.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	14	37	264
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	2	30	90
		Devanagere	4	6	44
		Gulburga	2	14	55
		Hubli-Dharwad	5	23	75
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	7	14	135
		Dewas	16	20	68
		Gwalior	13	21	134
		Indore	10	19	88
		Sagar	3	14	75
		Ujjain	13	15	83
13.	Maharashtra	Akola	12	12	73
		Amravati	16	17	104
		Aurangabad	13	35	70

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Badlapur	24	67	144
		Chandrapur	4	30	149
		Jalgaon	13	34	74
		Jalna	11	43	103
		Kolhapur	20	35	90
		Latur	5	22	95
		Mumbai	2	21	166
		Nagpur	10	28	103
		Nashik	12	21	85
		Navi Mumbai	19	47	71
		Pune	37	75	106
		Sangli	10	46	84
		Solapur	15	33	71
		Thane	17	44	108
		Ulhasnagar	22	58	122
14.	Meghalaya	Byrnihat	26	12	166
15.	Nagaland	Dimapur	2	8	134
		Kohima	2	5	104
16.	Odisha	Angul	9	25	101
		Balasore	4	11	86
		Bhubneswar	2	17	99
		Cuttack	4	31	114
		Kalinga Nagar	2	11	118
		Rourkela	3	14	108
		Talcher	10	29	110

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Punjab	Amritsar	13	34	177
		Dera Baba Nanak	7	12	81
		Dera Bassi	6	13	95
		Gobindgarh	7	38	121
		Jalandhar	11	20	153
		Khanna	8	32	135
		Ludhiana	9	32	162
		Naya Nangal	6	12	91
		Patiala	5	11	98
18.	Rajasthan	Alwar	10	34	182
		Jaipur	8	32	165
		Jodhpur	7	24	223
		Kota	7	28	152
		Udaipur	9	30	147
19.	Tamil Nadu	Trichy	17	23	110
		Tuticorin	14	11	102
20.	Telangana	Hyderabad	5	30	105
		Nalgonda	6	24	60
		Patencheru	6	23	81
		Sangareddy	6	38	81
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4	22	209
		Allahabad	4	45	231
		Anpara	18	28	191
		Bareilly	14	22	233

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Firozabad	8	31	226
		Gajraula	20	33	224
		Ghaziabad	21	43	245
		Jhansi	6	18	96
		Kanpur	7	47	218
		Khurja	21	20	214
		Lucknow	7	30	217
		Moradabad	20	34	227
		Noida	20	52	264
		Raebareli	11	17	141
		Varanasi	9	34	189
22.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	25	28	217
		Kashipur	14	23	105
		Rishikesh	21	25	133
23.	West Bengal	Asansol	13	35	146
		Barrackpore	10	49	108
		Durgapur	12	34	141
		Haldia	14	38	99
		Howrah	11	72	179
		Kolkata	6	44	148
		Raniganj	12	35	147

Note: \* - CAAQMS data. NAAQS (annual): SO<sub>2</sub>=50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>=40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub>=60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Residential / industrial /rural / other areas), and SO<sub>2</sub>=20 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>= 30 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub>—60 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub> = 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Ecologically sensitive area).

**Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning  
Authority Act (CAMPA) Fund**

49. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) details of dues of Andhra Pradesh lying with the Ministry under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority Act (CAMPA) after releasing ₹1,734 crores;

(b) details of funds collected under CAMPA from various States and other stakeholders during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) share of each State in CAMPA funds during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that the States are demanding for increasing their share in CAMPA fund releases; and

(e) if so, action taken by Government in this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The amount deposited as compensatory levies against approvals under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in Andhra Pradesh is ₹ 123 crore including accrued interest from 07.02.2019 to 31.10.2019.

(b) The details of funds collected under CAMPA in each State during the last three years are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the Section 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, the share of State Fund in compensatory levies is 90%. Government of India has disbursed ₹47,436 crore from the National Fund to 27 State Funds as share of respective States.

(d) and (e) Government of Telangana has requested not to collect 10% amount out of site specific activities and to bring necessary amendment in Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 *vide* D.O. Rc No.17461/2019/CAMPA dated 13.11.2019. Compensatory levies are to be deposited in the State Fund as per Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, which has been enacted after following due process, which includes consultation with the State Governments.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of funds collected under CAMPA during the last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	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
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17,10,51,811.0	67,52,09,481.0	3,69,04,94,771.0	1,21,04,53,180.0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	69,35,289.0	87,87,363.0	3,93,06,973.0	13,18,19,505.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,22,15,56,906.0	83,43,45,709.0	30,37,65,213.0	6,46,26,26,754.0
4.	Assam	1,93,79,86,056.0	40,52,75,534.0	97,68,31,245.0	1,12,12,53,629.0
5.	Bihar	27,97,28,626.0	46,34,30,933.0	29,41,34,002.0	31,59,76,836.0
6.	Chandigarh	1,05,933.0	-	27,69,705.0	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	4,77,38,52,692.0	5,87,33,42,059.0	2,27,24,25,509.0	1,70,45,32,901.40
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25,43,169.0	1,76,38,567.0	2,31,22,224.0	66,00,929.0
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	1,20,07,982.0
10.	Delhi	99,666.0	3,95,12,083.0	29,35,19,972.0	10,61,71,203.0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Goa	12,37,37,053.0	83,48,518.0	15,15,389.0	-
12.	Gujarat	1,94,14,60,105.0	1,44,10,39,225.0	1,54,97,66,928.0	1,56,72,40,448.0
13.	Haryana	1,37,58,97,209.0	1,16,00,23,117.0	2,33,35,52,890.0	1,18,52,74,515.0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29,27,63,220.0	84,91,69,838.0	1,36,83,71,933.0	84,31,25,365.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,02,98,00,000.0	2,48,70,00,000.0	1,46,45,00,000.0	-
16.	Jharkhand	1,74,52,97,544.0	1,16,25,28,372.0	5,73,15,39,977.0	4,60,89,11,128.0
17.	Karnataka	1,80,41,49,582.0	51,38,30,672.0	56,06,02,524.0	52,10,24,263.0
18.	Kerala	56,43,088.0	95,68,546.0	59,620.0	4,28,24,744.0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	4,27,82,41,204.0	5,53,38,17,289.0	6,62,51,50,475.0	5,54,12,01,622.0
20.	Maharashtra	1,64,79,21,383.0	2,24,60,69,131.0	4,77,46,21,015.0	1,95,98,79,619.0
21.	Manipur	4,13,32,978.0	15,92,95,560.0	32,81,31,121.0	3,77,78,800.0
22.	Meghalaya	1,83,63,450.0	62,06,610.0	1,51,64,430.0	50,02,139.0
23.	Mizoram	25,94,978.0	27,35,723.0	1,56,86,15,865.0	4,65,50,480.0
25.	Odisha	4,21,76,84,330.0	3,81,73,30362.0	3,89,17,89,724.0	2,71,82,07,246.0

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26.	Punjab	69,34,56,157.0	91,77,64,990.0	1,47,08,04,575.0	22,79,77,957.0
27.	Rajasthan	4,31,75,30,122.0	1,11,92,41,139.0	41,30,86,805.0	44,04,01,731.0
28.	Sikkim	10,92,70,140.0	56,40,74,554.0	43,44,34,089.0	11,33,43,508.0
29.	Tamil Nadu	1,72,69,370.0	1,41,21,920.0	13,09,40,455.0	5,16,39,809.0
30.	Telangana	3,23,66,46,754.0	8168752689.0	5,76,31,79,327.0	73,28,47,226.0
31.	Tripura	14,52,81,867.0	7,48,80,513.0	30,98,18,952.0	39,50,54,737.0
32.	Uttar Pradesh	2,74,56,74,631.0	1,71,07,12,197.0	1,95,64,06,270.0	49,17,25,129.0
33.	Uttarakhand	1,37,37,96,505.0	2,33,02,92,091.0	1,76,08,18,781.0	1,24,07,47,321.0
34.	West Bengal	32,61,30,376.0	1,35,89,525.0	34,91,00,493.0	72,30,78,021.0
TOTAL		40,88,38,02,194.0	42,62,79,34,310.0	50,69,83,41,252.0	34,56,52,78,727.40

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**Recycling of e-waste**

50. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is one of the biggest contributors of e-waste in the world as per recent estimates and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any data regarding percentage of recycling of e-waste generated in the country and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether low quantum of recycling of e-waste in India is due to lack of infrastructure and absence of strong legislative framework and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has any evaluating mechanism to ensure that e-waste generated in the country is being disposed of scientifically and if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in 2005 estimated generation of 1.47 lakh ton of e-waste in the country. As per the United Nations University report, "The Global E-Waste Monitor 2017", the contributions of India is only about 4.55% of the total generation of e-waste, which is not the highest in the world. As per information available with CPCB 69,414 ton of e-waste was collected, dismantled and recycled during 2017-18. The total collection target assigned to the producers of electrical and electronic equipment under Extended Producers Responsibility for the year 17-18 was 35,422 ton.

(c) and (d) There are 312 e-waste registered dismantlers/recyclers in the country. These authorised dismantlers and recyclers have cumulative annual capacity of 7,82,080 ton. In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste the Government has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules in March, 2016. The rules aim to channelize e-waste generated in the country towards authorized dismantlers and recyclers for environmentally sound recycling of such waste. The responsibilities have also been assigned to all major stakeholders such as producers, manufacturers, dismantlers, recyclers, collection centers, dealers, refurbishers, consumers, bulk consumers etc. to address various aspects of e-waste handling, management and disposal. The rules also provide for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR), authorization of dismantlers and recyclers, reduction of hazardous substances (RoHS) in manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment,

registration of Producer Responsibility Organizations (PROs), Deposit Refund Scheme, etc. The State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial spaces for e-waste dismantling and recycling activities and to undertake industrial skill development programmes and establish measures for safety and health of workers engaged in these activities. In the said rules, provisions have also been made for filing annual return by producers, manufacturers, bulk consumers, dismantlers, recyclers. Based on the annual returns submitted by stakeholders State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) submit the annual report to CPCB. The CPCB through SPCBs/PCCs has established a system of monitoring and verification of the producers' responsibility of collection of e-waste as per regulatory compliance. The SPCBs/PCCs also regulate and monitor the dismantlers and recyclers about their compliance of the e-waste management rules.

#### **Stubble burning in Haryana and Punjab**

51. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that stubble burning by farmers in neighbouring States of Punjab and Haryana continue to choke the environment in the National Capital, making the air poisonous;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's failure to stop stubble burning by farmers in these two States; and

(c) details of effective measures Government proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Stubble burning in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is considered as one of the contributors to the poor air quality in Delhi and NCR during early winter months. As per System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, the estimated impact of stubble burning in  $PM_{2.5}$  levels of Delhi ranged between 2% (07.11.2019) to 46% (31.10.2019).

As per the analysis of paddy residue burning in Punjab, Haryana, and UP in using Satellite Remote Sensing carried out by Consortium for Research on Agroecosystem Monitoring and Modeling from Space (CREAMS) Laboratory, Division of Agricultural Physics, ICAR - Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, about 54% reduction

in the number of burning events is observed in 2019 (till 14th November) as compared to that in 2016, respectively. About 53% and 58% reduction in number of burning events have been observed in 2019 (till 14th November) as compared to that in 2016 in the States of Punjab and Haryana respectively.

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).

Under this scheme, the agricultural machines and equipments for *in-situ* crop residue management such as Super Straw Management System (SMS) for Combine Harvesters, Happy Seeders, Hydraulically Reversible MB Plough, Paddy Straw Chopper, Mulcher, Rotary Slasher, Zero Till Seed Drill and Rotavators are promoted with 50% subsidy to the individual farmers and 80% subsidy for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres of these machines.

Further, extensive Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for creating awareness among farmers have been undertaken by the States. Incentives of ₹ 100/quintal is given to farmers who did not burn stubble in current season. States are also taking strong measures against those who have burnt stubble by way of lodging FIRs and charging penalties.

#### **Decrease in Mangroves cover**

52. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to one report, between 1972 and 1975, over 200 kms. of the Maharashtra coast was covered with Mangroves and by 2001 there was just 118 kms. of Mangroves left;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for steep decrease in the area of Mangroves in the coastal Maharashtra; and

(c) action Government proposes to take to substantially increase Mangroves area in the State to protect the coasts from tidal surges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Forest Survey of India (FSI) has been assessing forest cover including Mangrove in the country since 1987 by remote sensing through satellite data analysis along with Geographic Information System (GIS) platform on a biennial basis. Accordingly, details of Mangrove cover as per the FSI report since 1987 are given below:

Sl. No.	Assessment and Year	Scale of Interpretation	Minimum Mappable Area (ha.)	Type of interpretation	Mangrove cover of Maharashtra (in sq. km.)
1.	I-1987	1:1 Million	400	Visual	140
2.	II-1989	1:250,000	25	Visual	114
3.	III-1991	1:250,000	25	Visual	113
4.	IV- 1993	1:250,000	25	Visual	155
5.	V - 1995	1:250,000	25	Visual & Digital	155
6.	VI- 1997	1:250,000	25	Visual & Digital	124
7.	VII - 1999	1:250,000	25	Visual & Digital	108
8.	VIII-2001	1:50,000	1	Digital	118

As may be seen from the table, interpretation scale, mode of interpretation as well as the methodology adopted by FSI has evolved over time. Therefore, the Mangrove cover data as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2001 which is 118 sq. km. can not be compared to the previous reports including ISFR 1987 due to change in scale of mapping.

As per the latest report of India State of Forest Report 2017, the total Mangrove cover of Maharashtra State is 304 sq. km.

(c) The Government has been taking steps to protect and enhance Mangrove cover in the country through promotional as well as regulatory measures. The promotional measures are being implemented through a Central Sector Scheme under National Coastal Mission of the Ministry.

Regulatory measures are implemented through Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification (2019) under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; the Wild Life

(Protection) Act, 1972; the Indian Forest Act, 1927; the Biological Diversity Act, 2002; and rules under these acts as amended from time to time.

In addition, State Government of Maharashtra has taken several proactive steps for conservation of Mangroves and a Mangrove Cell, dedicated for Mangrove conservation, has been established by the State Government. Further, Mangrove and Marine Biodiversity Conservation Foundation is also created for enhancing Mangrove cover and to promote research and livelihood activities under the Forest Department by the State Government.

### **Change in rainfall pattern**

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

- (a) whether total rainfall and distribution of rainfall have changed during last ten years in northern India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether a change is accordingly required in cropping pattern and selection of new varieties;
- (d) if so, whether Agriculture Universities have made some progress in this field; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), Northwest India received less rainfall in many years during last ten years (2010-2019) and most of the sub-divisions under north India received less rainfall in recent years. However, within the region, Rajasthan received more rainfall than its normal value during many years recently. There has been decline in the average seasonal rainfall in the country over the last four decades. There is a natural variability in Indian summer monsoon rainfall which shows epochal variations.

(c) to (e) As per the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), cropping pattern is governed by market forces, soil, climate, etc. The State Agriculture Universities (SAUs) and ICAR institutes have developed new varieties of short duration, flood and

drought tolerant crops. ICAR is also implementing National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) programme at 121 Krishi Vigyan Kendra's across the country and promoting location specific appropriate varieties of crops.

IMD is running Agro-meteorological Advisory Service (AAS) viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa Scheme for the benefit of farming community in the country. Agromet Advisories are prepared and communicated by the 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at SAUs, institutes of ICAR and IITs etc., on every Tuesday and Friday to help farmers take decisions on day-to-day agricultural operations. Agromet Advisories are communicated to the farming community through multichannel dissemination system like print and electronic media, Doordarshan, radio, internet etc. including SMS using mobile phones through Kisan Portal launched by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare and also through private companies under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture has come out with district level contingency plans based on rainfall deviations for adoption by the farmers. The Government of India is also implementing National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture under National Action Plan on Climate Change.

#### **Disposal of sanitary pads**

54. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any penalty has been proposed for manufacturers who fail to provide for equal number of disposable pouches in the packets of sanitary pads, as a mandatory requirement in solid waste management rules;

(b) whether any study has been undertaken to assess the compliance; and

(c) measures taken to encourage compliance as regards to the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) of such hazardous waste?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for environmentally sound management of municipal solid waste in the country. It has been provided in the Rules that used sanitary waste like diapers, sanitary pads

etc., should be securely wrapped in the pouches provided by the manufacturers of these products or in a suitable wrapping material as instructed by the local authorities. Further, the manufacturers or brand owners or marketing companies of sanitary napkins and diapers shall provide a disposable pouch or wrapper for disposal of such products under Extended Producers Responsibility. There are no specific provisions in the Rules for non-compliance of these provisions, however, non-compliance of the provisions of these rules has to be dealt by bye-laws framed by local bodies or other provisions under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Several meetings were held in the Ministry with stakeholders for compliance of these provisions. The Ministry has also examined the concerns of all stakeholders including Brand owners and Hygiene groups for compliance of mandatory requirement of disposable pouches/wrappers. Further, the State Pollution Control Boards and the State Level Advisory Bodies (SLAB) have been constituted in every States and UTs for overall implementation of all provisions of the Rules.

#### **Water consumption by thermal power plants**

55. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) measures Government has taken to secure compliance of water consumption by thermal power plant; and

(b) whether there are any self-reporting evidences provided by these power plants, verifiable by documents like water bill, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry *vide* Notifications S.O.3305(E) dated 07th December, 2015 and G.S.R 593(E) dated 28th June, 2018 has mandated Thermal Power Plants using fresh water to achieve specific water consumption of 3.5 m<sup>3</sup>/MWh in respect of existing Power Plants and 3.0 m<sup>3</sup>/MWh in respect of new Power Plants to be installed after 1st January, 2017. Further, Power Plants to be installed after 1st January, 2017 are required to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). A specific condition regarding compliance on water consumption is also stipulated in the Environmental Clearances accorded to Thermal Power Plants.

(b) The self-compliance reports on conditions stipulated in the Environmental Clearance are submitted by the power plant operators once in six months to the



Ministry and the concerned Regional Office. To ensure implementation of the above specific water consumption norms, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has also been collecting information from Thermal Power Plants on quarterly basis since Oct-Dec, 2018 (Q3). Besides, Thermal Power Plants have been instructed to submit data on water consumption on a, quarterly basis to concerned State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs). The SPCBs/PCCs have been instructed to take necessary action in case of the norms being exceeded. This self-reporting system can also be verified by SPCBs/PCCs during periodic inspection.

### Poaching in Maharashtra

56. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of number of forest in the State of Maharashtra that have been declared as reserve forest;
- (b) number of incidents of poaching in the national parks in Maharashtra during last three years; and
- (c) details of the steps taken by Government to prevent such illegal poaching?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per information received from State Government the details of notified Reserve Forest in the state of Maharashtra is given below:

- i. with Forest Department- 47472.74 sq. km.
- ii. with Forest Development Corporation Maharashtra Limited- 3331.76 sq. km.
- iii. with Revenue Department-774.55 sq. km. Total- 51579.05 sq. km.

(b) The details of incidents of poaching in the national parks in Maharashtra during last three years (2016 to 2018) as informed by State Government is as follows:

Species	In national park			Out of national park		
	2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tiger	00	02	00	01	07	03
Panther	00	00	00	07	09	06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sloth bear	00	00	00	04	03	01
Wild pig	05	00	00	05	15	13
Chital	00	00	00	06	07	10
Nilgai (blue bull)	00	00	00	10	06	05
Dhole (Wild Dog)	00	00	00	00	00	01
Sambar	00	00	01	00	02	04
Gaur	00	00	01	00	06	00
Monitor Lizard	00	00	00	01	00	01
Barking deer	00	00	00	01	00	00
Porcupine	00	00	01	00	02	01
Crocodile	00	00	00	01	00	00
Tortoise	00	00	00	00	02	01
Peafowl	00	00	00	07	02	00
Black naped hare	00	00	00	03	01	03
Giant Squirrel	00	00	00	00	00	01

(c) The details of steps taken by Government to prevent such illegal poaching are:—

- i. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- ii. Law enforcement authorities in the States maintain strict vigil against poaching of wild animals.
- iii. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles and to achieve inter-state and trans-boundary coordination in enforcement of wildlife laws.
- iv. The State/Union Territory Governments have been requested to strengthen the field formations and intensify patrolling in and around Protected Areas.

- v. Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals and their habitats.
- vi. Financial assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant', for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of habitat.

In addition to the above, State Government of Maharashtra has taken following steps:—

- i. The electric lines passing through protected areas have been identified and regular monitoring and patrolling is being done.
- ii. Protection huts with 24x7 staff deployment have been establishment in the sensitive forest areas within National Parks and Sanctuaries.
- iii. The water holes and tracks in the forest are regularly monitored and incidences of water hole poisoning and laying of traps are prevented through foot patrolling.
- iv. Special Tiger Protection Force units have been established in four Tiger Reserves of the Sate, viz Tadoba Andhari, Melghat, Pench and Navegaon Nagzira.
- v. Modern equipment like camera traps, metal detector and M-Stripes software is being used to prevent poaching and to monitor suspicious movements.
- vi. Regular Training and Sensitization sessions are held for the front line staff.
- vii. Schemes like the Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Jan Van Vikas Yojana is being implemented since 2015 to gain support of villagers around the Protected Areas.

#### **Barren land due to climate change**

†57. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that 32 per cent land of the country is on the verge of becoming barren;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is also aware that in eight States namely Goa, Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, 40 to 70 per cent land is on the verge of becoming barren;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that climate change is also a major factor for the land becoming barren; and

(e) if so, steps taken by Government to save the agricultural land from becoming barren?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the last 'Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India' by the Space Applications Centre done during the period 2011-13 found that 29.32% of the Total Geographic Area of the country i.e. 96.40 mha is undergoing process of land degradation.

(b) and (c) As per the analysis of the 'Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India', in eight States namely Goa, Rajasthan, Delhi, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, 40 to 70 percent of land is under desertification due to the following reasons:

States	% of area under desertification	Major reasons for land undergoing desertification
1	2	3
Goa	52.13	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, water logging, Manmade and Settlement.
Rajasthan	62.90	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, wind erosion, salinity, water logging, Manmade, Barren/Rocky and Settlement.
Delhi	60.60	Vegetation degradation, water logging and Settlement.
Maharashtra	44.93	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, salinity, Manmade, Barren/ Rocky and Settlement.
Jharkhand	68.98	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, Manmade and Settlement.

1	2	3
Nagaland	47.45	Vegetation degradation and Settlement.
Tripura	41.69	Vegetation degradation, water erosion and Settlement.
Himachal Pradesh	43.01	Vegetation degradation, water erosion, frost shattering, Manmade and Settlement.

(d) As per the Special Report on Climate Change and Land of Inter-governmental Panel for Climate Change released in August, 2019, land use change, land-use intensification and climate change have contributed to desertification and land degradation. The report highlights that Climate Change, including increases in frequency and intensity of extremes, has adversely impacted food security and terrestrial ecosystems as well as contributed to desertification and land degradation in many regions.

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

India has also committed to achieve land degradation neutrality status by 2030. In addition, at the recently concluded 14th session of the Conference of Parties of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification held in India in September, 2019, India has raised its ambition to restore 26 mha of degraded land by 2030.

#### **Reducing single-use plastic in the country**

58. SHRI SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) measures taken by Government to reduce the usage of single-use plastic in the country;

(b) the total budget allocated towards undertaking the said measures; and

(c) the achievement/progress made so far in reduction of usage of single-use plastic in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) For environmentally sound management of plastic waste including that of single-use plastic and to prevent plastic pollution in the country, the Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. On the Polluters pay principle, the generators of waste under the Rules, have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of waste, not to litter plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover the segregated waste to the local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies.

In order to reduce the usage of single-use plastic, the Ministry has issued "Standard Guidelines on Single Use Plastic" to all Ministries under the Government of India and to all States/UTs for extensive implementation in respective offices and in the States/UTs. The Guidelines suggest different sets of actions for State/UT Government for minimising the usage of single-use plastic.

During the General Election 2019, all Chief Electoral Officers and Chief Secretaries in States were also requested to discourage the use of one-time plastics and short-life PVC/SUP products during election processes and campaign.

The Ministry has also written letters to offices coming under its administrative jurisdiction, Regional Offices of the Ministry, offices of Central Government and its departments, major PSUs, corporates, institutes etc. to reduce usage of single-use plastic products from their offices including water bottles, take away coffee cups, lunch wrapped in disposable plastic packaging, plastic bags, disposable food containers, plates and containers made of polystyrene foam, plastic straws etc. Awareness creation exercise were undertaken in schools through Eco-Clubs operating in different States about ill effects of "single use plastic".

#### **Inter-State co-ordination to address stubble burning**

59. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that stubble burning in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana has been cited as the major cause of air pollution in Delhi;

- (b) whether Government acknowledges that pollution doesn't restrict itself along political boundaries;
- (c) if so, the steps Government has taken to improve inter-State co-ordination for pollution control; and
- (d) financial provisions made by Government to address sporadic degradation in air quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Stubble burning in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is considered as one of the contributors to the poor air quality in Delhi and NCR during early winter months. As per System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research (SAFAR) of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, the estimated impact of stubble burning in PM 25 levels of Delhi ranged between 2% (07.11.2019) to 46% (31.10.2019).

(b) to (d) Comprehensive Action Plan formulated in 2018 for the management of air pollution covers the entire Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR) which covers districts in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Also, Graded Response Action Plan is applicable for Delhi and NCR.

Regular meetings have been held with the States of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister, Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Principal Secretary to PM, Cabinet Secretary and Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for inter-State coordination for the abatement and control of air pollution. Measures to prevent and control air pollution from various sources like industrial emissions, vehicular emissions, stubble burning, road and soil dust, construction and demolition activities etc are coordinated in these meetings.

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).

**Biodiversity assessment study to assess environmental consequences  
of the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway**

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

(a) whether any biodiversity assessment study has been undertaken to assess the ecological, environmental and social consequences of the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway, If so, detailed thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government has proposed any plan to stabilise the socio-ecological stability on the basis that the project will pass through ecological areas and conservation zones in the northern and central India; and

(c) whether Government has any scheme for the conservation of forests and rehabilitation of the people displaced from forest areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) A Biodiversity Assessment study has been carried out for the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway as a part of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) studies and the Environmental Management Plan (EMP), as per provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The EIA studies/EMP *inter alia* address the issues related to flora, fauna and other ecological and social aspects of the project corridor and the surrounding areas, including the mitigation measures. The site specific sustainable measures, as per the EIA/EMP reports, in consultation with the State Governments, would help in safe movement of fauna, conservation of their habitat and the overall ecology of the region.

(c) Under the Green India Mission (GIM), afforestation activities have been undertaken over an area of approx. 87,114 ha in twelve States namely Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Sikkim.

Under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, and Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 there is provision for rehabilitation scheme for projects involving rehabilitation of people. The Central Government has also provided detailed guidelines in case of voluntary



relocation of people from sanctuaries and national parks and a voluntary relocation package amounting to ₹ 10 lakh is provided per eligible family in such instances.

#### **Declaration of climate emergency**

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

- (a) whether declaration of climate emergency is under the consideration of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) 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'. India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change " (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and the Paris Agreement (PA). The ambitious Paris Agreement has mechanisms like "global stocktake and ratcheting up action every 5 years to address climate change and avoid adverse consequences. For addressing the challenge of climate change, India adheres to the paramountcy of the UNFCCC processes. It has proactively contributed to multilateral efforts to combat climate change and continues to do so while undertaking its own independent, enhanced initiatives in climate mitigation and adaptation besides meeting all its commitments under the UNFCCC, its KP and PA. Independent studies rate India's efforts highly and compliant with the requirements under PA.

#### **Environmental degradation due to deforestation**

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

- (a) details of deforestation during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (b) details of afforestation programme to compensate the said problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Deforestation is caused due to various factors which might include/overexploitation, overgrazing, urbanization and diversion for other purposes etc. The Biennial edition of India State of Forest Report (ISFR) by Forest Survey of India (FSI) of the Ministry, comprehensively, brings out the district-wise and State-wise details of forest and tree cover along with type of forest including open forest etc. This repository of data *inter alia* serves as the source to target the potential area for afforestation under various schemes.

It is a practice that whenever permission for tree felling is given, planting of 2 to 5 times more number of trees and its growth is ensured and compensatory afforestation is carried out in lieu of forest land diversion. Moreover, to compensate the problem of deforestation and to improve and increase the forest and tree cover in the country, afforestation programmes are taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the ministry such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP) and National Mission for a Green India (GIM). The Ministry also supports school nursery and urban forestry programmes through people's participation. The fund under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), *inter alia*, is also used in plantation activity including compensatory afforestation. In addition plantations are also done by various departments, Non-government organizations, civil society, corporate bodies etc.

The multi departmental efforts has yielded good results in conserving environment by addressing the problem of deforestation, besides keeping the pace of development, which is evident from the fact that the forest cover has stabilized and has been constantly increasing over the years. As per ISFR 2015(updated), the forest and tree cover has increased by 4902.6 square kilometer (sq.km) over 2013 assessment while as per ISFR, 2017, the forest and tree cover has increased by 8021 sq km. of total forest and tree cover ascompared to that of ISFR, 2015. The list of States/UTs where increasing forest cover has been recorded in ISFR, 2017 over 2015 assessment attached as Statement (*See below*). A study by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), USA has also stated that India and China are leading the increase in greening on land.Implementation of various afforestation measures and concerted efforts of various agencies in this regard are expected to maintain the increasing trend in forest and tree cover.

**Statement**

*List of States/UTs where forest cover has increased as per India State of Forest Report (ISFR), 2015 and ISFR, 2017*

(Area in sq. km)				
State/UT	Geographical Area	Forest Cover		Change in Forest Cover (Area)
		ISFR, 2015	ISFR, 2017	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	162968	26006	28147	2141
Assam	78438	27538	28105	567
Bihar	94163	7254	7299	45
Delhi	1483	188.77	192.41	3.64
Goa	3702	2210	2229	19
Gujarat	196244	14710	14757	47
Haryana	44212	1580	1588	8
Himachal Pradesh	55673	14707	15100	393
Jammu and Kashmir	222236	22988	23241	253
Jharkhand	79716	23524	23553	29
Karnataka	191791	36449	37550	1101
Kerala	38852	19278	20321	1043
Manipur	22327	17083	17346	263
Odisha	155707	50460	51345	885
Punjab	50362	1771	1837	66
Rajasthan	342239	16106	16572	466
Tamil Nadu	130060	26208	26281	73
Telangana	112077	19854	20419	565
Uttar Pradesh	240928	14401	14679	278

1	2	3	4	5
Uttarakhand	53483	24272	24295	23
West Bengal	88752	16826	16847	21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	206	207	1
Daman and Diu	111	19.61	20.49	0.88
Lakshadweep	30	27.06	27.1	0.04
GRAND TOTAL	3287469	383666.44	391958	8291.56

### **Recycling of plastic**

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

- (a) measures being taken to create awareness amongst citizens about the importance of recycling plastic;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to promote and incentivise the recycling of plastic;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to provide fiscal incentives on the usage of recycled plastic; 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) Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced India's pledge to phase out all single-use plastic by 2022. On the call of Hon'ble Prime Minister, a three-phase campaign "Swachhta Hi Sewa" (SHS) was launched from 11th Sep, 2019, which ended on Diwali *i.e.* 27th October 2019. This campaign *inter alia* focused on awareness, advocacy, collection and safe disposal of littered plastic.

Under the campaign, all stakeholders *i.e.* general public, students, industry, Governments, and local bodies came together and collected waste plastic from houses, streets, public places like parks, beaches, markets, religious and tourist places etc. Urban Local Bodies, Gram Panchayats, government organisation and others made

arrangements to deposit the collected plastic waste at designated locations for recycling. Start-ups, technical bodies and corporates came forward with their plans to recycle the collected waste. Eventual goal of the campaign was that the plastic waste is not dumped on land or into water but is recycled in environmentally sound manner. The campaign has achieved its near-term goal of creating awareness on the menace of plastic pollution and importance of recycling.

As reported by States, about 13,829 tonnes of plastic waste was collected and sent for environmentally sound recycling/disposal and about 1.23 lakh awareness/*shramdaan* activities were undertaken all over the country. The local bodies and States have set up systems emerged out of campaign for collection and safe disposal of such waste.

As per the study conducted by CPCB, 60% of the total plastic, waste generated, is collected and recycled. There are 4773 registered plastic manufacturing/compostable manufacturing/Multi-Layer Plastic manufacturing/recycling units in the country.

The Government has notified Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 for environmentally sound management of plastic waste and to prevent plastic pollution in the country. On the Polluter pays principle, generators of waste under the Rules have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover the segregated waste to the local bodies or agencies authorised by them or registered waste pickers or registered recyclers. For proper regulation and sound recycling of plastic, provisions have been made for registration of all plastic recyclers with respective State/UT Pollution Control Boards/Committees. Every Urban Local body has been made responsible for setting up of infrastructure for collection, segregation and processing, including recycling and disposal of plastic waste. The local bodies have also been mandated to create awareness among all stakeholders about their respective responsibilities.

Under the scheme of "Creation of Management Structure for Hazardous Substances", the Ministry has engaged National Productivity Council (NPC) for awareness creation and capacity building in 20 towns/cities through workshops, trainings etc. The programme is aimed to raise awareness among the stakeholders about plastic waste management. Further, the Ministry has engaged educational research and action groups and non-governmental organisations for carrying out awareness campaigns among public about ill effects of plastic pollution and single use plastics on environment and human health.

**Restriction on pet coke and furnace oil**

64. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to restrict pet coke and furnace oil in order to curb pollution in highly polluted areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) had constituted a Technical Expert Committee (TEC) to evaluate pollution load of petcoke vs. possible fuel alternatives. Accordingly, Technical Expert Committee (TEC) had taken up a study to assess SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and secondary particulate emissions from petcoke versus possible alternative fuels. Based on the report of the TEC and directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this matter, regulations restricting the use of petcoke have been issued. Further, use of pet coke and Furnace Oil is prohibited in NCR States (Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan). CPCB issued directions to all States and Union Territories (except NCR States) to formulate and enforce fuel policy regarding use of petcoke and furnace oil in the State/UT in light of various directions/ orders passed by Supreme Court regarding use of petcoke and furnace oil.

**Action Plan for Climate Change in AP**

65. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of action plan prepared for the State of Andhra Pradesh to address climate change;
- (b) details of amount allocated, sanctioned, released and spent on the action plan; and
- (c) details of physical targets set and achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Andhra Pradesh State Action

Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) was prepared in 2013. The SAPCC identifies eleven key sectors based on their relevance to climate change. These include, *inter alia*, agriculture, coastal zone management, forestry and biodiversity, energy, industries, transportation, health, urban development, etc. It also indicates that major climate change issues for the State are in agriculture, forestry and coastal sectors.

(b) and (c) The SAPCC is a policy document to integrate climate change concerns into state level planning and implementation. It has been designed around existing policies of the State Government by taking into consideration the ongoing programmes and schemes being implemented at the state level, as well as the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The interventions under these priority sectors are implemented by various nodal departments of the State Government as per the availability of funds. The Government of India has a national economy wide target, without any state specific target, which is achieved through the various missions under NAPCC.

The Ministry has sanctioned a grant of ₹ 10 lakh to the State for the preparation of SAPCC. The Ministry has also sanctioned a project titled "Climate Resilient intervention in Dairy Sector in coastal and Arid areas in Andhra Pradesh" under the Scheme National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change at a cost of ₹ 12.71 crores, out of which ₹6.36 crores has been released and ₹4.20 crores has been utilized.

#### **Cutting of trees for rallies/campaigns**

66. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a policy or a legislation authorising Government (Centre or State) for cutting of trees in case of a rally by a high dignitary of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the rationality behind the cutting of trees for election rallies and campaigns;
- (d) whether any evaluation study was done for the same; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Protection and management of trees is primarily the responsibility of State/Union Territory Governments. There are

strong legal frameworks for protection and management of tree resources of the country which include the National Forest Policy, 1988, Indian Forest Act, 1927, Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and State Forest Acts/State Specific Tree Prevention Acts and Rules, etc. The State/UT Government takes appropriate actions in accordance with the provisions made under these acts/ rules for regulating felling of trees.

(b) to (e) In view of reply to part (a) above, questions do not arise.

#### **Decrease in level of air pollution**

67. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to bring down the air pollution levels across the country to or below the World Health Organisation (WHO) levels;

(b) data of the air pollution level, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been a decrease in the level of air pollution during the last ten years; and

(d) if so, whether there is any report published by Government discussing the measures taken to alleviate the alarming levels of air pollution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution across the country. These *inter alia* include following :

#### **Plans and Directions**

- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) identifying timelines and implementing agency for actions identified for prevention, control and mitigation of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) under the Central Sector "Control of Pollution" Scheme as a time bound national level strategy to tackle air pollution problem across the country in comprehensive manner has been launched.



- 102 non-attainment cities for formulation and implementation of city specific action plan under NCAP have been identified, city specific action plan for all 102 non-attainment cities have been prepared and approved for implementation.
- Graded Response Action Plan for different levels of air pollution in Delhi and NCR has been notified.
- A comprehensive set of directions have been issued under section 18(1) (b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1986 for implementation of 42/31 measures to mitigate air pollution in major cities including Delhi and NCR cities comprising of control and mitigation measures related to vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust and other fugitive emissions, bio-mass/municipal solid waste burning, industrial pollution, construction and demolition activities, and other general steps.

**Monitoring**

- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality.
- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Launch of National Air Quality Index.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES).

**Transport**

- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and from by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending.
- Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.
- Operationalisation of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi.

- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.

**Industry**

- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- All operational brick kilns (about 2600) have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices for all red category industries in Delhi and NCR.
- Out of 4700 industrial units in Delhi-NCR about 2400 units have shifted to PNG
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.

**Biomass and Solid Waste**

- A new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi for the period from 2018-19 and 2019-20 has been launched.
- **Banning of burning of biomass**
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi.
- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.

**Dust**

- Notifications regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities.
- Advisory issued to implementing agencies and State Boards in Delhi NCR regarding use of dust suppressant.

**Public Outreach**

- Ministry is promoting people's participation and awareness building among citizens for environmental conservation through Green Good Deeds that

focus on promotion of cycling, saving water and electricity, growing trees, proper maintenance of vehicles, following of lane discipline and reducing congestion on roads by car-pooling etc.

- Development of mechanism for redressal of public complaints regarding air pollution issues in Delhi and NCR (through 'Saraneer App', 'Emails' ([aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in](mailto:aircomplaints.cpcb@gov.in)) and 'Social Media Networks' (Facebook and Twitter) etc.

(b) 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). Under NAMP three pollutants viz.  $PM_{10}$  (Particulate Matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 10  $\mu m$ ), Sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) and Nitrogen dioxide ( $NO_2$ ) were monitored regularly at all locations. Under the NAMP,  $PM_{2.5}$  (Particulate Matter having an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to 2.50  $\mu m$ ) is being monitored at 274 locations covering 132 cities. State/cities-wise ambient air quality data during 2018 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) On the basis of last ten-year ambient air quality data (2009-2018), the parameters wise trends are as follows:

- **$SO_2$ :** The analysis of ten- year data reveals that, 19 cities showed a decreasing trend, 23 cities showed steady trend, 16 cities showed increasing trend and 201 cities showed fluctuating trend. However, all the cities were within the National Standard.
- **$NO_2$ :** Ambient Air Quality data with respect to  $NO_2$  reveals that 11 cities showed a decreasing trend, 3 cities showed steady trend, 10 cities showed increasing trend and 235 cities showed fluctuating trend. However, most of the cities were within the National Standard.
- **$PM_{10}$ :** With respect to  $PM_{10}$ , ambient air quality data of last five year reveals that 6 cities showed a decreasing trend, 15 cities showed increasing trend and 243 cities showed fluctuating trend.

(d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) to tackle the increasing air pollution problem across the

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

**Statement**

*(A) Ambient air quality in cities of the country with respect to SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> during 2018 under NAMP-Manual*

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Sl. No.	City/town/village	Annual average concentration is µg/m <sup>3</sup>		
				SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantapur	4	19	71
		2.	Chittoor	5	24	62
		3.	Eluru	5	22	67
		4.	Guntur	5	22	49
		5.	Kadapa	5	17	61
		6.	Kakinada	9	20	77
		7.	Kurnool	4	18	66
		8.	Nellore	5	22	63
		9.	Ongole	5	21	66
		10.	Rajahmundry	9	20	94
		11.	Srikakulam	9	20	71
		12.	Tirupati	5	16	58
		13.	Vijaywada	5	21	77
		14.	Vishakhapatnam	10	20	77
		15.	Vizianagaram	10	21	65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.	Itanagar	3	11	116

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		17.	Naharlagun	3	5	88
		18.	Bongaigaon	5	14	55
		19.	Daranga	7	15	71
		20.	Dibrugarh	6	12	54
		21.	Golaghat	6	12	56
		22.	Guwahati	8	18	112
3.	Assam	23.	Margherita	6	12	54
		24.	Nagaon	7	17	96
		25.	Nalbari	7	17	97
		26.	North Lakhimpur	8	18	61
		27.	Silchar	6	11	49
		28.	Sivasagar	7	14	72
		29.	Tezpur	8	17	115
		30.	Tinsukia	6	13	56
		31.	Begusarai	12	21	108
		32.	Darbhangha	16	24	118
4.	Bihar	33.	Gaya	12	21	89
		34.	Muzaffarpur	14	24	139
		35.	Patna	5	51	207
		36.	Rajgir	12	22	88
		37.	Sasaram	12	21	88
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	38.	Chandigarh	2	17	102
		39.	Bilaspur	6	12	42
6.	Chhattisgarh	40.	Durg-Bhillainagar	8	19	84
		41.	Korba	10	19	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		42.	Raigarh			62
		43.	Raipur	14	20	65
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	44.	Baldevi (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	18	22	70
		45.	Silvassa	30	33	125
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	46.	Daman	27	31	115
		47.	Patlora (Daman)	18	22	74
9.	Delhi (UT)	48.	Delhi*	15	44	243
10.	Goa	49.	Amona	8	12	62
		50.	Assanora	8	13	56
		51.	Bicholim	7	13	70
		52.	Codli	8	12	61
		53.	Cuncolim	11	15	77
		54.	Curchorem	9	13	57
		55.	Honda	8	13	62
		56.	Kundaim	8	14	69
		57.	Mapusa	4	7	73
		58.	Margao	7	13	57
		59.	Mormugao	5	11	101
		60.	Panaji	6	12	68
		61.	Ponda	8	13	93
		62.	Sanguem	9	13	61
		63.	Tilamol	9	14	81
		64.	Tuem	8	13	54
		65.	Usgao	7	13	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		66.	Vasco	5	11	83
		67.	Ahmedabad	16	29	236
		68.	Anklesvar	16	25	148
11.	Gujarat	69.	Jamnagar	17	21	137
		70.	Rajkot	19	23	203
		71.	Surat	22	29	176
		72.	Vadodara	20	25	188
		73.	Vapi	17	25	171
12.	Haryana	74.	Hissar	10	9	140
		75.	Baddi	2	31	164
		76.	Damtal	2	10	62
		77.	Dharamshala	2	7	39
		78.	Gulaba	2	5	40
		79.	Kala Amb	3	14	104
		80.	Manali	2	9	68
13.	Himachal Pradesh	81.	Marhi	2	5	24
		82.	Nalagarh	2	24	148
		83.	Paonta Sahib	3	14	88
		84.	Parwanoo	2	5	63
		85.	Shimla	4	26	60
		86.	Sunder Nagar	2	10	84
		87.	Una	2	5	67
		88.	Vashisht	2	5	44
14.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	89.	Jammu	4	19	165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		90.	Pulwama			104
		91.	Srinagar			153
		92.	Barajamda	16	23	75
		93.	Dhanbad	14	37	264
15.	Jharkhand	94.	Jamshedpur	37	46	128
		95.	Jharia	14	36	322
		96.	Ranchi	18	36	122
		97.	Saraikela	36	45	128
		98.	Sindri	13	34	136
		99.	Bagalkote	2	13	65
		100.	Bangalore	2	30	90
		101.	Belgaum	2	15	89
		102.	Bidar	2	14	82
16.	Karnataka	103.	Bijapur	2	14	76
		104.	Chitradurga	4	6	53
		105.	Devanagere	4	6	44
		106.	Gulbarga	2	14	55
		107.	Hassan	4	19	33
		108.	Hubli-Dharwad	5	23	75
		109.	Kolar	2	30	81
		110.	Mandya	2	12	44
		111.	Mangalore	7	10	57
		112.	Mysore	3	15	53
		113.	Raichur	2	12	90
		114.	Shimoga	8	6	44



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		115.	Timukuru	2	32	87
		116.	Alappuzha	2	5	50
		117.	Kochi	3	16	57
		118.	Kollam	3	5	47
		119.	Kottayam	3	13	44
17.	Kerala	120.	Kozhikode	2	10	54
		121.	Malapuram	2	26	31
		122.	Palakkad	2	9	44
		123.	Pathanamthitta	2	15	31
		124.	Thiruvananthapuram	9	24	49
		125.	Thissur	3	9	41
		126.	Wayanad	2	5	34
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	127.	Kavaratti	-	-	44
		128.	Amlai	15	20	91
		129.	Bhopal	7	14	135
		130.	Chhindwara	3	14	83
		131.	Dewas	16	20	68
		132.	Gwalior	13	21	134
		133.	Indore	10	19	88
19.	Madhya Pradesh	134.	Jabalpur	7	17	119
		135.	Katni	12	28	90
		136.	Nagda	15	17	62
		137.	Prithampur	11	21	90
		138.	Sagar	3	14	75
		139.	Satna	3	8	105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		140.	Singrauli	23	31	112
		141.	Ujjain	13	15	83
		142.	Akola	12	12	73
		143.	Ambernath	25	65	157
		144.	Amravati	16	17	104
		145.	Aurangabad	13	35	70
		146.	Badlapur	24	67	144
		147.	Bhiwandi	31	42	69
		148.	Chandrapur	4	30	149
		149.	Dombivali	27	67	144
		150.	Jalgaon	13	34	74
		151.	Jalna	11	43	103
20.	Maharashtra	152.	Kolhapur	20	35	90
		153.	Latur	5	22	95
		154.	Mumbai	2	21	166
		155.	Nagpur	10	28	103
		156.	Nashik	12	21	85
		157.	Navi Mumbai	19	47	71
		158.	Pimpri-Chinchwad	39	66	86
		159.	Pune	37	75	106
		160.	Sangli	10	46	84
		161.	Solapur	15	33	71
		162.	Thane	17	44	108
		163.	Ulhasnagar	22	58	122
21.	Manipur	164.	Imphal	10	15	70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Meghalaya	165.	Byrnihat	26	12	166
		166.	Dawki	3	12	23
		167.	Khliehriat	3	9	43
		168.	Nongstoin	2	9	31
		169.	Shillong	3	12	38
		170.	Tura	2	13	35
		171.	Uiam / Umsning	3	12	102
		172.	Aizawl	2	8	50
23.	Mizoram	173.	Champhai	2	5	27
		174.	Kolasib	2	5	24
		175.	Lunglei	2	5	11
24.	Nagaland	176.	Dimapur	2	8	134
		177.	Kohima	2	5	104
		178.	Angul	9	25	101
		179.	Balasore	4	11	86
		180.	Berhampur	2	19	64
		181.	Bhubneshwar	2	17	99
		182.	Bonaigarh	8	12	99
		183.	Cuttack	4	31	114
		184.	Jharsuguda	8	16	107
25.	Odisha	185.	Kalinga Nagar	2	11	118
		186.	Konark	2	12	79
		187.	Paradeep	19	11	121
		188.	Puri	2	15	90
		189.	Rajgangpur	17	20	146

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		190.	Rayagada	4	18	63
		191.	Rourkela	8	14	108
		192.	Sambalpur	5	21	85
		193.	Talcher	10	29	110
26.	Puducherry (UT)	194.	Karaikal	4	7	40
		195.	Puducherry	4	12	43
		196.	Aligarh (Jagraon)	6	22	122
		197.	Amritsar	13	34	177
		198.	Aspal Khurd (Tapa)	5	15	106
		199.	Bhatinda	5	13	108
		200.	Binjon (Garshankar)	6	16	122
		201.	Bishanpura (Payal)	6	19	135
		202.	Changal (Sangrur)	5	13	102
		203.	Chowkimann (Jagraon)	6	25	141
		204.	Dera Baba Nanak	7	12	81
		205.	DeraBassi	6	13	95
		206.	Fatehpur (Samana)	5	11	96
		207.	Gobindgarh	7	38	121
27.	Punjab	208.	Guru Ki Dhab (Kotkapura)	5	12	107
		209.	JaitoSarja (Batala)	7	18	111
		210.	Jalandhar	11	20	153
		211.	Khanna	8	32	135
		212.	Kharaori (Sirhind)	5	11	88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		213.	Kotladoo (Ajnala)	7	17	134
		214.	LakhokeBehram (Ferozpur)	5	15	112
		215.	Ludhiana	9	32	162
		216.	Mrar Kalan (Muktsar)	5	14	111
		217.	Mukandpur (Nawashahar)	8	17	109
		218.	Mureedke (Batala)	7	16	108
		219.	Naudhrani (Malerkotla)	5	13	110
		220.	Naya Nangal	6	12	91
		221.	Patiala	5	11	98
		222.	Peer Mohammad (Jalalabad)	5	14	112
		223.	Poohli (Bhatinda)	5	14	190
		224.	Qila Bharian (Sangrur)	5	13	105
		225.	Rakhra (Patiala)	5	12	121
		226.	Rohila (Samrala)	6	18	133
		227.	Tirathpur (Amritsar I)	7	13	89
		228.	Alwar	10	34	182
		229.	Bharatpur	7	25	201
		230.	Bhiwadi	21	81	174
28.	Rajasthan	231.	Chittorgarh	6	23	149
		232.	Jaipur	8	32	165

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		233.	Jodhpur	7	24	223
		234.	Kota	7	28	152
		235.	Udaipur	9	30	147
		236.	Chungthang	6	5	29
		237.	Gangtok	5	7	52
		238.	Mangan	5	5	28
29.	Sikkim	239.	Namchi	5	5	27
		240.	Pelling	7	6	34
		241.	Rangpo	10	8	68
		242.	Ravangla	5	5	27
		243.	Singtam	9	6	56
		244.	Chennai	9	16	78
		245.	Coimbatore	6	23	54
		246.	Cuddalore	12	17	52
30.	Tamil Nadu	247.	Madurai	12	20	84
		248.	Mettur	7	23	52
		249.	Salem	8	26	57
		250.	Trichy	17	23	110
		251.	Tuticorin	14	11	102
		252.	Adilabad	6	23	69
		253.	Hyderabad	5	30	105
		254.	Karimnagar	9	39	98
		255.	Khammam	9	39	83
31.	Telangana	256.	Kothur	9	44	106
		257.	Nalgonda	6	24	60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		258.	Nizamabad	6	23	60
		259.	Patencheru	6	23	81
		260.	Ramagundam	9	41	104
		261.	Sangareddy	6	38	81
		262.	Warangal	9	38	85
32.	Tripura	263.	Agartala	11	17	76
		264.	Agra	4	22	209
		265.	Allahabad	4	45	231
		266.	Anpara	18	28	191
		267.	Bareilly	14	22	233
		268.	Firozabad	8	31	226
		269.	Gajraula	20	33	224
		270.	Ghaziabad	21	43	245
33.	Uttar Pradesh	271.	Gorakhpur	28	45	218
		272.	Jhansi	6	18	96
		273.	Kanpur	7	47	218
		274.	Khurja	21	20	214
		275.	Lucknow	7	30	217
		276.	Mathura	12	26	153
		277.	Meerut	7	58	177
		278.	Moradabad	20	34	227
		279.	Noida	20	52	264
		280.	Raebareli	11	17	141
		281.	Saharanpur	18	26	183
		282.	Unnao	9	27	132

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		283.	Varanasi	9	34	189
		284.	Dehradun	25	28	217
		285.	Haldwani	11	23	126
34.	Uttarakhand	286.	Haridwar	19	23	125
		287.	Kashipur	14	23	105
		288.	Rishikesh	21	25	133
		289.	Rudrapur	13	22	119
		290.	Alipurduar	2	15	65
		291.	Amtala	3	31	94
		292.	Asansol	13	35	146
		293.	Baharampur	11	52	147
		294.	Balurghat	2	16	72
		295.	Bankura	2	17	77
		296.	Barasat	10	49	104
		297.	Bardhaman	2	19	87
		298.	Barrackpore	10	49	108
		299.	Baruipur	3	32	101
		300.	Bolpur	2	18	78
		301.	Chinsura	5	38	109
		302.	Coochbehar	2	15	64
		303.	Dankuni	5	32	100
		304.	Darjeeling	2	14	36
		305.	Durgapur	12	34	141
		306.	Ghatal	12	35	92



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		307.	Haldia	14	38	99
		308.	Howrah	11	72	179
35.	West Bengal	309.	Jalpaiguri	2	16	64
		310.	Jhargram	11	34	80
		311.	Kalimpong	2	14	36
		312.	Kalyani	10	48	89
		313.	Kharagpur	16	40	136
		314.	Kolkata	6	44	148
		315.	Krishnanagar	10	49	160
		316.	Malda	2	17	69
		317.	Medinipur	11	34	82
		318.	Purulia	2	17	74
		319.	Raigunj	2	16	67
		320.	Rampurhat	2	18	84
		321.	Ranaghat	10	51	143
		322.	Raniganj	12	35	147
		323.	Rishra	5	37	114
		324.	Sankrail	5	32	94
		325.	Siliguri	2	17	72
		326.	Suri	2	17	81
		327.	Tamluk	14	38	106
		328.	Tribeni	5	31	97
		329.	Uluberia	5	32	95

NB. \* - Real time (CAAQMS) data. Village names with tehsil in parentheses are rural stations. NAAQS (annual): SO<sub>2</sub>=50 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>=40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub>=60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Residential / industrial / rural/ other areas) and SO<sub>2</sub>=20 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, NO<sub>2</sub>=30 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, PM<sub>10</sub>=60 µg/m<sup>3</sup> (Ecologically sensitive area), Village names with tehsil in parentheses are rural stations.

*(B) Ambient air quality with respect to  $PM_{2.5}$  in cities during 2018*  
*(NAMP-Manual)*

Sl. No.	State	Sl. No.	City	Average of $PM_{2.5}$ Annual average ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}_3$ )
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.	Anantapur	34
		2.	Chittoor	27
		3.	Kadapa	28
		4.	Kakinada	66
		5.	Kurnool	26
		6.	Nellore	34
		7.	Rajahmundry/Rajamahendravaram	69
		8.	Tirupati	12
		9.	Vijayawada	29
		10.	Vishakhapatnam	49
2.	Assam	11.	Guwahati	66
3.	Bihar	12.	Begusarai	58
		13.	Muzaffarpur	84
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	14.	Chandigarh	50
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.	Bilaspur	20
		16.	Korba	19
		17.	Raigarh	29
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	18.	Baldevi (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	27
		19.	Silvassa	42
7.	Daman and Diu (UT)	20.	Daman	40

1	2	3	4	5
		21.	Patlara (Daman)	26
8.	Delhi (UT)	22.	Delhi*	115
9.	Goa	23.	Amona	20
		24.	Assanora	18
		25.	Bicholim	23
		26.	Codli	20
		27.	Cuncolim	42
		28.	Curchorem	32
		29.	Honda	20
		30.	Kundaim	22
		31.	Margao	18
		32.	Mormugao	38
		33.	Panaji	8
		34.	Ponda	29
		35.	Sanguem	31
		36.	Tilamol	44
		37.	Tuem	17
		38.	Usgao	19
		39.	Vasco	60
10.	Gujarat	40.	Ahmedabad	73
		41.	Anklesvar	46
		42.	Jamnagar	44
		43.	Rajkot	64
		44.	Surat	57
		45.	Vadodara	60

1	2	3	4	5
		46.	Vapi	53
11.	Himachal Pradesh	47.	Damtal	26
		48.	Dharamshala	22
		49.	Kala Amb	53
		50.	Manali	26
		51.	Paonta Sahib	51
		52.	Parwanoo	13
		53.	Shimla	33
		54.	Sunder Nagar	47
12.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	55.	Jammu	44
13.	Karnataka	56.	Bagalkote	35
		57.	Bangalore	47
		58.	Belgaum	50
		59.	Bidar	41
		60.	Bijapur	31
		61.	Devanagere	18
		62.	Gulburga	41
		63.	Hassan	27
		64.	Hubli-Dharwad	26
		65.	Kolar	38
		66.	Mysore	29
		67.	Raichur	33
		68.	Shimaga	17
14.	Kerala	69.	Kozhikode	6

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Madhya Pradesh	70.	Amlai	29
		71.	Bhopal	59
		72.	Chhindwara	48
		73.	Dewas	49
		74.	Gwalior	62
		75.	Indore	41
		76.	Jabalpur	43
		77.	Katni	37
		78.	Nagda	32
		79.	Prithampur	34
		80.	Sagar	30
		81.	Satna	48
		82.	Singrauli	52
		83.	Ujjain	34
16.	Maharashtra	84.	Mumbai	46
		85.	Nagpur	44
17.	Meghalaya	86.	Shillong	12
18.	Odisha	87.	Angul	49
		88.	Balasore	47
		89.	Berhampur	33
		90.	Bhubneshwar	32
		91.	Bonaigarh	36
		92.	Cuttack	50
		93.	Jharsuguda	57
		94.	Kalinga Nagar	58

1	2	3	4	5
		95.	Paradeep	48
		96.	Rajgangpur	49
		97.	Rayagada	39
		98.	Rourkela	46
		99.	Sambalpur	53
		100.	Talcher	50
19.	Tamil Nadu	101.	Chennai	34
		102.	Coimbatore	32
		103.	Cuddalore	32
		104.	Madurai	34
		105.	Mettur	27
		106.	Salem	21
		107.	Trichy	53
		108.	Tuticorin	25
20.	Telangana	109.	Adilabad	33
		110.	Hyderabad	55
		111.	Karimnagar	49
		112.	Khammam	36
		113.	Nalgonda	49
		114.	Nizamabad	27
		115.	Patencheru	37
		116.	Ramagundam	49
		117.	Sangareddy	39
		118.	Warangal	41

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Tripura	119.	Agartala	42
22.	Uttar Pradesh	120.	Agra	106
		121.	Ghaziabad	103
		122.	Lucknow	108
		123.	Noida	182
23.	West Bengal	124.	Asansol	58
		125.	Barrackpore	44
		126.	Darjeeling	20
		127.	Durgapur	71
		128.	Haldia	33
		129.	Howrah	97
		130.	Kalyani	40
		131.	Kolkata	86
		132.	Siliguri	35

\* - Real time (CAAQMS) data. NAAQS for PM<sub>2.5</sub> is 40 µg/m<sup>3</sup>

### **Balance between economic development and environment**

68. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether intensive planning has been done to maintain a striking balance between economic development and its commitment 'above and beyond' the Paris Agreement to save the mother earth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) major steps underway for afforestation of naked hills in different parts of the country, especially Western Ghats, Central and Northern India?

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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change outlining eight targets for post-2020 period, including (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low cost international finance including from Green Climate Fund (GCF), and (iii) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. The other targets pertain to sustainable lifestyles; climate friendly growth path; climate change adaptation; climate finance; and technology and capacity building.

India developed and communicated its NDC based on inter-ministerial consultations and national circumstances, keeping in view its development priorities.

(c) Under National Mission for a Green India grants have been released to States including seven States lying in Western Ghats, Central and Northern India viz. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttarakhand for afforestation activities covering an area of 55065.4 ha. Recently, India has announced its commitment of restoring 26 million hectares of degraded land by 2030.

**Climatic change and preparedness of the country to combat adverse impact**

69. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken due note of adverse impact of climatic change in the country, which is visible from long spells of hot days during the current summer season and also from the report of Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) of United Nations (UN);

(b) concrete measures taken to reduce carbon emission and to contain anticipated 2 per cent rise in overall temperature; and

(c) whether Government has prepared short-term, mid-term and long-term plans to deal with climatic change with which the country has been suffering?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government watches the situation closely and monitor changes.



(b) and (c) 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.

Thirty three States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC taking into account State's/UT's specific issues relating to climate change. Under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with target to reduce the emissions intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 33 to 35 % by 2030 from 2005 level, to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030, and to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tones of CO<sub>2</sub>eq through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. The Government is also implementing the scheme, 'National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change' to support adaptation measures of States/UTs in areas that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Due to India's proactive and sustained actions, the emission intensity of India's GDP has reduced by 21% over the period of 2005-14.

It has been recognised that climate change is a global phenomenon and combating it requires cooperation of all nations based on 'Equity' and in accordance with 'Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities'. These principles are enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. India is a party to these and several other multilateral arrangements and remains committed to contributing to the global efforts. Prime Minister reiterated India's commitment and firm resolve to address climate change and outlined India's action oriented approach at the United Nations Climate Action Summit in New York in September 2019.

#### **Government procurement from PSUs**

70. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the volume of Government procurement from Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the Ministry, are declining;

(b) if so, details of Government orders placed with Central PSUs during the last three years, product-wise, yearly volume-wise and monetary value-wise; and

(c) the reasons for decline in orders, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) are under the jurisdiction of respective Ministries/Departments and so far as the Department of Public Enterprises is concerned, it has not procured any items through Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and has not placed orders with Central Public Sector Enterprises during the last three years.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Steps to address technological gap in PSEs**

71. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) in India are suffering from technological gap;

(b) if so, the details of those enterprises; and

(c) concrete steps Government is taking to adopt up-to-date technologies in their production system leading to low unit cost and high yield?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) function under the administrative jurisdiction of concerned Ministry/Department. The Board of Directors of a CPSE is responsible for regular review of performance of the concerned CPSE, *inter-alia*, to assess the status of technological standards of the company and to decide on steps to be taken for adoption of latest technologies for reducing cost of production as well as enhancing output/productivity of the company as per its operational needs and business plans, with the approval of the competent authority. The Department of Public Enterprises has implemented Maharatna, Navratna and Miniratna scheme for CPSEs under which the Boards of such CPSEs are delegated powers, *inter-alia*, to enter technology joint ventures or strategic alliances and to obtain by purchase or other arrangement technology and know-how as per Government guidelines. Further, 'R&D, Innovation, Technology up-gradation' has been included as

a non-financial parameter under the system of Memorandum of Understanding for CPSEs (except for CPSEs in the financial sector) with a weight of up to 10% in order to provide focus on efforts of management of CPSEs in this regard.

**Amount spent on transfer and acquisition of technology**

72. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) progress made for the establishment of Technology Development Fund and the amount spent on transfer and acquisition of technology over the past three years, under the National Capital Goods Policy (NCGP), 2016;

(b) progress made for the setting up of regional State-of-the-Art Greenfield Centres of Excellence for skill development of Capital Goods sector, under the NCGP, 2016; and

(c) whether any upgradations have been made at Central Power Research Institute, if so, the manner in which these upgradations helped the Institute in research and better certification of electrical equipment, under the NCGP, 2016?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Department of Heavy Industry's scheme for "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods sector" aims to establish Centres of Excellence (CoE) for Technology Development, Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Facility (IIIF), Common Engineering Facility Centres (CEFC), Technology Acquisition Fund Programme (TAFP), testing and certification centre and skilling for the Capital Goods Sector. The Scheme has provided budgetary support to various eminent research institutes such as IIT Delhi, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Madras, IISc Bengaluru, CMTI, etc. which are working in partnership with industry for technology development in the sector. Presently eight Centres of Excellence, five Technology Acquisition Fund Programmes, ten Common Engineering Facility Centres, and one Machine Tools Park at Tumkuru, Karnataka are progressing well under this Scheme.

The Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), Bengaluru is continuously upgrading its test facilities with the Government support. The upgradation is based on the demand from the electrical industry and in consideration of the latest National and International standards.

CPRI is a world class testing laboratory, whose certification is now accepted in most countries. This has helped exports to grow as part of the 'Make in India' initiative.

#### **Vehicle recall policy**

73. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain deaths in road accidents of light four-wheeler vehicles due to the vehicles not meeting safety standards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has developed a mandatory recall policy for vehicles which do not meet safety standards;

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

(e) the number and details of vehicles recalled by automobile manufacturers for safety defects in the country during the last three years and in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No Sir, no such study has been undertaken by this Department in this regard. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways continuously study all these aspects.

(c) to (e) There is no mandatory recall policy for vehicles. However, the recent Motor Vehicle Act (Amendment) 2019 has added new provision for recall of vehicles.

The detailed list of vehicles, voluntarily recalled by automobile manufacturers, as maintained by Society of Automobile Manufacturers Association of India (SIAM), is available under the "related links" on DHI Website [www.dhi.nic.in](http://www.dhi.nic.in).

#### **Slump in automobile industry**

74. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a slump in automobile industry in the country in recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many car manufacturing units have been closed and there is a reduction in production in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to improve the automobile sector?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There are cyclical slowdowns in many economies. 11.7 million vehicles (all categories) were sold in this year as against 14.1 million vehicles during April - September of 2018. But the festival demand has shown year on year growth @ 0.3% in the Passenger Vehicle Segment.

(c) No specific information in this regard is available for the state of Tamil Nadu.

(d) The Government, as a policymaker, 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.

#### **Performance of PSU**

75. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether PSUs once lauded as India's modern temples are now suffering a significant erosion in value over the past decade;

(b) whether the market cap of Bombay Stock Exchange, PSU Index which was 31 per cent of the broader BSE 500 Index in 2009, is now down to 12 per cent despite PSLIs being the biggest beneficiaries of the corporate tax cuts; and

(c) whether the PSU behemoths like Coal India Limited, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. and even National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. have been underperforming the broader market for the past three years missing a slot in the top ten companies by value?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per Public Enterprises Surveys laid in the Parliament in respective years, the aggregate Networth of operating CPSEs has increased during the last 10 years *i.e.* from 2008-09 to 2017-18 as per details given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Net Worth	Year	Net Worth
2008-09	583144	2013-14	926663
2009-10	652993	2014-15	962518
2010-11	709498	2015-16	1079953
2011-12	776162	2016-17	1066885
2012-13	850921	2017-18	1108595

(b) As per Public Enterprise Survey 2009-10 and 2017-18 laid in the Parliament in the respective years, the share of market capitalisation of CPSEs was 26.36% and 10.70% of the total market capitalisation of the BSE for the said two years respectively. However, market capitalisation may not be a suitable parameter for performance assessment of CPSEs, as it is dependent on several external factors beyond the control of CPSEs. Further, during the period. 31.03.2009 to 31.03.2018, the Market Capitalisation of the listed CPSEs has increased by 87.09% as per the details given below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	31.03.09	31.03.18
Market Capitalisation of CPSEs	813530	1522041
Total Market Capitalisation of BSE	3086075	14224997
Market Cap of CPSEs as of BSE Market Capitalisation	26.36%	10.70%

(c) As per Public Enterprises Survey Report of DPE, the performance of Coal India Limited, ONGC and NTPC in terms of Market Capitalisation for the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2018
Coal India Limited	184438	181753	175980
ONGC	183729	237479	228175
NTPC Ltd.	106202	136833	139926

Both ONGC and NTPC have shown an increase in Market Capitalization as on 31.03.2018 when compared to 31.03.2016.

#### **Status of Community Radio Stations**

76. SHRI JOGINIPALLY SANTOSH KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Letter of Intents (LoIs) issued to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), educational institutions, Government Institutions and others for setting up of Community Radio Stations (CRS) till 31.10.2019;

(b) the number of CRS operational in the country till 31.10.2019;

(c) whether there is any time period for LoI holders to operate CRS from the date of issue of LoI; and

(d) whether there is any mechanism to cancel the LoI, if the LoI holder does not operate CRS in the stipulated time period and the number of LoIs cancelled, so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) A total of 711 Letters of Intents (LoIs) have been issued for setting up of Community Radio Stations (CRSs) in India till 31.10.2019. 415 LoIs have been issued to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), 163 to educational institutions, 121 to Government Institutions and 12 to others.

(b) There are 273 Community Radio Stations (CRSs) operational in the country till 31.10.2019.

(c) As per Policy Guidelines for setting up of CRS in India, the permission holder, after receipt of all clearances and signing of Grant of Permission Agreement (GOPA), shall setup the Community Radio Station within 03 months.

(d) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the relevant provisions of Policy Guidelines, 101 LoIs have been cancelled by the Ministry so far.

#### **Curtailling misleading advertisements**

77. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to conduct an independent study to gauge the number of misleading advertisements especially in healthcare and personal care sector as well as educational sector, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has any plan to curtail such advertisements and take strict actions against such advertisements and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has in place several laws/regulations to address the issue of misleading advertisements in media. Advertisements on private TV channels are regulated in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995. This is operated through a system of Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) as well as through self-regulation including through instrumentality of Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI). Similarly, the Department of Consumer Affairs has launched a portal - Grievances Against Misleading Advertisements (GAMA) for receiving complaints against misleading advertisements and consequential action is taken in appropriate cases. Further, under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, restrictions are placed on advertisements which are misleading and deceiving or which contravenes the provisions of the Act, Rules and Regulations made thereunder.

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has informed that Section 24 of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 addresses the issue of misleading advertisements or deceiving advertisements and the Act also prescribes penalty for such advertisements. Further, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has notified in the Gazette of India the Food Safety and Standards (Advertising and Claims) Regulations, 2018 on 19.11.2018. These regulations are aimed at establishing fairness in claims and advertisements of food products and make food businesses accountable for such claims/advertisements so as to protect consumer interests.

#### **Construction of Neradi Barrage**

78. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of issues which are yet to be resolved for construction of Neradi Barrage;

(b) reasons as to why Andhra Pradesh Government has proposed for construction of Katragada Side Weir Project, while the issues for Neradi Barrage are yet to be resolved; and

(c) the effects of Katragada Side Weir Project on Vansadhara river meandering?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal (VWDT) was constituted on 24.02.2010 by the Central Government. VWDT has submitted its report and decisions under Section 5(2) of the Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD Act), 1956 on 13.09.2017.

VWDT in its decision under Clause IV permits the State of Andhra Pradesh to construct the Neradi Barrage across the river Vansadhara with ancillary structures. As per the VWDT report, the State of Andhra Pradesh proposed construction of a Side Weir and connecting flood flow canal on its side of the river at Katragada as a temporary measure to draw about 8 TMC of water from the river Vansadhara to meet the urgent need of providing drinking water and irrigation facilities. Further Clause III of VWDT report permits the State of Andhra Pradesh to construct the Side Weir along with ancillary structures as proposed. Further, Clause VI of VWDT decision states that Side Weir at Katragada shall be totally plugged and made completely non-functional immediately after the Neradi Barrage is commissioned.

Central Government and Party States have filed further reference under section 5(3) of Inter State Water Dispute Act, 1956. The Hon'ble VWDT has ordered on 05.04.2019 and 23.09.2019 for joint survey works for identification of 106 acres land in Odisha territory on the left side of the Vansadhara river for the proposed Neradi Barrage under supervision of Central Water Commission. The matter is presently *sub-judice*.

(c) The issue of effect on the morphology of the river Vansadhara in the downstream reach of Katragada has been discussed by VWDT. VWDT has concluded that there would not be any adverse effect in the morphology of the river Vansadhara due to construction of Side Weir at Katragada.

#### **Providing irrigation facilities through modern techniques**

†79. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government to provide irrigation facilities through modern techniques to farmers for getting their fields irrigated which are located at uneven terrain and hilly tracts and are populated by scheduled tribes and tribal people;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the aforesaid areas are deprived of irrigation facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly in the districts of Narmada and Bharuch in Gujarat; and

(d) the works undertaken by Government to enhance the irrigation facilities in scheduled tribes/tribal dominated areas and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. Efforts made by States to provide irrigation in uneven terrain and hilly areas through modern techniques includes lift irrigation, Pressurized Irrigation Network System (PINS) and Micro Irrigation (drip and sprinkler etc.) In order to supplement State's efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. Some such schemes/programmes focusing on modern irrigation techniques include Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Watershed Development Programme of Department of Land Resources.

In general, undulating terrain and hilly areas face greater challenges of irrigation coverage owing to smaller land holdings, unviability of conventional gravity flow system, and frequent issues of canal maintenance due to high silt-load, rock falls, landslides etc. Difficulties of such areas are dealt by States on case to case basis through area-specific interventions irrespective of social categorization of population. Some such State interventions include permission to private/individual farmers for direct lifting of water from reservoirs/canal system; promotion of micro irrigation coverage through Government subsidies; promotion of pressurized irrigation network; creating check dams and small lift schemes; restoration of ponds and other water bodies etc. The works undertaken by Government of Gujarat for enhancement of irrigation facilities in these areas benefitting the Scheduled Tribes and tribal people are as under:

- (i) Completed works of total 27350 small check dams benefitting 64935 ha. 480 big check dams benefitting 22638 ha. and deepening of 3584 ponds benefitting 18617 ha. area.

- (ii) Completed 1546 Lift Irrigation Scheme benefitting 61475 ha. area.
- (iii) Extension, Renovation and Modernization of canal network in 161619 ha. and participatory management work in 86847 ha. area benefitting tail end farmers.
- (iv) Lift Irrigation Pipeline Project that are under progress include:-
  - Kadana-Reservoir based pipeline project benefitting 10000 ha. of Dahod and Mahisagar district.
  - Kakarpar- Gordha-Vad pipeline project benefitting 20000 ha. of Surat district.
  - Songadh- Uchchhal- Nizar pipeline project benefitting 27600 ha. of Tapi district.
  - Karjan-Vadi pipeline project benefitting 7500 ha. of Surat, Bharuch and Narmada district.

#### **Scheme for reusing of treated waste water**

80. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to implement any scheme for reusing of treated sewage, drainage/poor quality water in the country for the agriculture purpose, particularly in drought prone areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for reusing the treated waste water for agriculture purpose, particularly for forestry plantations/non-edible non-food crops/industrial crops, aromatic grasses and floriculture plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The National Water Policy (2012) recommends that recycle and reuse of water should become the general norm. Water being a State Subject, formulation of scheme including the one for reuse of treated waste water is done by the respective State Governments. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through schemes/programmes and policy intervention.

The treated water from a number of Sewage Treatment Plants set up under Namami Gange programme are being used for irrigation purpose.

**Access to pure drinking water to rural population**

†81. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large part of rural population in the country does not have access to pure drinking water, at present, if so, the percentage of country's rural population that suffers from this problem;

(b) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive action plan to devise a solution for this problem, if so, the nature of the action plan and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) whether any timeline has been fixed for the above mentioned action plan to provide clean/pure drinking water to every citizen in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) A very large population have access to potable drinking water. As reported by States/UTs, as on 12.11.2019, 81.20% rural habitations having 76.54% population are fully covered with provision of 40 litre or more per capita per day (lpcd) and 15.55% rural habitations having 19.69% population are partially covered, *i.e.* with provision of less than 40 lpcd whereas 3.24% rural habitations having 3.77% population is having water sources with quality issues.

(b) and (c) Rural water supply is a State subject and Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance. State Governments plan, approve and implement water supply schemes to provide potable water to rural population. To enable every rural household to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), with an outlay of ₹3.60 lakh crore, out of which Central Share is about ₹2.08 lakh crore and remaining amount as State share.

**Disparity in water availability in urban and rural areas**

82. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: 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 the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has been able to reduce the disparity of water availability in urban and rural areas during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) To provide potable drinking water in all rural habitations, financial and technical assistance have been provided to States/UTs under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), now subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). As reported by States/UTs, out of total 17.24 lakh rural habitations in the country, access to safe water at minimum service level of 40 litre per capita per day, has increased from 12.97 lakh rural habitations as on 1.4.2016 to 14.00 lakh habitations as on 14.11.2019. Under NRDWP, urban areas are not covered.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Cleanliness of Ganga river**

†83. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in cleaning and restoration of river Ganga and other rivers under Ganga Safai Abhiyan and river-wise details of the work done so far under this campaign;

(b) the level of cleanliness of river Ganga under this campaign and the amount spent on it during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that the water of river Ganga is getting dirtier rather than getting clean; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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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) Cleaning of river is a continuous process and the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial and technical assistance.

The various river action plans taken up include (i) Ganga Action Plan (GAP-I); (ii) GAP-II; (iii) National River Conservation Plan (NRCP); (iv) Yamuna Action Plan (YAP); (v) YAP-II; (vi) Gomti Action Plan; (vii) Gomti Action Plan, Phase-II; (viii) River other than Ganga and its tributaries and (ix) Mahananda Action Plan (x) National Ganga River Basin Management Programme (NGRBP).

In May, 2015, Government of India launched, Namami Gange Programme as an integrated umbrella programme to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga by adopting a river basin approach for comprehensive planning and management.

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, industrial effluent, solid waste etc., river front management, aviral dhara, rural sanitation, 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, rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation.

Under Namami Gange Programme, till September 2019, 150 Sewerage infrastructure projects (111 on Ganga main stem and 39 on tributaries) have been taken up at a sanctioned cost of ₹ 23,130.95 crore for creation of new sewage treatment capacity of 3731.14 MLD, rehabilitation of 1114.39 MLD capacity and laying of around 4972.35 km. sewerage network.

As on September 2019, 45 of these projects have been completed resulting in creation of 612.84 MLD of STP capacity and laying of 2940.75 km. sewerage network.

As far as Ganga main stem towns are concerned, projects have been taken up in 97 towns to create 3308 MLD sewage treatment capacity against the generation of 2953 MLD (in 2016). The sewage treatment capacity in main stem towns have now increased from 1305 MLD (2014) to 2328 MLD (September 2019), including 410 MLD sewage treatment through East Kolkata Wetland.

As far as tributaries are concerned, 39 projects have been taken up in 27 tributary towns located along rivers Yamuna, Kali, Ramganga, Saryu, Gomti, Damodar, Banka, Rispana, Kharkai, Kosi and Burhi Gandak.

(b) to (d) Under the Namami Gange Programme, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is carrying out the water quality monitoring of river Ganga from Gangotri (Uttarakhand) to Diamond Harbour (West Bengal). The observed water quality indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga.

Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government under the Namami Gange Programme, the water quality assessment of river Ganga in 2019 has shown improved water quality trends as compared to 2014. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 32 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal coliforms have decreased at 39 and 18 locations, respectively.

Various waste water treatment projects have started yielding results and the water quality will further improve. once all the projects are operationalized.

The Government of India releases funds to NMCG for the implementation of the programme, thereafter NMCG further releases funds to States and other executing agencies for implementation of the programme. The details of amount released by Government of India to National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) and subsequently by NMCG to State Government/State Programme Management Groups/Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs)/Other Executing Agencies during the last three financial years (2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19) and in current financial year upto 31 October 2019, are shown below:—

Funds released by Government of India to National Mission for Clean Ganga: ₹6,505.62 crore.

Funds released/expenditure incurred by National Mission for Clean Ganga: ₹6,720.01 crore.

#### **Impact of Jal Shakti Abhiyan**

84. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state the details of the approach and impact of "Jal Shakti Abhiyan" which was launched in the month of July, 2019 for conserving water through various ways in rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): To spread awareness among all stakeholders about compelling need of 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 conservation and water resource management by focusing on accelerated implementation of five target interventions, *viz.* water conservation and rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, watershed development and intensive afforestation. With this campaign, huge awareness has been generated and various stakeholders, *viz.* Government departments, agencies, NGOs, officials, Panchayats, individuals, etc. have started taking steps for water conservation.

#### **Treatment of Arsenic in drinking water**

85. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken and completed till date during 2018-19 and 2019-20 for treatment of Arsenic in drinking water, State-wise;

(b) the details of projects undertaken and completed till date during the said period in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(c) the details of projects announced during the said period, which are yet to be started and the reasons for the delay, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) In March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched as part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. Water supply is a State subject and power to plan, implement and manage water supply schemes rest with States. These projects are at different stages of implementation and State-wise information for Arsenic affected habitations under NWQSM for 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till date) are given in Statement-I (*See below*) and District-wise information for Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement-II.



**Statement-I***State-wise information for Arsenic affected habitations under NWQSM for 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till date)*

Sl. No.	State	2018-2019			2019-2020			No. of habitations covered under NWQSM (since March, 2017)
		No. of schemes approved	No. of habitations	Eligible NWQSM Central Share	No. of schemes approved	No. of habitations	Eligible NWQSM Central Share	
1.	Assam	149	1,606	342.49	800	1,280	299.11	180
2.	Bihar	3	13	47.54	-	25	-	26
3.	Jharkhand	1	42	2.15	1	1	0.09	23
4.	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
5.	Punjab	3	76	39.3	108	277	75.48	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	6	62	4.21	72	73	26.05	18
7.	West Bengal	42	691	173.47	13	980	150.49	1,660
TOTAL		204	2,490	609.16	994	2,636	551.22	1,911

Source: IMIS, DDWS.

**Statement-II**

*District-wise information for Arsenic affected habitations under NWQSM for 2018-19 and 2019-20 (till date) for Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	State	2018-2019			2019-2020			(₹ in crore)
		No. of schemes approved	No. of habitations	Eligible NWQSM Central Share	No. of schemes approved	No. of habitations	Eligible NWQSM Central Share	No. of habitations covered under NWQSM (since March, 2017)
1.	Agra	1	0	3.39	0	0	0	0
2.	Azamgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Baghpat	0	0	0	1	0	0.13	0
4.	Bahraich	1	24	0.22	3	3	0.68	2
5.	Ballia	1	34	0.05	37	41	16.41	7
6.	Basti	0	0	0	5	6	1.38	0
7.	Bulandshahr	0	0	0	1	0	1.07	0
8.	Deoria	2	3	0.42	0	0	0	0

9.	Gorakhpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
10.	Kheri	0	0	0	4	4	0.72	0
11.	Kushi Nagar	1	1	0.13	11	12	2.82	0
12.	Lucknow	0	0	0	1	1	0.19	0
13.	Maharajganj	0	0	0	3	3	1.21	0
14.	Mau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Sambhal	0	0	0	1	1	0.51	0
16.	Sant Kabeer Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
17.	Siddharth Nagar	0	0	0	1	1	0.13	1
18.	Sonbhadra	0	0	0	4	1	0.8	0
TOTAL		6	62	4.21	72	73	26.05	18

Source: IMIS, DDWS.

Written Answers to

[18 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

**Allocation of funds for compensating flood losses**

86. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) details of steps taken by Government to ensure a permanent solution to avoid flood like situation in various States of the country;

(b) total losses caused by the flood in last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the total funds allocated by the Centre for compensating the flood losses during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government can ensure a date if so, by when and details thereof, State-wise, for the completion of the projects to ensure that flood like situations are avoided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (d) Floods are natural calamity and is attributed to various factors like wide variation in rainfall both in time and space with frequent departure from normal pattern, inadequate carrying capacities of rivers, river bank erosion, silting of river beds, landslides, poor natural drainage, snow melts and glacial lake out bursts. The flood management schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. The Government of India has been making continuous efforts to assist the State Governments in effective flood management and it had taken several important actions, some of which are as follows:—

- (i) Various Expert Committees/Task Forces/Commissions were set up from time to time, which studied the flood problems and recommended suitable flood management measures for implementation by the State Governments.
- (ii) Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) was set up at Patna in 1972 to address the flood and erosion problems of Ganga basin States. It has prepared 23 Comprehensive Master Plans for the Ganga Basin States and circulated them to concerned States for implementation.
- (iii) Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) was set up in 1976 which submitted its report in 1980 recommending various measures of flood control.

- (iv) Brahmaputra Board was set up in 1980 to address the flood erosion problems in the North Eastern States including North Bengal and Sikkim. It has prepared 57 Master Plans and circulated them to concerned States for implementation.
- (v) The Task Force-2004 on Flood Management/Erosion Control, set up in August, 2004, submitted its Report in December, 2004 recommending immediate, short-term and long-term measures for flood management and erosion control in the States of Assam and neighbouring North-Eastern States, Bihar, West Bengal, Eastern Uttar Pradesh.
- (vi) The Government of India is having continuous dialogue with neighbouring countries viz. Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and China on flood management aspects in India, besides other issues related to water resources.
- (vii) As a non-structural measure, Central Water Commission (CWC) has established a flood forecasting network across the country and issues flood forecasts at 325 stations. The level forecasts help the user agencies in deciding mitigating measures like evacuation of people and shifting people and their movable property to safer locations. The Inflow Forecasting is used by various dam authorities in optimum operation of reservoirs for safe passage of flood downstream as well as to ensure adequate storage in the reservoirs for meeting demand during non-monsoon period.
- (viii) Government of India launched Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI Plan for providing Central Assistance to the State Governments for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion works which was continued during XII Plan. A total of 522 projects costing ₹ 13238.36 crore were approved and included under FMP. Since start of XI Plan, total Central Assistance released to States under FMP up till March, 2019 is ₹5863.95 crore.
- (ix) During XII Plan, Government of India approved implementation of the Central Sector Scheme "River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas (RMBA)" for carrying out activities relating to investigation of projects, flood forecasting, flood management works on common/border rivers with neighbouring countries.

- (x) FMP and RMBA schemes have been merged into a single scheme "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the three year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 3342 crore, wherein 83 ongoing Schemes have been approved under FMP component of FMBAP scheme. The details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State-wise details of losses due to floods are compiled by Central Water Commission (CWC) based on the data provided by the States. The details during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 are given in Statement-II to Statement-IV (*See below*).

- (c) The information is being collected from the concerned Ministry.

***Statement-I***

*List of 83 ongoing projects approved under FMP component of FMBAP*

Sl. No.	Project Code No.	Name of Project/State
1	2	3
<b>Bihar</b>		
1.	Br-19	Khagaria Town Protection Scheme (Part -II)
2.	Br-31	Raising and strengthening of Eastern and Western Kosi Embankments, Bihar
3.	Br-49	Raising and Strengthening of Adhwara and Khirroi left embankment from RD 0.0 km. to RD 43.60 km. & from RD 44.00 km. to Rd 90.50 km. and embankment from RD 0.0 km. to RD 81.50 km. in Sitamarhi, Madhubani and Darbhanga districts of Bihar
4.	Br-50	Chandan Flood Management Scheme
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>		
5.	UP-22	Project for Construction of Embankment along left Bank of river Ganga from village Sherpur to Thet, J.P. Nagar and Bijnor districts.
6.	UP-27	Construction of marginal embankment upstream of Elgin Bridge along right bank of river Ghaghra in districts Barabanki.
7.	UP-28	Flood protection works along left bank of river Ghaghra in the district of Basti.

1	2	3
<b>Uttarakhand</b>		
8.	UK5	Flood protection Scheme in districts Nainital and Udham Singh Nagar to protect Chorgalia and Sitarganj area by Nandhor river and its tributaries.
9.	UK 13	Project Estimate for Construction of flood protection works on left bank of river Solani in Laksar Block Distt. Haridwar.
10.	UK15	Project estimate for construction of Studs and marginal bund for protection of population and agricultural land of villages situated at banks of river Solani in District - Haridwar.
11.	UK16	Project for strengthening of right marginal bund on river Ganga from Bhogpur to Balawali (KM 0.000 to 20.500) Stage-II.
12.	UK19	Project of Anti-Erosion Scheme of near by Villages at right bank of Sukhi River in Block Haldwani, Distt. Nainital.
<b>West Bengal</b>		
13.	WB16	Reconstruction, remodeling and improvement of embankments in Sunderban and adjoining areas in the districts of North and South 24 Parganas, damaged by severe cyclone, "AILA".
14.	WB17	Drainage Scheme for Kaliaghai-Kapaleshwari-Baghai Basin in district Madinipur (WB).
15.	WB18	Improvement of embankment and ancillary works in Kandi and other adjoining areas of district of Murshidabad.
<b>Nagaland</b>		
16.	Nag-15	Mitigation of Flood and River Bank erosion in Nanga-Mela Khoki river (A tributary of Dikhu river) through Integrated catchment area treatment approach; Zunheboto District.
17.	Nag-16	Mitigation of Flood and River Bank erosion in Dzuma river (a tributary of Dhansiri river) through integrated catchment area treatment approach, Peren District.
18.	Nag-17	Mitigation of Flood and River Bank erosion in Sidzu river (a tributary of Doyang river) through integrated catchment area treatment approach, Kohima-Phek Districts.

1	2	3
	<b>Assam</b>	
19.	As-105	Protection of Makadhuj area from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Construction of land spur at ch. 9560 m)
20.	As-106	A/E measures for protection of Katlicerra Bagan Area on the left bank of river Katakhal adjacent to NH-154 PH-II, in a length of 600m.
21.	As-107	A/E measures to protect Berabhanga area on left bank of river Brahmaputra (Chanellisation of river Brahmaputra from Baro Baluechar to Kalair Alga with reclamation of eroded land within the reach).
22.	As-109	R/S to Dehing bund left bank from Joongaon to Laibeel including A/E measures at different reaches.
23.	As-110	A/E measures to Pagladia left bank embankment from Dusutimukh to Adabari including strengthening and widening of the dyke at different reaches: at 1st km. (Kathaghopa), at 4th km. (Hablakha) and at 6th km. (Bullutpar).
24.	As-111	Strengthening and extension of Dhubri Town protection works from Newghat to Aironjongla from erosion of river Brahmaputra.
25.	As-112	Anti-erosion measures at Panchgram Das Colony area from erosion of river Barak on its left Bank (0 to 800 m).
26.	As-114	Flood Management Works on to protect to protect the village Channighat and Laltugram from erosion of river Rukini on its L/B including R/S of embankment from Bhangabazar to Sundari.
27.	As-115	Protection of Sonabarighat, Uttarkrishnapur and Weavers colony-Beranga Nath Para area from the erosion of river Barak on its left Bank.
28.	As-116	Construction of retirement of B/Dyke from Kharmuza to Bailikuchi from Ch 11.55 Km. to 13.46 Km. at solmari including anti- erosion measures.
29.	As-117	Construction of Retirement of B/Dyke from Balikuchi to Beldubi from Ch 33.94 Km. (at Jaleswar) connecting to DRDA bund at Nichipur including A/E measures.
30.	As-118	Anti-erosion measures to protect Brahmaputra dyke on Right bank of river Brahmaputra from Adabari to Kukrajan including strengthening of the dyke from Ch 26th Km. to Ch 33rd Km.



1	2	3
31.	As-120	Anti-erosion measures to protect Moisa and Belguri village from the erosion of river Gangadhar.
32.	As-121	Raising and Strengthening of flood embankment along right bank of river Barnadi from Halda to its outfall at Lenga at different reaches including anti-erosion measures.
33.	As-122	Anti-erosion measures to protect Soalkuch town from the erosion of river Brahmaputra PH-V.
34.	As-123	Anti-erosion measures at different reaches of river Dhansiri on its banks.
35.	As-124	Anti-erosion measures to protect Bhalukmari and its adjoining areas from the erosion of river Brahmaputra.
36.	As-125	Channelisation of Gangadhar river in between Chilaraj bridge and Railway bridge to protect Pub-Kanori Ratiadah and Golakganj Town from the erosion of river Gangadhar.
37.	As-126	Anti-erosion measures at different reaches of Dhansiri and its Sub-tributaries (Rewta and Rowtamukh River).
38.	As-128	M.E. along both bank of river Mora Pagaldia from N.H. way Tihu Akhra PWD road (raising and strengthening of embankment including anti-erosion works on both bank at different reaches.
39.	As-129	Protection of Brahmaputra Dyke from Sissikalghar to Tekeliphuta at different reaches from Lotasur to Tekeliphuta from the erosion of river Brahmaputra (Review).
40.	As-130	Flood Management of River Dikrong along with River Training works on both banks embankment in the Lakhimpur District, Assam.
41.	As-131	Flood Management of River Ranganadi along with River training works on both bank embankments in Lakhimpur District, Assam.
42.	As-132	Providing revetment and R/S to M/E along both banks of river Durpang from near Rajgarhali to its outfall at Pichala.
43.	As-133	Anti-erosion measures in both banks of river Mangaldal to protect Mangaldal town and adjoining villages.

1	2	3
44.	As-134	R/S to Bramahaputra Dyke from Palasbari to Gumi from Ch. 0 Km. to 21.2 Km. including anti-erosion measures at different reaches.
45.	As-137	Protection of T/Dyke from Chilanipam to Orangbasti from the erosion of river Jiabharat on its left bank.
46.	As-139	Protection of Biswanatha -Panpur including areas of upstream Silamari and far downstream Bhumuragauri to Borgaon against erosion of river Brahmaputra.
47.	As-140	Protection of Tezpur University and its adjoining area from erosion of river Jiabharli.
48.	As-141	Anti-erosion measures at different reaches of right bank of river Brahmaputra from Berachapori to Chengajanghat.
49.	As-142	Anti-erosion measures to protect both bank of river Simen in Jonai Civil sub-division.
50.	As-143	Channelization of river Brahmaputra from U/s of Neamatighat to Lality.
51.	As-144	R/S of Barnadi L/B embankment from Patgirlsuba to RK embankment.
52.	As-145	Protection of Bhurbanda and its adjoining areas against the erosion of river Brahmaputra (construction of land spur).

#### **Arunachal Pradesh**

53.	Ar.P-16	Anti Erosion and Flood protection work in Lohit Basin, Lohit District. (Arunachal Pradesh).
54.	Ar.P-17	Anti Erosion and Flood protection work in Dihang Basin, East and Upper Siang district. (Arunachal Pradesh).
55.	Ar.P-18	Anti Erosion and Flood protection work in Dhansiri Basin under West Kameng District. (Arunachal Pradesh).
56.	Ar.P-19	Anti Erosion and Flood protection work in Tirap Basin, Changlang district. (Arunachal Pradesh).

#### **Himachal Pradesh**

57.	HP-4	Swan river flood management project from Daulatpur to Gargel bridge in main Swan river and all tributaries joining main Swan river from Daulatpur to Santokhgarj bridge in District, Una (HP).
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1	2	3
<b>Punjab</b>		
58.	Pb 1	Canalization of Sakki/Kiran Nallah from RD 18000-510000 in the Districts of Amritsar and Gurdaspur.
<b>Jammu and Kashmir</b>		
59.	JK-15	Flood protection works in various rivers and major/minor nallhs in Rajouri district (J&K).
60.	JK-16	Construction of anti-erosion protection works for Ban Ganga at the foot hills of Sri Mata Vaishno Deviji Shrine, Katra, Distt. Reasi (J&K).
61.	JK-17	Critical anti erosion works on river Tawi from Chenani to village Dibber and its tributaries in District, Udhampur.
62.	JK-19	Construction of protection work d/s of Sidhra Bank of river Tawi for Protection of Sidhra township and adjoining areas.
63.	JK-21	Construction of Flood Protection Works on Various Nallah's in Block Boniyar, District Baramulla (i) Lachipara (A&B) Nallah (ii) Bijhama Jabadar Noorkhah Nallah (iii) Naloosa Nilnag Nallah (iv) Bogna Nallah.
64.	JK-22	Construction of Flood Protection Works on various Nallah's in Block Uri, District Baramulla (i) Kamalkote Sultan Daki Nallah (ii) Garkote Nallah (iii) NawarundaNallah (iv) Shahdoara Nallah (v) JabaChoolan Nallah.
65.	JK-23	Construction of Flood Protection works on various Nallah's of Block Boniyar, District Baramullah. (i) Hapathkhai Trikanjan Nallah (ii) Noshera Nallah (iii) Pehlipora Nallah (iv) Naganari Zehanpora Nallah.
66.	JK-24	Flood Protection and Training Works of Ney Bagso Nallah, Leh .
67.	JK-26	Flood Protection and Training Works of Saboo Nallah, District, Leh.
68.	JK-28	Flood Protection and Training Works of Nimoo Nallah, District Leh.
69.	JK-29	Erosion Control/F.P. Works on river Suru at Rangdum, Parkachik, Tai-Suruthang, Prantee Nallah, Chatakhari, Khows and Damsna.
70.	JK-30	Erosion Control/F.P. Works on river Suru from Chechesna Sankoo to Sherbagh Andoo.

1	2	3
71.	JK-31	Construction of Flood Protection Works at helipad and Sub-District Hospital at Gandoh on left and right side of Kalguni Nallah at Gandoh (Bhalessa), Doda, J&K.
72.	JK-32	Construction of FPW on Kathar/Tawi Queer Nallahs in Akhnoor, District-Jammu.
73.	JK-33	Construction of FMP in Mawa Brahmna Nallah in Akhnoor, District-Jammu.
74.	JK-34	Construction of FPW in Sumah Nallah in Akhnoor, District-Jammu.
75.	JK-35	Construction of FPW in Tanda Nallah in Akhnoor District-Jammu.
76.	JK-36	Construction of FPW in Tehsil Chenani, Block Panchari, Tikki, District-Udhampur.
77.	JK-37	Construction of Flood Protection Work at Changa, Diggi, Dudwar on Kahalijugsar Kalgoni Nallah with its tributaries Chanti, Ichier and Dhossa Nallah on L/S and R/S.
78.	JK-38	Construction of Flood Protection work at Gandoh, Soran, Bhatyas, Bamboo, Bathari on Kalgoni Nallah with its tributaries Jilota and Chilly Nallah on L/S & R/S.
79.	JK-39	Construction of FPW/anti-erosion works on various Nallahs of Block reasi, Pauni, Amas and Mahore in Tehsil and District-Reasi.
80.	JK-40	Erosion Control and Flood Protection Works on Khemil Nallah, District-Nupwara.
81.	JK-41	Construction of FPW and anti-erosion works on Doodganga Nallah, District-Budgam.
82.	JK-42	Erosion Control and FP works on critical reaches of Sandran Nallah/Vethventhroo Nallah, District-Anantnag.
83.	JK-43	Comprehensive Plan for Flood Management on River Jhelum, Phase-I.

**Statement-II***State-wise Flood Damage during 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ in crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ in crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.003	0.386	0.003	0.000	0	0.000	4	3	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	354	0.000	15671	42	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	36	17.890	17.890
4.	Bihar	0.410	8.823	0.410	443.530	16717	44.262	246	254	40.970	528.762
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.000	128	0.000	322	99	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8.	Haryana	0.004	0.000	0.004	518.235	49	4.212	1	2	0.000	522.447
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.035	6.865	0.035	26.830	2283	15.270	136	40	3.020	45.120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	3	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	3.780	2.180	3.780	1771.260	21224	5.370	521	63	236.180	2012.810
13.	Kerala	0.002	0.006	0.002	42.680	5809	0.000	56	66	0.000	42.680
14.	Madhya Praadesh	1.304	1.560	1.304	0.000	168267	0.000	2623	327	207.860	207.860
15.	Maharashtra	0.015	0.077	0.015	0.000	8164	0.000	1036	145	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.003	0.124	0.003	17.730	1412	15.477	0	4	29.322	62.529
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	1.790	1.790
19.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
20.	Odisha	0.009	0.015	0.000	0.000	9	0.050	0	3	31.245	31.295
21.	Punjab	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.140	20	0.025	0	13	0.495	1.660
22.	Rajasthan	0.884	4.381	0.796	1014.221	14494	20.378	635	129	164.514	1199.113

250 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.037	0.091	0.019	89.122	455	0.235	0	3	0.000	89.357
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.569	2.032	0.277	123.776	35525	0.000	293	74	0.000	123.776
27.	Uttarakhand	0.010	0.000	0.010	4.200	3324	9.397	823	114	774.640	788.237
28.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		7.065	26.555	6.658	4052.723	278240	114.676	22367	1420	1507.926	5675.325

Written Answers to

[18 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

**Statement-III***State-wise Flood Damage during 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25	0.000	0	1	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.106	0.199	0.041	97.540	1463	5.550	1177	60	1471.590	1574.680
3.	Assam	0.398	5.602	0.398	0.000	78287	0.000	0	160	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.810	17.164	0.810	0.000	118410	0.000	373	514	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	929	0.000	0	52	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.891	0.520	0.891	8.600	38796	15.740	9445	284	3531.530	3555.870



8.	Haryana	0.001	0.000	0.001	17.960	8	0.047	0	0	0.000	18.007
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	6.865	0.003	34.607	2195	13.300	199	75	3.460	51.367
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	92	0.000	0	7	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	2668	0.000	0	12	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1910	0.000	0	84	0.000	0.000
13.	Kerala	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3836		0	66	0.000	0.000
14.	Madhya Praadesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	148	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.089	0.000	0.089	0.000	18989	0.000	0	21	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	148	0.140	0	1	0.000	0.140
18.	Mizoram	0.046	0.000	0.046	0.000	5437	0.000	0	11	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.568	0.667	0.568	9.300	4200	18.200	2515	29	524.090	551.590
20.	Odisha	0.658	0.697	0.021	0.000	5610	0.000	1316	3	334.315	334.315
21.	Punjab	0.006	0.000	0.006	18.230	130	0.410	6	5	0.000	18.640
22.	Rajasthan	1.087	3.586	0.739	1333.221	57290	30.450	5536	101	513.186	1876.857
23.	Sikkim	0.002	0.033	0.001	5.000	810	9.270	110	10	231.170	245.440

Written Answers to

[18 November, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9	0.000	0	1	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.057	0.020	0.047	14.387	24682	20.549	193	17	97.888	132.824
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.437	2.923	0.396	308.053	26834	0.000	93	121	0.000	308.053
27.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410	0.000	0	59	0.000	0.000
28.	West Bengal	1.033	8.723	1.033	6914.500	826982	9158.28	2857	217	1655.160	17727.940
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.100	0.100
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		6.194	47.007	5.089	8761.398	1221214	9271.936	23820	2060	8362.489	26395.823

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Unstarred Questions

**Statement-IV***State-wise Flood Damage during 2018\**

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.743	0.000	0.743	462.915	1647	589.949	47	33	86096.328	87149.192
3.	Assam	0.043	1.322	0.043	0.000	6277	0.000	193	53	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.167	0.000	0.000	1049	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2635	0.000	212	0	57.000	0.000
8.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	68.650	0.411	12.570	6023	43.030	1285	343	10.300	65.900
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	17	0.000	38	6	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	5	0.200	0.200
12.	Karnataka	0.328	0.350	0.232	2220.700	14955	367.510	1207	215	2032.570	4620.780
13.	Kerala	3.150	5.412	0.087	168.480	324386	998.131	47953	450	2154.149	3320.760
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	315	0.000	36	31	0.000	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	65	68	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.005	0.127	0.005	0.000	17846	0.000	400	9	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.038	0	0.029	0	0	0.000	0.000
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	968	0.000	3	18	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.002	0.261	0.002	0.000	5209	0.000	794	13	0.000	0.000
20.	Odisha	0.085	2.274	0.085	0.000	19110	0.000	122	31	0.000	0.000
21.	Punjab	0.023	0.000	0.023	0.000	234	0.000	29	14	0.000	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	0.002	0.017	0.002	2.200	2159	2.160	341	26	27.368	31.728

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Unstarred Questions

23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamilnadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.000	7593	0.000	5	21	0.000	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.445	0.592	0.383	230.364	28063	13.724	149	105	303.336	547.423
27.	Uttarakhand	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	2062	0.000	895	101	0.000	0.000
28.	West Bengal	0.049	0.321	0.049	0.000	23440	0.000	93	266	0.000	0.000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		4.886	79.493	2.070	3097.266	463988	2014.532	53867	1808	90681.251	95735.983

*Note:* Data is tentative as the confirmation from some of the State Governments has not yet been received

*Written Answers to*

*[18 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Assessment of ground water level**

87. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has brought in satellite backed sensors for real time assessment of ground water levels to get accurate updates on ground water levels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the parameters etc. for the measurement of ground water level after Phase-1 of the Jal Shakti Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) One of the objectives of the ongoing National Hydrology Project is real time monitoring of water resources data including ground water levels. Various Central and State agencies have taken steps to achieve this objective.

(c) The outcomes of Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) is being measured based on increase in groundwater level, increase in surface water storage, increase in soil moisture in farm lands, number of saplings planted etc. The data on these parameters from specific sites are uploaded in the JSA website and are analysed to measure outcomes in consultation with the Principal Scientific Advisor to Government of India.

**Providing tap water to all households**

88. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) announced by Government will also boost the rural economy apart from the aim of providing tap water to all household by 2024;
- (b) if so, details of Government infrastructure outlays for this mission; and
- (c) the steps taken so far in rural areas of the country to achieve the targets for making the mission successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes. With the proposed investment of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore in five years primarily on developing water supply infrastructure, Jal Jeevan Mission

(JJM), which aims at providing potable drinking water to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, will also boost the rural economy.

(c) To achieve the goal of JJM, this Department provides financial and technical support to States/ UTs. After the launch of JJM, a conference of Minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi followed by five regional workshops to discuss various aspects of JJM and modalities of the implementation. In addition, regular review of the programme is also held with States/UTs.

#### **Floods due to siltation in rivers**

†89. SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flood caused by the silt settled in the Ganga-Yamuna-Bagmati-Brahmaputra-Narmada-Kamala-Koshi rivers and rain water creates problems for the humans in villages and cities;

(b) whether a large amount of funds is spent every year to link the rivers and clean the rivers like Ganga and to remove the silt; and

(c) the reasons due to which Ganga is not cleaned and the silt from other rivers is not removed from the rivers even after spending such large amounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers pickup, carry and drop silt load as per their regime condition i.e. discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc., Floods are natural calamity that India faces almost every year, in varying degrees of magnitude due to various factors, viz. wide variations in rainfall; both in time and space, inadequate carrying capacities of rivers, river bank erosion, landslides, poor natural drainage, snow melt, glacial lake out bursts and silting of river beds.

(b) and (c) Under National Perspective Plan (NPP), National Water Development Agency has identified 30 links for transferring water from surplus river basin to water deficit basin. However, no money has been spent by NWDA on execution to link the rivers under the NPP. As far as cleaning of Ganga river and its tributaries is concerned,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Mission of Cleaning Ganga under this Ministry is implementing an integrated conservation mission called 'Namami Gange' under which various measures relating to sewage management industrial effluent management solid waste management afforestation, biodiversity conservation etc. are being taken.

The flood management schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments as per their priority. The Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing technical advice and promotional financial assistance in critical areas.

The matter regarding desiltation of Ganga river has been studied by various Committees. The broad findings are that desilting of rivers for flood control is not an economically viable solution. Rather, indiscriminate desilting would cause adverse impacts on river ecology. Instead, selective dredging based on scientific studies has been recommended. State Government of Assam has informed that one of the Expert Committee constituted on "Fluvial Morphology of river Brahmaputra, Sediment Management with possibility of dredging by adopting Modern Technology" has opined that massive dredging exercise in the entire Indian reach of Brahmaputra would change the overall water quality status of the river with significantly increased turbidity level and changes in several other parameters that may have harmful impact on aquatic ecology and affect the riparian population whose livelihood depends on the river and flood plain ecosystems. The committee has also pointed out that while massive dredging operations in the entire length of the Brahmaputra will not be feasible for mitigating its flood and erosion hazards, it does not restrict dredging in selected locations.

**Tap water to all households under Jal Jeevan Mission**

90. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made by Government to give tap water to all households within next two years under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM); and

(b) water being a State subject, how Government plans to coordinate among the States to implement the objectives of Jal Jeevan Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes. The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has



been restructured and subsumed into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), which aims at providing Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to all rural households by 2024.

(b) To achieve the goal of JJM, this Department provides financial and technical support to States/ UTs. After the launch of JJM, a conference of minister in-charge of rural water supply of various States was held in New Delhi followed by five regional workshops to discuss various aspects of JJM and modalities of the implementation. In addition, regular review of the programme is also held States/ UTs.

**Study group constituted for pollution in rivers**

†91. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any study group for the study of ill-effects of increasing water pollution in rivers in the country and to address it;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the provision made to save the rivers from getting polluted and to clean them at present;

(d) whether Government is working on any time bound plan to make the rivers completely pollution free; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) Water quality in different rivers is regularly being monitored by agencies such as Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), Central Water Commission (CWC). Based on the assessment of water quality, various measures are being taken both by Central and State Government organisation to prevent pollution of rivers. Central Government assists State Governments and Urban Local bodies through schemes like 'Namami Gange', National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), etc.

Central and State Pollution Control Board also issues directions under relevant provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1956 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Excess Fluoride in Water**

†92. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the problem of excess fluoride in water in Chhattisgarh still exists;
- (b) if so, the details of the affected areas, district-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Chhattisgarh, 281 rural habitations in 10 districts have Fluoride contamination in ground water. District-wise details are as under:

(As on 01/04/2019)

Sl. No.	District	No. of Fluoride Affected Habitation
1.	Bijapur	3
2.	Janjgir-champa	3
3.	Kartker	14
4.	Kondagaon	3
5.	Korba	185
6.	Koriya	14
7.	Mahasamund	39
8.	Raipur	14
9.	Surajpur	3
10.	Surguja	3
TOTAL		281

Source: IMIS, DDWS

(c) Drinking water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States by providing technical and financial assistance through the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). It is the State Government who plan, design, approve, execute, operate and maintain the schemes for providing safe drinking water to rural population. The funds provided to the States under JJM can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality-affected areas on priority including Fluoride-affected habitations.

In March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹1,000 crores was released to various Arsenic and Fluoride affected States/ UTs for installation of Community water purification plants. An amount of ₹105 Lakh was provided to Chhattisgarh.

Further, in March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country. An amount of ₹ 92 lakhs has been released to Chhattisgarh so far.

As informed by the State Government, potable drinking water has been made available by alternate sources in the habitations, which have Fluoride contamination in ground water.

#### **Ground water and harvesting techniques of rainwater**

93. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any initiatives to boost recharge of ground water and harvesting techniques of rainwater;
- (b) whether Government has any concrete plan to have rain harvesting structures, such as percolation tanks and well recharge in rural areas;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) 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 demand side and supply side interventions.

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

The detailed works taken up for Water Conservation and Water Harvesting structures under MGNREGS in States in the Year 2019-20 are as under:

*Water Conservation and Water Harvesting- 2019-20*

Completed		Ongoing	
Physical (Number)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Physical (Number)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
247456	242116.44	615490	652477.6

Further, the works related to rainwater harvesting structures such as percolation tank and well recharge are permissible under MGNREGS and are executed in the rural areas. The details of such works are as under:

*Well Recharge works under MGNREGS since inception*

Completed		Ongoing	
Physical (Number)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Physical (Number)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
63473	45918.76	25240	15472.58

*Mini Percolation tank works under MGNREGS since inception*

Completed		Ongoing	
Physical (Number)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)	Physical (Number)	Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
276623	352047.45	41310	83744.97

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).

In addition, 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).

(d) In view of reply to (a) to (c) above, the question does not arise.

#### **Progress of Polavaram Project works**

94. DR K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no progress in Polavaram Project for the last six months due to allegations of corruption in awarding Polavaram Project works on nomination basis, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of component-wise progress of Polavaram works and by what time the project will be completed according to present status of works; and

(c) the details of head-wise final approved expenditure of the Project, as per latest Standard Schedule of Rates (SSR) and Government's financial commitment for the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As intimated by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) constituted an Expert Committee (EC) in June 2019 to examine and review the procedure of execution and grounding of works/projects with an objective of ensuring transparency in tendering system. Acting on the advice of EC, GoAP terminated existing contracts with M/s Navayuga Engineering Company Limited (NECL) and M/s Bekem Infra Projects Private Limited (BIPPL) in August, 2019 and has awarded the balance works to M/s Megha Engineering and Infrastructure Limited in Oct, 2019 for ₹ 1548 cr. Works have commenced during November-2019.

(b) As intimated by the GoAP, the component wise progress of works of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) is as under:

Component	Progress in %
a. Head Works	58.50
b. Right Main Canal	91.69
c. Left Main Canal	69.96
Overall Progress	67.09

The project is now planned for completion by December, 2021.

(c) Advisory Committee of Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India (erstwhile MoWR, RD & GR) in its 141st meeting held on 11.02.2019 accepted the Second Revised Cost Estimate at 2017-18 PL for an amount of ₹55,548.87 cr. Component-wise cost of the project is as under:

Component	At 2017-18 Price Level (₹ in cr.)
Power Component	4560.91
Irrigation & Water Supply	50987.96
TOTAL	55548.87

As per the Ministry of Finance Office Memorandum No. F.No.1(2)/PF 1/2014 (Pt) dtd 30.09.2016, the Central Government will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the Polavaram Irrigation project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.

#### **Objections regarding Polavaram Project**

95. DR K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of objections raised by Odisha for construction of Polavaram project in spite of assurance given by the Central and State Governments; and

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to resolve the objections of Odisha

Government for smooth completion of Polavaram National Project including withdrawal of cases in various courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Govt. of Odisha has filed suit before Hon'ble Supreme Court raising objections on estimation of design flood, backwater studies, environmental clearance etc. in respect of Polavaram project.

An inter State meeting was held in DoWR, RD and GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti (then MoWR, RD & GR) on 02.06.2016. The Govt of Odisha raised issues regarding design flood, back water studies etc. As decided in the meeting, the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh shared the requisite details with the Govt. of Odisha. Central Water Commission has also sent reply to the Govt. of Odisha in this regard during January, 2019.

Further, the matter is *subjudice*.

#### **Feasibility report on interlinking of Cauvery river**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Cauvery (Kattalia)-Vaigai-Gundar river interlinking is held up even completion of Feasibility Report/Detailed Project Report has been long back;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to fast track implement this project with a specified time-frame;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).

Under the Peninsular Component of NPP, Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar linking scheme has been identified as the Nine link system. Mahanadi-Godavari is the mother link of this system. Cauvery (Kattalai)-Vaigai-Gundar link project is the last leg of the Nine link system. NWDA has prepared the FR of this link project during 2004 and circulated to concerned States. The quantum of water meant for diversion through the link canal mainly depends on the deliveries of surplus flows of Mahanadi and Godavari basins from the preceding upper links through the Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery link schemes. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of the upper preceding links *viz.*, Mahanadi - Godavari link and Godavari (Inchampalli)-Krishna links depends upon consensus among the concerned States. NWDA has taken up the preparation of DPR for the Cauvery-Vaigai-Gundar link project in 2019.

(c) to (e) The implementation of river link projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre Feasibility Reports/ Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, preparation of DPRs of the projects, clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood control and multipurpose projects of Ministry of Jal Shakti, investment clearance and construction time required for the completion of the project as per the DPR.

The stage of implementation of a project would be reached after its DPR is prepared with the consensus of concerned States and the requisite statutory clearances are obtained. The estimated time for implementation will depend upon the construction schedule as per DPR.

The Government is pursuing the inter-linking of rivers (ILR) program in a consultative manner. A "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" has been constituted in September, 2014 for the implementation of ILR programme. Sixteen meetings of the Special Committee have been held so far. Further, a Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers has been constituted by MoWR, RD & GR in April, 2015. Efforts have been made for building consensus among the concerned States and also setting out road maps for implementation of the projects.

#### **MOU signed on Ken Betwa link project**

97. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is all set to sign Ken-Betwa link project MoU soon, as the MoU is in the final stage of completion;



(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the signing of MoU of Ken-Betwa will pave the way for inter-linking of many such rivers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa link project was prepared by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and sent to party States of Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP). Based on the suggestions of Government of MP, the Comprehensive DPR was also completed and sent to the party States in October, 2018. The draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for implementation of the Ken-Betwa link project was sent to the party States in February, 2018. Ministry of Jal Shakti convened meetings with States of UP and MP in April, 2018 and in July, 2019 for signing of MoU for implementation of the link project. Some technical issues are involved in signing of the MoU.

(c) and (d) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).

Under the NPP, four priority links have also been identified for preparation of DPRs under the Peninsular Rivers Component *viz*; Ken-Betwa link project, Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Godavari-Cauvery link project. The DPRs of Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been completed and sent to the concerned States. The draft DPR of Godavari (Inchampalli/Janampet)-Cauvery(Grand Anicut) link project has been completed and circulated to party States in March, 2019.

The Government is pursuing the inter-linking of rivers program in a consultative manner. Vigorous efforts have been made by the Central Government for generating consensus amongst the concerned States.

**Providing tap water to rural households**

98. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched Har Ghar Jal during Budget Session 2019 with the objective to provide tap water in every rural households by 2024;

(b) whether despite expanded scope of work, the budget allocation has in fact decreased from ₹23,938 crore in 2017-18 to ₹20,016 crore in 2018-19;

(c) whether as per the Ministry's evaluation, the budget is adequate for achieving the target; and

(d) if so, the details of planned expenditure over the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As announced in the Budget Session 2019, Government has launched Jal Jeevan Mission, which aims at providing potable drinking water to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024.

(b) Budgetary provision for rural supply under National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) was ₹ 7,050 crore in 2017-18 and ₹ 5,500 crore in 2018-19. In view of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the budgetary provision has been increased to ₹ 10,000.66 crore in 2019-20.

(c) For JJM, Government is committed to provide full financial support. During the current year, to meet the fund requirement a provision of ₹ 6,300 crore from extra budgetary resources have been made, which will be provided based on the utilization of funds by the State.

(d) Planned outlay of Jal Jeevan Mission in five years is ₹ 3.60 lakh crore, out of which Central Share is about ₹ 2.08 lakh crore and remaining amount as State share.

**Data availability of water resources**

†99. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether data regarding availability of water resources is prepared by States and whether this data is shared with the Central Government;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any advisory has been issued by the Central Government to States in this regard, so that with the combined efforts of States sudden water crisis can be resolved in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC), created under National Hydrology Project, provides a common platform for sharing data by both the Central and the State Governments. NWIC is managing the data shared by Central agencies such as Central Water Commission, Indian Meteorological Department, National Remote Sensing Centre, etc. which have their own setup for data collection directly or through States.

**Status of Brahmaputra board on Pagladiya dam project**

100. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has started Lower Subansiri Hydro Electric Power Project along Assam-Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, status of the project therein;

(c) action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the dredging part of river Brahmaputra to eradicate flood and the water conservation through anti-erosion plan therefor; and

(d) report and implementation status of Brahmaputra Board on Pagladiya Dam Project and other multipurpose projects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As informed by Ministry of Power, work on Lower Subansiri Hydro Power Project, which was stalled since December 2011, has resumed with effect from October 15, 2019.

(c) Desilting of rivers for flood control is usually not a viable option. Besides, Brahmaputra being a complex river, large scale dredging is not advisable without a proper study. However, State Government has initiated steps for selective dredging.

(d) Pagladiya Dam Project is on hold since 31.5.2013 due to inability of Government of Assam to acquire required quantity of land for the project.

DPR for Noa-Dehing Multi-purpose Project has been prepared by Brahmaputra Board and submitted to Government of Arunachal Pradesh. Government of Arunachal Pradesh has requested Ministry of Power, Government of India to allot the Project to NHPC Ltd.

DPR for Kulsi Multi-purpose Project has also been prepared by Brahmaputra Board and submitted to the concerned State Governments (Assam and Meghalaya) for decision on ownership of the Project.

#### **Completion of Polavaram Irrigation Project**

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the Fact that Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP), which was scheduled to be completed by March, 2018, has skipped many deadlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any comprehensive plan to complete the project as per the revised schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) has informed that as per Detailed Project Report (December, 2005), the completion schedule of the Polavaram Project was March, 2018. Later, as per Investment Clearance granted by Planning Commission in 2009, the project was scheduled to be completed during 2019-20. Now, the State Government has informed that the project is targeted for completion by June, 2021.

(c) to (e) The Project Authorities have finalized the completion schedule of each of the activity so as to complete the project by June, 2021.

Further, this Ministry has taken a number of steps for expediting the works which include:

- (i) Ministry of Finance *vide* letter dated 30.09.2016 has communicated the approval for funding of the project by the Central Government in the following manner:-

*It will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014 to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.*

According, the Government of India has been reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP) on the PIP. Since April, 2014, Central Assistance (CA) of ₹6764.16 cr has been released from time to time.

- (ii) Dam Design and Review Panel (DDRP) under the chairmanship of a former Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and an Expert Committee headed by Member (WP & P), CWC have been constituted on 13.06.2016 and 10.03.2017 (reconstituted on 07.06.2019) respectively to carry out regular monitoring of the project and to strive better coordination with DDRP/ Contractor/PPA/CWC design units/Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) in respect of various issues to design and implementation of the project.
- (iii) A Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement works with Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India as its Chairperson has also been constituted on 12.09.2017 to oversee the implementation of Land Acquisition and R & R works.
- (iv) PPA is mandated to convene regular meetings to review the work progress and resolve any pending issue for completion the project as per schedule. Also, Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) working as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for PPA, monitors the implementation of the project regularly.
- (v) PPA has engaged Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi as quality consultant for the project which carries out review of all the Quality Control tests conducted by the Project Authorities.

**Construction of toilets under SBM**

102. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the toilets built under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) have undergone the second round of verification;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the number of toilets built under the SBM that have been verified by a non-partisan third party; and
- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) As per the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] guidelines, villages declare themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) through a Gram Sabha resolution of achievement of ODF status. As per the data reported by the Districts/States on the Online Integrated Management Information System of SBM(G), all the 5,99,963 villages of the country have already declared themselves ODF. The Guidelines further provide that at least two verifications should be taken up to ensure sustainability of ODF status. The 1st verification is to be taken up within 3 months of ODF declaration and the 2nd verification is to be carried out around 6 months after the 1st verification. As on 13.11.2019, 2nd verification has been completed in 1,54,807 villages.

(d) and (e) Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation had conducted National Annual Rural Sanitation Surveys (NARSS) in 2017-18 and 2018-19 through an independent agency. NARSS 2017-18 had covered 92,040 households in 6122 villages and NARSS 2018-19 had covered 92,040 households in 6136 villages, across 29 States and 3 UTs.

**Uranium contamination in ground water in Haryana**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that the ground water in the country has a higher level of Uranium concentration than the World Health Organization (WHO) standards;

- (b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to Haryana;
- (c) whether Uranium is not included in the list of contaminants under the Bureau of Indian Standards' Drinking Water Specifications; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) There is prevalence of Uranium concentration above 30 micro-gram per litre (WHO provisional guidelines) in some of the localized pockets of few States/UTs in the country. A report brought out by Duke University, USA in association with Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water departments states that Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh; Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir have localised occurrence of Uranium concentration.

The report found that the following districts of Haryana *viz.* Bhiwani, Fatehabad, Hissar, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Sirsa and Sonapat have localized patches of Uranium concentration.

(c) and (d) The Indian Standard IS-10500: 2012 for Drinking Water specification has specified requirements for radioactive residues as alpha and beta emitters. These requirements take into account all radioactive elements including Uranium. No individual radioactive elements have been specifically identified.

#### **Updation of National Water Policy**

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

- (a) whether any progress has been made to update the age old National Water Policy (NWP);
- (b) whether it will be helpful in the judicious and multiple use of water resources among different States; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Central Government formulated the National Water Policy

in 1987, which was subsequently reviewed and revised in the year 2002 and 2012. Further, to meet the present challenges in water sector, revision of National Water Policy 2012 has been envisaged by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti and a drafting committee has been constituted on 5th November, 2019 to revise the National Water Policy.

The main objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation in water sector, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and a plan of action with a unified national perspective in planning, management and use of water resources.

**Per capita demand of water under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)**

†105. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the States have demanded more water per capita under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) from the Central Government;

(b) if so, whether Government has given any consideration to this demand, so far; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Under the erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), minimum service level of water supply was 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd). During consultation with states on JJM, the issue came up. After discussion and consideration, it was decided to increase the service level under JJM to 55 lpcd to meet the current requirement of rural households. However, states are free to plan and provide higher service level from their own resources.

**Supply of safe drinking water to villages**

106. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that safe drinking water is still not available in many remote areas of the country, particularly in Tripura and other North Eastern States;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) if so, whether Government has identified those areas, where safe drinking water is scarce; and

(c) action plan for provision of safe drinking water to every village in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Drinking water Supply is a State subject. To improve the provision of potable water to rural population, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance. Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), the coverage was maintained in terms of Fully Covered (FC) habitations *i.e.* having provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water with sources at a reasonable distance. As per information furnished by States/UTs, details of FC, Partially Covered (PC) (*i.e.* getting less than 40 lpcd of safe drinking water) and Quality Affected (QA) (*i.e.* containing chemical contamination) habitations, is given in Statement (*See* below).

To enable every rural household have potable drinking water on regular basis in adequate quantity through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) at a planned outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore.

#### **Statement**

*Details of FC, PC and QA habitations as per information available in Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) as on 13.11.2019*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total No. of Habitations	No. of FC Habitations	No. of PC Habitations	No. of QA Habitations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,663	34,557	13,826	280
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,303	4,195	27
4.	Assam	88,076	55,644	22,945	9,487
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	70,982	35,427	3,809

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,778	1,464	511
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,305	263	87
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,583	11,886	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir (incl. Ladakh)	14,625	8,750	5,864	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,724	334	533
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,345	24,977	452
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,165	15,031	324
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,076	2	153
16.	Maharashtra	99,641	84,811	14,657	173
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	1,54,473	129	2,411
22.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
23.	Punjab	15,190	10,470	1,503	3,217
24.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	62,559	41,925	17,042
25.	Sikkim	2,337	861	1,476	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,796	3,218	0
27.	Telangana	24,597	15,405	8,848	344
28.	Tripura	8,723	4,997	1,329	2,397
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,865	1,950	1,203

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,156	16,146	9
31.	West Bengal	1,07,328	61,786	32,172	13,370
	TOTAL	17,24,423	14,00,615	2,67,961	55,847
	In %age		81.22	15.54	3.24

### Irrigation system in Maharashtra

†107. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made by Government for developing irrigation system in Maharashtra, especially in the inaccessible and backward areas of Konkan district and from the rivers located in this district;

(b) the extent of irrigation achieved in inaccessible and tribal areas of this district, on account of these effort; and

(c) the works proposed by Government to provide the facility of irrigation in the tribal areas of above mentioned districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Water Resources Projects are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY).

So far, 66 Projects of Maharashtra (including 2 inter-State projects) have been included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since its launch during 1996-97 out of which 7 projects benefit Konkan region. During 2015-16, this scheme became part of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Total Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 10363.84 crore was provided for these projects upto March, 2016

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and a potential of 6.68 lakh ha. was created through these projects during 1996-97 to March, 2016.

During 2016-17, 26 ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects (including 5 in Konkan region) of Maharashtra under PMKSY-AIBP having ultimate potential of 8.50 lakh hectare (including 0.37 lakh hectare in Konkan region) and estimated balance cost of ₹ 21534 crore as on 1.4.2016 [CA component - ₹3058 crore] have been prioritized for completion in phases by December, 2019. Funding mechanism through NABARD has also been approved by the Government for both Central and State Share.

During 2016-19, total CA of ₹ 1270.42 crore (including ₹34.65 crore for projects in Konkan region) and State Share of ₹6976.72 crore (including ₹535.33 crore for projects in Konkan region) has been released to the Government of Maharashtra for these projects through NABARD. Additional potential of 1.72 l.ha. (including 1830 ha. through projects in Konkan region) has been created through these projects during 2016-19.

Further, a special package for completion of 8 MMI and 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects in drought prone districts in Vidarbha and Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra having estimated balance cost of ₹13651.61 crore as on 01.04.2018 has been approved during 2018-19. CA component amounts to ₹3831.41 crore. The targeted additional potential through these projects is 3.77 l.ha. These projects are planned to be completed in phases by 2022-23. CA of ₹795 crore has been released to the Government of Maharashtra under this package so far.

Further, as per the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, overall there are 220 irrigation projects (5 major, 15 medium and 200 minor Irrigation projects) in Konkan Region, out of which 167 projects (1 major, 4 medium and 162 minor) are completed and 53 projects (4 major, 11 medium and 38 minor) are ongoing. The irrigation potential to the tune of 1.26 lakh ha. has been created up to June, 2019 against target of 2.97 lakh ha. through these projects in Konkan region.

In addition to the above, State Government has planned another 11 irrigation projects having irrigation potential of 7176 ha. in the tribal areas of Konkan region.

#### **Credit exposure of MSMEs**

108. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is not a fact that despite several rate cuts by RBI and other measures taken by the Government MSMEs recorded a slide in credit exposure;

(b) whether it is also not a fact that entities that have less than ₹25 crores credit exposure reported a lower credit growth of 12 per cent in the first half of this fiscal as compared to 23 per cent growth last year during this period;

(c) to what extent the issues in the NBFC sector regarding funding and liquidity challenges have impacted MSME sector; and

(d) what policy and other measures Government proposed to take to bring out MSME sector from 'crisis'?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The total outstanding credit to the MSME sector by Scheduled Commercial Banks in the last three years is furnished in the following table:-

Year	No. of A/c (in lakh)	Amount O/s (₹ in crore)
March 2017	233.63	1296398.82
March 2018	261.54	1324239.35
March 2019	320.68	1510650.52

Source: RBI.

(b) to (d) Credit to MSME Sector is influenced by various factors which *inter alia* also include funding and liquidity challenges faced by the Non-Banking Finance Companies. In order to facilitate availability of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government has taken several measures. These include provisions of margin money subsidy under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Support, Scheme for Interest Subvention, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), loans to micro enterprises under the Prime Minister's Mudra Yojana and support under Start up India and Stand up India programmes, 59 minutes loan portal and MSME-Samadhaan portal.

#### **New definition for MSMEs**

109. SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finalizing a new definition for Micro, Small and

Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which will be linked to turnover and would do away with the current system, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has consulted various stakeholders in this regard and how it is going to benefit MSMEs, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether a legislation in this regard is likely to be brought before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Based on the discussions with the Stakeholders, the Ministry of MSME had introduced "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018" in the Parliament on 23.07.2018. The Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha.

#### **Modification of MSME Development Act, 2006**

110. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to boost the MSME Sector, which contributes 28 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 45 per cent manufacturing output;

(b) whether Government is planning to modify the MSME Development Act, 2006 to priorities market facilitation and ease of doing business; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Government supports the MSME Sector through its schemes and programmes such as Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Public Procurement Policy (PPP), Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFRUTI), Marketing Development Assistance (MDA), Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programmes (ESDP) etc.

(b) and (c) Ministry of MSME implements schemes such as Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS), International Cooperation (IC) for market access development. Several measures have been taken to promote ease of doing business in the MSME

sector. These include online filing of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM), MSME-SAMADHAAN Portal, MSME-SAMBANDH portal, MSME SAMPARK Portal, Digital Payments etc.

### **Exemptions for development to MSMEs**

111. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the exemptions and sops being given to MSMEs for development;
- (b) whether Government has directed the banking sector to deal with the MSME loans by appointing officers at General Manager level and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the objectives and the achievements made during the last three years by the MSME sector, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Under Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act, Micro and Small units with turnover up to ₹ 1.5 crore are allowed to avail benefits under the composition scheme. Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has launched the Interest Subvention Scheme for new and incremental credit to MSMEs under which 2% interest subvention is provided to all eligible units having Udyog Aadhar Number (UAN) and GST registration.

(b) Yes, Sir. The banks have designated senior level officers to do in-depth analysis of the progress made in the availability of credit to the MSMEs.

(c) As reported by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the share of MSMEs in total Gross Value Added (GVA) during 2016-17 was 31.8%. 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%. As per 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) (2016-17) by M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the employed persons in MSME Sector are about 11.10 crore.

- Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the estimated employment generation has increased from 3.58 lakh to 5.87 lakh between the year 2014-15 to 2018-19.

- The number and amount of Guarantees approved under the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) has increased during 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18. The details are given below:—

Year	No. of Credit Facilities Approved (in lakhs)	Amount of Guarantees Approved (₹ in crore)
2016-17	4.52	19931.48
2017-18	2.63	19065.90
2018-19	4.36	30168.57

- As per the data received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the outstanding credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector by all Scheduled Commercial Banks during the last three years has increased as indicated below:

Year ended	Amount Outstanding (₹ in crore)
March, 2017	1296398.82
March, 2018*	1324239.35
March, 2019*	1510650.52

\* Outstanding Credit to the MSME sector by Private Sector Banks for the year ended March, 2018 and March, 2019 includes credit by Small Finance Banks also.

- The Ministry of MSME focuses on high end skilling and technical support through the existing 18 Tool Rooms/Technology Centres. The details of the training provided through these existing 18 Tool Rooms/Technology Centres are given below:—

Year	No. of Trainees Trained (in lakh)
2016-17	1.49
2017-18	1.47
2018-19	2.08

- Government has adopted 'Cluster Development Approach' (CDP) as a key strategy for enhancing the productivity, competitiveness and capacity



building of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). The details of the progress under the MSE-CDP are given below:—

Year	Projects Approved	Projects completed	Budget Utilized (₹ in crore)
2016-17	9	10	121.68
2017-18	21	24	157.11
2018-19	36	28	172.73

#### **Cancellation of lease of Donimalai mine**

112. SHRI G.C. CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that cancellation of the mine lease of the Donimalai mine operated by National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) of the State Government has cast a shadow over its business model and could further hurt its stock valuation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government is aware that the cancellation could hurt its reputation as it hinges on renewal of mine leases from State Governments and several mines in Chhattisgarh operated by NMDC are due for renewal in early 2020; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) has filed a Revision Petition under Section 30 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 before the Revisionary Authority in the Ministry of Mines against the Government of Karnataka's order to put the mining block for e-auction which was previously held by NMDC. The revisionary authority has stayed the order of the Government of Karnataka in his *quasi* judicial capacity.

#### **Action plan for prevention of illegal mining**

†113. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action plan has been formulated by the State Governments to prevent illegal mining;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the names of States which have formulated the said action plan; and

(c) details of illegal mining activities being detected on the basis of these action plans, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 21 State Governments namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Telangana, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttaranchal & West Bengal have framed rules under Section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to curb illegal mining.

Further, 22 State Governments namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted Task Force to review the action taken by member departments for checking the illegal mining activities in their respective jurisdiction.

(c) Based on the information received from the State Governments in the quarterly returns on illegal mining submitted to Indian Bureau of Mines (a subordinate office of Ministry of Mines), number of cases of illegal mining detected by State Governments in the year 2018-19 are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Number of cases of illegal mining detected for both major and minor minerals in the year 2018-19*

Sl. No.	State	No. of cases
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7644
2.	Chhattisgarh	5060
3.	Gujarat	7679
4.	Haryana	1380
5.	Himachal Pradesh	590
6.	Jharkhand	3132

1	2	3
7.	Karnataka	4101
8.	Kerala	7797
9.	Madhya Pradesh	16405
10.	Maharashtra	13436
11.	Odisha	29
12.	Rajasthan	17118
13.	Tamil Nadu	113
14.	Telangana	6553
15.	Uttar Pradesh	24455
GRAND TOTAL		115492

### Mining in sea

†114. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge potential for mining in the sea areas of India;
- (b) if so, the quantum of minerals available in the sea areas of India; and
- (c) the action plan formulated by Government to undertake mining in the sea areas?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Geological Survey of India (GSI) and National Institute of Oceanography (NIO), the two pioneer organizations of Government of India having the requisite technical capability carry out exploration activities in offshore areas. With the acquisition of one ocean going vessel R.V Samundra Manthan in 1983 and 2 coastal launches R.V. Samundra Kaustuhh and R.V. Samudra Shaudhikama in 1984, GSI commenced systematic survey of the sea bed. The state of the art vessel RV Samundra Ratnakar was commissioned in 2013 as a replacement vessel for Samundra Manthan. GSI has carried out 738 cruises since 1983 using these three research vessels.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

National Institute of Oceanography, a multi disciplinary oceanographic research institute of the Government of India, has two state of art research vessels- R. V. Sindhu Sadhna and R. V. Sindhu Sankalp. which carry out multi disciplinary oceanographic studies including geological and geophysical surveys for mineral exploration. NIO has been exploring Indian Ocean, Arabian Sea and bay of Bengal for non Biving resources.

The relative percentage of individual minerals varies from place to place depending on the hinterland geology and hydrodynamic conditions of the depositional area.

#### **Processing of iron ore for value addition**

115. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of iron ore required in India during the last three years;
- (b) amount of iron ore processed out of total ore mined in India for value addition; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to increase the percentage that will be processed in India?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per available information, the consumption of iron ore was 166 million tonnes, 175 million tonnes and 189 million tonnes during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. Since 2015, 24 iron ore blocks have been auctioned. Notice inviting tenders for 26 more iron blocks have been issued.

#### **GST on Haj pilgrimage**

†116. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Goods and Services Tax (GST) charged on Haj pilgrimage;
- (b) the net revenue earned by Government per year from the GST charged on Haj pilgrimage;
- (c) whether Government intends to remove GST applicable on Haj pilgrimage; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):  
(a), (c) and (d) The services rendered by Haj Committee of India (HCoI) for Haj pilgrimage are exempted from the GST. However, GST is applicable on the air-charter operations arranged through M/o Civil Aviation for Haj pilgrims going through HCoI. The rate of GST for air-chartered operations, engaged by specified organizations in respect of a religious pilgrimage facilitated by the Government of India, under bilateral arrangement has been reduced from 18% to 5% with effect from 01.01.2019. The specified organizations also include HCoI.

(b) Ministry of Finance has informed that data on GST collection is not maintained at this sub-sectoral level of service.

#### **Audit of grants to minority institutions**

117. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides any financial assistance/grants to religious minority institutions, if so, details thereof;

(b) details of grants provided to such institutions during the last three years; and

(c) whether any audit of the grants is being carried out by Government, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):  
(a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Minority Affairs does not provide any financial assistance/grants to religious minority institutions directly. However, Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) an autonomous organisation under administrative supervision of this Ministry provides financial assistance for infrastructure development of educational institutions.

(b) The MAEF has sanctioned Grants-in-Aid of ₹19.74 crore to 117 such institutions during the last three years.

(c) The accounts of MAEF are audited by the Chartered Accountants appointed by its General Body as well as by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

**Allocation for NeVA**

118. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of funds allocated to the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA); and
- (b) the details of total number of legislatures covered under the ambit of NeVA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Finance has granted in-principle approval to the project with the direction to carry on with the NeVA software development and capacity building measures with all the States/Union Territories with legislatures. So far, a sum of ₹3.48 crore has been allocated for software development. Ministry of Finance will go shortly for appraisal of the Public Investment Board (PIB) proposal for NeVA. It is proposed to cover all the States and UTs with legislatures under NeVA.

**Accidents due to drunken driving**

†119. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the details of the accidents during the last three years due to drunken driving, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): As per information received from police department of State/UTs the total number of road accidents under the category of drunken driving/consumption of alcohol and drug during the period from 2016 to 2018 State-wise details of road accidents are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise total number of road accidents due to drunken driving/  
consumption of alcohol and drug in India during 2016 to 2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	128	2064	1345
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	19	55
3.	Assam	352	373	377

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
4.	Bihar	593	0	10
5.	Chhattisgarh	145	86	216
6.	Goa	3	10	9
7.	Gujarat	64	65	106
8.	Haryana	529	180	474
9.	Himachal Pradesh	72	214	322
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	1	20
11.	Jharkhand	543	801	517
12.	Karnataka	396	169	139
13.	Kerala	133	133	157
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3083	1049	893
15.	Maharashtra	226	863	188
16.	Manipur	71	44	74
17.	Meghalaya	35	132	117
18.	Mizoram	27	16	16
19.	Nagaland	13	157	83
20.	Odisha	1255	1533	1220
21.	Punjab	317	129	112
22.	Rajasthan	673	421	146
23.	Sikkim	12	32	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	531	1833	1128
25.	Telangana	202	163	182
26.	Tripura	5	11	28
27.	Uttarakhand	40	56	20
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4633	3336	3595

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016	2017	2018
29.	West Bengal	462	16	79
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27	13	20
31.	Chandigarh	9	10	12
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
33.	Daman and Diu	7	12	8
34.	Delhi	164	124	333
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	82	5	14
TOTAL		14894	14071	12018

#### **New projects under Bharatmala Pariyojana**

120. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new projects undertaken by Government under Bharatmala Pariyojana, since 2018; and

(b) whether considering the current pace of development the Phase-1 of the Bharatmala Pariyojana will be completed by 2022?

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 for development of economic corridors, inter corridors, feeder routes, national corridors, border roads, international connectivity roads, coastal roads, port connectivity roads and expressways with an aggregate length of about 34,800 km. (including 10,000 km. residual NHDP stretches) at an estimated outlay of ₹ 5,35,000.00 crores. Total of 255 road projects with an aggregate length of about 10,678 km. have been approved till date under Bharatmala Pariyojana with total capital cost of ₹ 2,64,916 crores approximately. Out of these approved projects, 226 road projects with an aggregate length of about 9,561 km. have been awarded for construction. Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I is targeted for completion by 2021-22.



**Construction of NHs**

†121. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the length of National Highways in kilometers being built on daily basis in the country from 2004 to 2014;
- (b) whether there has been an increase in the pace of construction work since the current Government came into power in 2014, if so, the corresponding increase now, in comparison to the period of 2004 to 2014;
- (c) the length of new National Highways constructed in the country, in kilometers, since 2014 till date and the expenditure incurred thereon; and
- (d) details of these National Highways built along with respective length thereof, in kilometers, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Average length of National Highways constructed on daily basis from 2004-05 to 2013-14 is 11 km.

(b) The average length of National Highways constructed on daily basis from 2014-15 to 2018-19 was 22 km. while in 2018-19 it was 30 kms. Hence, average increase in pace of construction is 11 km. on daily basis.

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

**Statement**

*Details of National Highways Constructed in the country since 2014 along with expenditure incurred thereon*

*(A) Length of National Highways constructed along with expenditure incurred since 2014*

Sl. No.	Year	Length constructed (in km.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ in crore)
1.	2014-15	4410	27,746
2.	2015-16	6061	63,743
3.	2016-17	8231	73,740
4.	2017-18	9829	1,00,179
5.	2018-19	10855	1,27,993
6.	Upto September, 2019	4622	65,139

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*(B) State-wise details of National Highways constructed  
across the country since 2014*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Length Constructed (in km.)					
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Upto September, 2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	136	462	402	459	438	307
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	80	174	188	157	16
3.	Assam	178	87	165	302	323	32
4.	Bihar	115	181	400	370	333	89
5.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	307	327	483	522	397	114
7.	Delhi	0	0	0	139	42	22
8.	Goa	0	2	4	20	11	17
9.	Gujarat	139	277	86	189	303	84
10.	Haryana	86	170	369	290	226	96
11.	Himachal Pradesh	34	100	72	134	157	34
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	57	34	33	162	95	25
13.	Jharkhand	126	119	211	236	287	88
14.	Karnataka	130	314	656	768	779	238
15.	Kerala	29	10	45	17	121	75
16.	Madhya Pradesh	335	306	475	594	829	356
17.	Maharashtra	124	324	750	1,345	2,293	1318
18.	Manipur	46	6	4	231	318	56
19.	Meghalaya	88	50	6	48	13	0
20.	Mizoram	5	15	88	43	59	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Nagaland	13	25	4	0	34	11
22.	Odisha	386	268	490	535	534	134
23.	Puducherry	14	22	8	17	12	0
24.	Punjab	115	154	384	357	209	130
25.	Rajasthan	853	1,063	1,125	1,075	728	449
26.	Sikkim	30	0	0	45	83	4
27.	Tamil Nadu	58	236	469	307	356	123
28.	Telangana	170	222	113	161	370	219
29.	Tripura	18	0	42	82	41	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	542	669	584	694	882	340
31.	Uttarakhand	49	335	203	256	237	178
32.	West Bengal	138	203	386	222	127	54
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	21	61	5
TOTAL		4410	6061	8231	9829	10855	4622

#### **Toll gates on National Highways**

122. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of toll gates on the National Highways;
- (b) details of periodicity of the contract between the Government and the licensee for maintaining toll gates, annual income derived from the toll gates to the Government, the amenities provided by the contractors who are levying the toll on the vehicle users;
- (c) the number of toll gates completing the contract period and the methodology to fix the toll rate; and

(d) the details of penal procedures, if the toll is levied even after the expiry of the contract period?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) At present, there are 574 fee plazas operational on National Highways in the country. Out of 574 user fee plazas, 248 are public funded fee plazas and remaining are on Public Private Partnership (PPP). For public funded fee plazas the contract period is one year in case of a regular contract and for PPP fee plazas, the concession period is in accordance with Concession Agreement. The amenities are provided in accordance with contract agreement for public funded projects and concession agreement in case of PPP projects. An annual income in the form of toll remittance of ₹ 7091.49 crore, ₹ 8851.20 crore and ₹ 9295.13 crore has been received to the Government from fee plazas of National Highways for the financial years (FY) 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 respectively. Also, an amount of ₹ 9,681.50 crore has been received from the concessionaire as the upfront for the First Bundle of Toll Operate Transfer (TOT) and same has been deposited in Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) during FY 2018-19.

(c) and (d) User fee rates on National Highways are fixed in accordance with National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008 and amendment thereof. The copies of the rules are available at website of the Ministry at [www.morth.nic.in](http://www.morth.nic.in). In case of Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects, after completion of the concession period, the user fee is to be collected by Central Government at reduced rates of 40%. In case of a public funded project, the user fee rates are to be reduced to 40% after recovery of capital cost of the project. The concession period on Built Operate Transfer (BOT) basis of four lane Raipur-Durg section on NH No. 53 in the State of Chhattisgarh ended on 02.03.2015. At present, the user fee is levied at one fee plaza on this section at reduced rates of 40% as per the provisions of NH Fee Rules. Question of penal procedure does not arise as the user fee is being collected in perpetuity.

**Steps taken by NHAI to ease traffic on NH-47 at Kuthiran-Kerala**

123. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to expedite clearing the traffic congestion at Kuthiran in the Palakkad-Thrissur stretch of National Highway 47; and

- (b) the reason for the delay in clearing the traffic congestion?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Kuthiran lies on Vadakkencherry-Thrissur stretch of NH-47 in the State of Kerala. The work of 6-laning of this stretch (along with 3-lane twin tube tunnel at Kuthiran with an approximate length of 960 m) has been awarded on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis at a grant of about ₹ 244 crores. The civil work in the stretch from Vadakkencherry to Thrissur was started in September, 2012. However, the tunnel work was started in May, 2016. At present, 83% physical progress has been achieved in the project. As far as Kuthiran tunnel is concerned, the same has been constructed except for minor works in tunnel tube on one side and approaches due to delay in Land Acquisition and Forest and Wild life Clearance.

There were heavy rains during the months of September/October, 2019 and in current month also thus delaying the repair work in the stretch. Meanwhile temporary works such as filling up of potholes etc. were carried out. The work for major maintenance/repairs in the said stretch has been awarded and the work has commenced in first week of November, 2019.

#### **Fake drivers' licences**

124. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps are being taken to keep a check on invalid or fake licences in the country;
- (b) if so, the State-wise data pertaining to the number of licences issued by Road Transport Offices in India;
- (c) if so, the State-wise data of any irregularities or fake licences issued; and
- (d) whether Government is planning to introduce a computerised mechanism for issuing licences?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways does not maintain centralised data regarding fake or duplicate driving licences. However, as per an analysis

done in January, 2015 on National Register for driving licences by National Informatics Centre (NIC), it was found that there is a possibility of duplicate licences. As on 5th January, 2015, out of total 6,70,16,851 driving licences records available, 16,72,138 records were found to be possible duplicates spread over 7,99,923 clusters. The percentage of probable duplicates stands at 2.5 percent as per this exercise. This information has been shared with respective States for further action.

National database on driving Licenses and vehicle registration has already been created. National Informatics Centre (NIC) who have been entrusted with the design, development, computerization roll-out and maintenance of the VAHAN and SARATHI project across all the States and Union Territory Administrations has achieved almost 100% success in terms of deployment of core schema/product for Vehicle Registration (VAHAN) and for driving licenses (SARATHI) across the country. Subsequently to consolidate the database, State Register (SR) for all the states and National Register (NR) were established. Almost all the sites in 36 States/Union Territory Administrations are connected. More than 20 crore vehicle records and 10 crore driving license records are available in National Register repository. State Transport Departments and enforcement agencies have been provided access to data on National Register to facilitate instant verification of all driving licenses (DLs)/Registration Certificate (RCs) and the digitalized data is also made accessible through mobile by sending SMS from their registered number.

The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 will help to carry reforms in the driving licence testing process and eliminating the duplicate licences.

#### **Status of four laning of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh**

125. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of National Highways (NHs) projects in Uttar Pradesh for which announcement had been made for four laning since 2015 till date, year-wise;
- (b) the details of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh for which announcement had been made for upgradation to four lanes during last three years, NH-wise; and
- (c) the details of NHs out of above on which survey has been completed and work of four laning has started as on date, NH-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The four laning of National Highways are taken up based on traffic volume, *inter-se* priority and availability of funds. The details of new National Highways declared in the State of Uttar Pradesh since year 2015 are detailed below:—

Sl. No.	Year of Declaration	Total Nos. of NHs	Length in km
1.	2015-16	01	52.60
2.	2016-17	01	80.00
3.	2017-18	30	2675.29
4.	2018-19	07	317.00

The detail of four laning works on NHs started since 2015 in the State of Uttar Pradesh is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of four laning works on NHs started since 2015 in Uttar Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length in Km.	Cost in (crore)	Year of Award/ Sanction
1	2	3	4	5
1.	4-laning Babatpur- Varanasi of NH-56 from km 263.00 to km. 280.25	17.25	629.74	2015
2.	Ring Road Phase-I (Varanasi Bypass)	17.02	275.00	2015
3.	4-laning of Allahabad to UP/MP Border section of Nh-27 from km. 4.285 to km. 44.520	41.72	774.57	2015
4.	4-laning of Varanasi-Sultanpur section of NH-56, Pkg-I	74.53	2433.40	2015
5.	4-laning of Varanasi-Sultanpur section of NH-56, Pkg-II	63.36	2182.00	2015
6.	4-laning of Varanasi-Ghaghara Bridge section of NH-233, Pkg-I	58.62	1171.40	2015

1	2	3	4	5
7.	4-laning of Varanasi-Ghaghara Bridge section of NH-233, Pkg-II	59.92	2884.90	2015
8.	4-laning of Varanasi-Ghaghara Bridge section of NH-233, Pkg-III	59.01	2257.50	2015
9.	Meerut-Bulandshahr section of NH-235	61.19	868.77	2016
10.	4-laning of Pratapgarh to Allahabad bypass exjunction section of NH-96 from km 100.800 to km 135.500	34.70	599.35	2016
11.	4-lane of Varanasi-Gorakhpur NH-29 (Pkg-III)	65.38	840.00	2016
12.	4-lane of Varanasi-Gorakhpur NH - 29 (Pkg-IV)	65.62	1030.00	2016
13.	Gorakhpur Bypass NH - 29E	17.66	531.00	2016
14.	4-laning of Varanasi -Ghazipur section of NH-29	72.15	3061.90	2016
15.	4-laning of Jangal Kaudiya to Mohaddipur section of NH-29E from km. 81.420 to km. 99.00	17.52	288.30	2018
16.	4-laning of Allahabad bypass road junction to Allahabad city section of NH-96 from km. 135.500 to km 153.330 (excluding existing km. 148.600 to km. 149.400)	17.03	306.59	2018
17.	Ring Road Phase-II (Pkg-I) (Varanasi NH-56 bypass)	16.98	953.57	2018
18.	Ring Road Phase-II (Pkg-II)(Varanasi NH-29 bypass)	27.27	1444.30	2018
19.	4-lane Varanasi-Dagmagpur section (Pkg-1)	34.00	1250.50	2018
20.	4-lane -Dagmagpur-Lalganj section (Pkg-2)	47.70	1380.00	2018
21.	4-lane Lalganj-Hanumana section (Pkg-3)	43.40	1184.60	2018
22.	NH-709B from EPE crossing to Shamli (Pkg-I)	61.41	435.15	2018
23.	4-laning of Aligarh-kanpur Pkg-I (Aligarh-Bhadwas) section of NH-91 (New NH-34)	45.83	1482.18	2018



1	2	3	4	5
24.	4-laning of Aligarh- kanpur Pkg-II (Bhadwas-Kalyanpur) Section of NH-91 (New NH-34)	45.20	1958.44	2018
25.	4-laning of Aligarh- kanpur Pkg-III (Kalyanpur-Naviganj Section of NH-91 (New NH-34)	61.21	297.41	2018
26.	Balance work of Bareilly- Sitapur section from Km. 262.00 to 413.20	157.59	697.42	2019
27.	NH-709B, Shamli to Saharanpur (Pkg-II)	62.77	531.00	2019
28.	NH-709AD, Panipat - Shamli, Pkg-I	35.58	1228.25	2019
29.	NH-709AD, Shamli - Muzaffarnagar, Pkg-II	42.87	1623.93	2019

#### Implementation of the Motor Vehicles Act

126. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) States that have implemented and have not implemented the amended Motor Vehicles Act;

(b) whether any change has been made in the levying of penalties proposed in the Act by the States if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that there is widespread protest from all sections of the society, especially on the unprecedented escalation of fines and penalties;

(d) whether Government is ready to accept the fact that there was no consultation and consensus with stakeholders before passing such an important legislation; and

(e) the manner in which the road transport corporations are affected by this Act?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not received any information from any State that have not implemented the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. As per section 200 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 the State Government may by notification in the official gazette specify such amount for compounding of certain offences. As per the available information, for certain offences Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur and Uttarakhand have reduced the penalties.

(c) Initially with the coming into force certain provisions including enhanced penalties for violations as notified w.e.f 1st September, 2019, there were initial apprehensions about the implementations which got settled in due course.

(d) No, Sir. During the process of finalisation of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 detailed and numerous consultations with stakeholders were held. Further, the Bill was consulted and deliberated in detail in many meetings held by Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture and the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

(e) In the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019, no provisions under Chapter VI "Special Provisions Relating to State Transport Undertakings" *i.e.* from Sections 97 to 108 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 have been amended.

**Repair and maintenance of National Highways (NHs) and  
State Highways (SHs)**

†127. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state the details of measures taken for the repair and maintenance of the National Highways (NHs) and State Highways (SHs) damaged due to excessive rainfall this year along with the details of such Highways, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). The works on NHs are accordingly taken up from time to time as per traffic density, inter-se priority and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

Development and Maintenance of State Highways (SHs) is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/Union Territory (UTs).

Various types of Maintenance and Repair (M&R) works taken up on NHs include Ordinary Repairs (OR), Periodical Renewals (PR), Special Repairs (SR) and Flood Damage Repairs (FDR).

The M&R of stretches of NHs, where either Development works have commenced or Operation, Maintenance and Transfer (OMT) Concessions/Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contracts have been awarded, are the responsibility of the concerned

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Concessioners/Contractors till the Defect Liability Period (DLP)/the Concession Period.

M&R of balance stretches of NHs, including restoration of damages due to floods, rainfalls, etc., on such stretches, are carried out annually as per available budgetary outlay, inter-se priority and traffic density to keep such NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

The State/UT- wise details of NHs damaged due to rainfall / floods during 2019-20 except for the State of Goa and for NHs entrusted with National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The information in respect of the State of Goa and for NHs entrusted with NHIDCL are being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

The details of State/ UT-wise funds allocated so far during 2019-20 for immediate restoration and for ensuring traffic worthiness of the NHs damaged due to rainfall/ floods are given in Statement-II.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *State/UT- wise details of NHs damaged due to rainfall/floods during 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Types of damages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26, 340C, 765, 544D, 516D, 565, 165, 365BB, 67, 167B	Road damage, potholes and patches
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13, 513, 515, 315A, 713A, 15, 215, 415, 115, 315	Formation washed out, Land slide, Culvert Choked, Damage of abutment and wing wall by scouring, Choked hill side drain, Culvert Damaged, damage to Embankment of Bridge, Shoulder, Road Surface Damage
3.	Assam	37, 6, 217, 315, 37E, 129, 2, 702, 17, 427, 127A, 127E, 127D, 15, 329, 715A, 715	Road damage, potholes and patches
4.	Bihar	227, 131A, 110	Road damage, potholes and patches

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Types of Damages
5.	Chhattisgarh	130, 343, 149B	Road damage, potholes and patches
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	848A	Patches, potholes
7.	Gujarat	68, 58, 47, 147, 27, 351, 927D, 251, 141, 341, 754K, 41, 168, 168A, 56, 64, 753B, 848, 848A, 848B, 953	Potholes, Patches
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3, 205, 503A, 103, 305, 154A, 154, 303, 7, 707, 907A, 705, 105, 505, 5	Land Slide, Road damage, potholes and patches
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1, 144	Landslips, Bridge approach damage
10.	Karnataka	50, 75, 169, 73, 69, 275, 367, 766, 150A, 161A, 169A, 369E, 752K, 766C, 948	Land Slides, Road damage, potholes and patches
11.	Kerala	66, 766, 966, 85, 185, 183, 744	Road damage, potholes and patches
12.	Madhya Pradesh	47, 347C, 347B, 346, 347, 543, 45	Road damage, potholes and patches
13.	Maharashtra	753F, 752I, 548B, 361F, 161, 63, 752K, 361H, 753B, 757B, 166, 60, 848, 953, 160H, 753J, 160C, 61, 160, 52, 65, 965, 166E, 930, 543, 353C, 353B, 930D, 130D, 753A, 161G, 353J	Road damage, potholes and patches

Sl. No.	State/UT	NH No.	Types of Damages
14.	Manipur	02, 137A	Land Slide, Surface Damage
15.	Meghalaya	206, 106, 217, 6	Landslip damaged pavement
16.	Mizoram	2, 306A, 302, 102B, 6, 502	Land Slides, Road damage, potholes and patches
17.	Nagaland	2, 202, 29, 702, 702A, 702D	Land Slides, Road damage, potholes and patches
18.	Odisha	149, 55, 20, 53, 316, 26, 59, 57, 49, 326, 516, 220, 153B	Road damage, potholes and patches
19.	Puducherry	32	Road damage, potholes and patches
20.	Rajasthan	248, 248A, 552, 23, 448, 62, 125, 325, 70, 11, 54, 752, 58, 927A	Road damage, potholes and patches
21.	Sikkim	710, 310, 310A	Land Slides, Road damage, potholes and patches
22.	Tamil Nadu	32, 81, 83, 179A, 544	Road damage, potholes and patches
23.	Telangana	365A, 365BB, 63, 61, 161B, 65, 163, 563, 365B, 353C	Road damage, potholes and patches
24.	Tripura	8, 208, 108B, 108A	Land Slides, Road damage, potholes and patches
25.	Uttarakhand	707A, 309A, 309B, 507, 34, 9	Landslip
26.	West Bengal	12, 116B, 14, 114, 512, 110, 317, 10	Road damage, potholes and patches

***Statement-II***

*State/UT-wise funds allocated so far during 2019-20 for immediate restoration and for ensuring traffic worthiness of the NHs damaged due to rainfall/floods*

(Amount in ₹ crore)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Allocation under Flood Damage Repair (New) for FY 2019-20	Allocation under Flood Damage Repair(Continued) for FY 2019-20	Total Allocation under Flood Damage Repair for FY 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.50	10.69	15.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.25	2.58	7.83
3.	Assam	5.25	7.65	12.90
4.	Bihar	2.00	4.21	6.21
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.50	1.79	2.29
6.	Goa	0.00	1.80	1.80
7.	Gujarat	2.25	0.00	2.25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.00	0.00	5.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.50	0.00	0.50
10.	Jharkhand	1.00	1.23	2.23
11.	Karnataka	5.00	3.33	8.33
12.	Kerala	5.00	28.11	33.11
13.	Manipur	1.50	2.14	3.64
14.	Meghalaya	1.50	1.49	2.99
15.	Mizoram	2.00	0.97	2.97
16.	Nagaland	4.50	1.77	6.27
17.	Odisha	1.50	1.11	2.61
18.	Punjab	0.50	0.00	0.50
19.	Rajasthan	1.00	5.00	6.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Sikkim	2.50	0.94	3.44
21.	Tamil Nadu	2.00	1.62	3.62
22.	Telangana	0.00	1.26	1.26
23.	Tripura	1.50	3.25	4.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5.00	1.57	6.57
25.	Uttarakhand	2.25	1.22	3.47
26.	West Bengal	0.00	2.35	2.35
27.	Puducherry	0.25	0.00	0.25
Allocation for Maintenance and Repair of NHs in FY 2019-20				
28.	NHAI			100.00*
29.	NHIDCL			50.00*
30.	BRDB			140.00*

\*For NHs entrusted to National Highway Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) and Border Roads Development Board (BRDB), neither separate funds for FDR nor State/UT-wise fund under Maintenance and Repair is allocated.

### Speed limit for vehicles on National Highways

128. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of speed limit fixed for various types of vehicles on National Highways etc.;

(b) if so, whether many of the vehicles are not following the speed limits due to illogical limit levels; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to revise speed limit of vehicles on National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Ministry *vide* notification S.O.1522 (e) dated 6th April, 2018 has fixed the maximum speed limit in respect of different classes of motor vehicles on different roads in India. These are as under:

*Maximum speed per hour in kilometres on roads in India*

Sl. No.	Class of Motor Vehicles	Expressway with Access Control	4 lane and above divided carriageway (roads with Medianstrips/ Dividers)	Road within Municipal Limits	Other Roads
1.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising not more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat (M1 category vehicles)	120	100	70	70
2.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising nine or more seats in addition to the driver's seat ( M2 and M3 category Vehicles)	100	90	60	60
3.	More vehicles used for carriage of goods ( All N category Vehicles)	80	80	60	60
4.	Motor Cycles	80*	80	60	60
5.	Quadricycle	-	60	50	50
6.	Three wheeled Vehicles	-	50	50	50

\*If permitted to ply on Expressway.

\*\* No cognizance of the violation of the speed limits shall be taken under section 183 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, if the speed detected is within 5 per cent of the maximum speed.

(b) No such information is available in the Ministry.

(c) There is no such proposal presently under consideration to revise speed limit of vehicles on National Highways.



**Plantation of trees along the NHs**

129. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any programme to plant 125 crore trees along with National Highways during the next five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating amount likely to be spent thereon;
- (c) whether Government is considering to appoint any agency for planting trees and its maintenance alongwith geo tagging; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The plantation along National Highways is done through executing agencies for civil works as per relevant provisions of Manual published by Indian Roads Congress (IRC). Green Highways Policy, 2015 and other guidelines of Government of India. In the projects, in which provision for the same has not been stipulated, the plantation is carried out as per guidelines for avenue and median plantation. The geo-tagging is an integral part of the plantation and maintenance project.

**Construction of Bundelkhand Expressway**

†130. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that there is a delay in the construction of Bundelkhand Expressway, which covers total distance of 294 kilometers from Auriya-Etawah- Mahirpur-Banda to Chitrakoot;
- (b) if so, the time-frame fixed for inception as well as completion of the above construction work; and
- (c) whether it is apprehended that this work would not be completed within the stipulated time?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Bundelkhand Expressway is a project of State Government of Uttar Pradesh and is being implemented by Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority (UPEIDA). Bundelkhand Expressway has been divided into six packages and Contractor for all the six packages have been selected by UPEIDA for implementation on Engineering Procurement and Construction (EPC) mode. There is no

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

delay in Construction of this project and the same is scheduled for completion in 1095 days from appointed date.

### **Status of National Highways in Bihar**

†131. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of National Highways in Bihar for which construction work could not be completed within the deadline set by Government;
- (b) the complete details thereof regarding deadline set for each highway and the reasons behind the delay in completion of work;
- (c) the action taken against the contractors who could not complete the work within time; and
- (d) number of years since when construction work is under progress on NH- 105 and 104, by when it was to be completed and by when it is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Various works have been sanctioned which are in progress on National Highways in Bihar. The list of works which could not be completed within scheduled date of completion as per contract agreement is enclosed at annexure. The main reasons for delay in completion are delay in land acquisition, delay in forest clearances, removal of encroachments besides slow progress of contracting agencies. The work-wise specific reasons for delay and action taken against contracting agencies, if applicable, are indicated in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The construction work of National Highway No. 105 is completed. The details of construction work of NH-104 is as under:

NH No.	Stretch (km)	Schedule date of completed	Likely date of completion
104	Km 0 to 40	22.08.2016	December, 2019
	Km 40 to 79.4	03.05.2018	June, 2020
	Km 79.4 to 156.5	29.12.2018	June, 2020
	Km 156.5 to 219.945	12.05.2019	March, 2020

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement**

*Details of work-wise specific reasons for delay in construction work of NHs in Bihar and action taken against contracting agencies, if applicable*

Sl. No.	NH No.	Name of work	Scheduled date of completion	Reason for delay	Action taken against contractor
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	NH-30A	Rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lanes/2 lane with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening to Fathua-Harnaut-Barh Section (Km 0.00 to Km 69.0) of NH-30A in the State of Bihar under Phase I of NHIIP	05.08.2019	LA issue	NA
2.	NH-82	Construction of H.L. RCC Bridge in km 38th of N.H.-82 Wazirganj-Hisua Section	05.07.2019	Encroachment issue	NA
3.	NH-104	(i) W/S of Existing single lane to double lane carriage way in Km 0 to 40.00 of NH-104 in the State of Bihar. (Chakia - Madhuban -Sheohar)	19.07.2018 22.08.2016	LA issue	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(ii) Rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lanes/2 with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening to Sheohar-Sitamarhi-Jainagar -Narhaia Section of NH-104 from Km 40.00 to 79.40 in the State of Bihar under phase-I of NHIIP (Package No. SP/C/1 Group C) Lot-I	03.05.2018	Due to financial constraints, Contractor (M/s Sunil Hitech Engg Ltd-RCM Infrastructure Ltd. JV) is under the purview of NCLT and now the lead member (M/s Sunil Hitech Engg Ltd.) is being looked after by Liquidator appointed by NCLT. Earlier, progress hampered due to delay in LA.	Cure period Notice issued to the Contractor on 15.05.2019. Progress is now geared up.	
	(iii) Rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lanes/2 with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening to Sheohar-Sitamarhi-Jainagar-Narhaia Section of NH-104 from Km 79.40 to 156.50 in the State of Bihar under phase-I of NHIIP (Package. No. SP/C/1 Group C) Lot-II	29.12.2018	Due to financial constraints, Contractor (M/s Sunil Hitech Engg Ltd-RCM Infrastructure Ltd. JV) is under the purview of NCLT and now the lead member (M/s Sunil Hitech Engg Ltd) is being looked after by Liquidator appointed by NCLT. Earlier, progress hampered due to delay in LA.	Cure period Notice issue to the Contractor on 16.05.2019. Now, a portion of stretch is being taken up for execution through a sub-contractor.	

		(iv) Rehabilitation and up-grading to 2 lanes/2 with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening to Sheohar-Sitamarhi-Jainagar-Narhaia Section of NH-104 from Km 156.50 to 219.945 in the State of Bihar under phase-I of NHIIP (Package No. SP/C/1 Group C) Lot-III	11.11.2018	Delay in land acquisition particularly in two bypasses namely Jainagar and Narahia. Complete land for these 2 bypasses is yet to be acquired.	Review meetings have been conducted regularly in order to resolve the issue.
4.	NH-28B	W/S of existing road to two lane with paved shoulder from km 64 to 97 of NH 28B on EPC mode.	11.05.2019	Slow progress of contractor	Cure period notice was issued.
5.	NH-110	Construction of High Level Bridge at Km 38 (Bandhuganj) on NH-110 in the State of Bihar	25.08.2019	Work could not be completed due to flood.	NA
6.	NH-327(E)	(i) Construction of ROB and it's approaches in lieu of existing level crossing (L.C.No. K7257 "C") at Km 11 on NH-327E in the State of Bihar	29.10.2019	LA issue	NA
		(ii) Construction of New High Level RCC Minor Bridge in Replacement of	09.11.2019	Work could not be completed due to flood.	NA

1	2	3	4	5	6
		existing old narrow and damaged bridge no.-135/1 in km. 135 of NH-327E			
		(iii) Strengthening from km 194.01 to km 227.11 of NH 327(E) in the state of Bihar for the year 2017-18 (327(E)- BR-2017-18/912)	25.02.2019	Slow progress of contractor	Show cause notice is issued.
7.	NH-81	(i) Strengthening and Widening of 2-lane with paved shoulder from km. 0.0 to KM 19.04 (Korha-Katihar Section) of NH 81	05.05.2019	forest clearance	NA
		(ii) Construction of two lane ROB in lieu of level crossing KK-4A of Km 31 of NH-81	06.08.2019	forest clearance and LA issue	NA
		(iii) Construction of two lane ROB in lieu of level crossing KK-4A of Km 48 of NH-81	08.08.2019	forest clearance issue	NA
8.	NH-106	Rehabilitation and upgrading to 2 lanes/2 lane with paved shoulders configuration and strengthening to	02.10.2019	Due to financial constraints, the contractor is under the purview of NCLT.	Earlier, the decision to foreclose the project was taken. Subsequently, upon

		Birpur-Bihpur Section (Km 0.00 to Km 106) of NH-106 in the State of Bihar under Phase I of NHIIP			request and assurance of the Contractor, the Contractor has been directed to complete the work by October, 2020.
9.	NH-327(A)	Strengthening and Widening of 2-lane with paved shoulder from Km. 0.0 to Km. 25.01 of NH 327(A) (327(A)-BR-2014-15/888)	26.06.2018	forest clearance issue	NA
10.	NH-527A	W/S of existing road into 2 lane with paved shoulder from Pokharauni Chowk to Junction with NH-57 near Jhanjarpur (km 0.00 to 28.00) of NH-527A in the State of Bihar on item rate basis	02.11.2018	forest clearance issue	NA
11.	NH-80	(i) HL RCC Bridge In NH 80 at Km 94 near Ghorghat over Mani river	02.03.2019 24.10.2013	LA Problem in Munger side approach road of bridge	NA
		(ii) Strengthening Work of National Highway 80 From Km 136 to Km 166 Sabour-Ramjanipur Section Including Replacement of one Minor Damaged Arch Bridge in Km 143 in the State of Bihar	10.01.2019	LA issues in one minor bridge and its approach at km 143	NA

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1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	NH-333	HL RCC Minor bridge in 24 th Km of NH-333	21.03.2019	forest clearance. The constructed diversion road washed out due to flood in 2018	NA
13.	NH-30	4 laning of Patna-Bakhtiyarpur section	24.03.2014	Non completion of punch list items by Concessionaire	Penalty has been proposed for non-completion of punch list items which is under progress.
14.	NH-82	2 lane with paved shoulder of Biharsharif-Barbigha-Mokama section	05.10.2019	Encroachment and non-availability of land.	NA
15.	NH-77	4 laning Hajipur-Muzaffarpur section	06.02.2013	Reasons behind the incompleteness of work are Land Acquisition issues, Liquidity issues with concessionaire.	Delay on part of both NHAI and Concessionaire. Necessary penalty shall be imposed as per Concession Agreement.
16.	NH-19	4 laning of Chhapra-Hajipur section	24.07.2013	Reasons behind the incompleteness of work are	Delay on part of both NHAI and Concessionaire.



				Land Acquisition issues, Liquidity issues with concessionaire.	Necessary penalty shall be imposed as per Concession Agreement.
17.	NH-85	2 laning/Paved Shoulder Chhapra-Gopalganj	06.12.2017	Reasons behind the incompleteness of work are Land Acquisition issues.	NA
18.	NH-28A	2 laning/4laning Piprakothi-Raxaul	08/04/2014	The Concessionaire failed to take up the work in stretches possession of which were delivered by the Authority as per the Agreement. Accordingly the Concession Agreement was terminated and the balanced work was awarded on Item Rate mode. The work has been started with schedule completion of 28.02.2020.	Concessionaire has been terminated on 29/10/2018
19.	NH-28	4 laning Gopalganj-Muzaffarpur section) (WB-10)	-	Due to fund crisis of contractor, the same could not be completed. Therefore contract terminated. Bid for	Contract terminated and tender under process for balance work.

1	2	3	4	5	6
				balance work has been invited 4 times, however, the bid could not yet be finalized due to no/low participation of bidders.	
20.	NH-57A	4 laning of Forbisganj-Jogbani	18.04.2018	Delay in LA by State Govt., and poor mobilization of the EPC Contractor.	Revised Extension of Time (EOT) proposal has been submitted by the Contractor on 01.11.2019 to NHAI which is under scrutiny.
21.	NH-31	(i) 4 laning Simaria-Khagaria(Pkg-III)	05.10.2016	Due to financial problem and Contractor name under NCLT and several other issues like. removal of encroachment, Kabristan Boundary wall, electrical pole, etc.	Liquidity Damage (LD) imposed and EOT under progress.
		(ii) Bakhtiyarpur -Mokama (Pkg -1)	11.12.2019	LA issue.	NA

22.	NH-83	4 laning Patna-Gaya-Dobhi	09.04.2018	Delay in mobilization of manpower, material, plant and equipment by the contractor. Delay in disbursement of land compensation by the State Authority.	Project with the Civil Contractor M/s. IL &FS is under process for foreclosing.
23.	NH-2	6 laning Varanasi-Aurangabad section	18.04.2017	LA issue and poor progress of Contractor.	Damages were imposed against non-achievement of Milestone for an amount of ₹ 129.08 Crore.
24.	NH-102	2 lane paved shoulder Chapra-Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur section.	05.04.2018	LA issue.	NA

*Written Answers to*

*[18 November, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**New vehicle scrappage policy**

132. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether New Vehicle Scrappage Policy will be implemented in order to bring the same into force in early 2020;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the non-polluting vehicles which were registered before 2005 and which have passed the fitness test are also getting scrapped under the said policy?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has circulated a draft note for Cabinet on creation of an eco-system for voluntary and environment friendly phasing out of unfit and older polluting vehicles for inter-ministerial consultation. Draft Guidelines for setting up, authorization and operation of Vehicle Scrapping Centres has been circulated for public comments and is available on Ministry's website.

**Online vehicle document as valid proof**

133. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has permitted online vehicle documents as a valid proof;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has issued any instructions to State Governments in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has received any complaints regarding online documents being accepted by enforcement agencies; and
- (f) if so, details thereof along with action taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government has issued G.S.R 1081(E) dated 02.11.2019 to

amend rule 139 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 *vide* which production of certificate of registration, insurance, fitness and permit, the driving licence and any other relevant documents in electronic form has been made valid.

(c) and (d) Ministry *vide* letter dated 08.08.2018 and 19.11.2018 has issued advisory to all the States/UTs to accept the documents presented in electronic form in the Digilocker platform or the m-Parivahan App as valid under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and be treated at par with the certificates issued by transport authorities. Further, the Ministry *vide* letter dated 17.12.2018 has circulated an advisory containing the Standard Operating Procedures to be adopted by traffic/ transport related enforcement agencies to validate or impound documents in case the citizens produce documents in an electronic form as per the provisions of rule 139 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(e) and (f) The Ministry had received certain grievances after the implementation of fines related to traffic violations under new Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 where citizens have raised the concerns that the documents available in Digilocker or m-Parivahan app of this Ministry are not considered valid by enforcement agencies. An advisory dated 23.11.2019 has been issued by this Ministry to State/UTs, advising them to issue necessary directions to all the enforcement agencies to accept documents in electronic form which is also available on Ministry's website [www.morth.nic.in](http://www.morth.nic.in).

#### **Development of roads by NHAI**

134. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various projects proposed to be executed by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the next three years, State-wise;

(b) the length of new National Highways, in kilometers, constructed during the last three years in Kerala;

(c) whether NHAI is facing any hurdles in States for the successful completion of the projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Government of India approved the Bharatmala Pariyojana

Phase-I in October, 2017 for development of economic corridors, inter corridors, feeder routes, national corridors, border roads, international connectivity roads, coastal roads, port connectivity roads and expressways with an aggregate length of about 34,800 km (including 10,000 km residual NHDP stretches) at an estimated outlay of ₹ 5,35,000.00 crores, spanning a period of 5 years. The National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) along with National Highways & Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) and State PWDs have been entrusted with the road stretches envisaged for development under this programme. Moreover, works under various other schemes such as NH(O) etc. have also been entrusted to nhai for execution/development.

(b) An aggregate length of about 180 km has been construction in the State of Kerala in last 5 years.

(c) and (d) The various issues such as delay in land acquisition/utility shifting, delay in completion of projects, litigation etc. have been observed in project execution.

#### **Infrastructure investment trust**

135. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal for Infrastructure Investment Trust for road projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that NHAI had been asked to stop building road, as its debt increased seven-fold over the last five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been approved by Government of India.

(c) and (d) No such instructions have been issued by Government of India.

#### **Delay in the construction of highways due to land acquisition norms**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of National Highways works are getting delayed due to mandatory requirement of 80 per cent land acquisition;

(b) whether Government proposes to review the mandatory 80 per cent of land acquisition requirement; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal and other steps taken by Government to speed up the construction of National Highways work?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) As per Ministry's guidelines, road projects are awarded after confirming of 80% of the Right of Way for PPP projects and 90% for EPC projects. The requirement of confirmation of 80% of the Right of Way for PPP projects and 90% for P'PC projects has been stipulated in the model contract documents to avoid various issues during execution stage such as time overrun, cost overrun, delay in completion of projects, litigation etc. However, various measures have been taken to avoid delay in project execution attributable to land acquisition, utility shifting etc. Ministry has launched Bhoomi Rashi online portal for land acquisition notifications for time optimisation and same has been integrated with Public Financial Management System (PFMS) to synchronize release of compensation. Moreover, Ministry has also modified the model contract documents for various modes of implementation regularly. As such, the model contract document for works on EPC mode has been modified and improved provisions in respect of construction zone, deemed termination, foreclosure of agreement, performance security, appointed date, change of scope etc. have been incorporated. Further, utility shifting has been included in the scope of work of civil works contractor.

#### **Average construction rate of National Highways**

137. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the yearly average of the construction of National Highways have decreased during the last five years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yearly average of the construction of National Highways has increased during the last five years as per details tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Year	Length constructed (km)
1.	2014-15	4,410
2.	2015-16	6,061
3.	2016-17	8,231
4.	2017-18	9,829
5.	2018-19	10,855

**Details on authorised vehicle scrapping facility guidelines**

138. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued the draft guidelines for setting up of Authorised Vehicle Scrapping Facility (AVSF) in the country;

(b) whether vehicle scrapping initiative of Government will directly result in increase in sale of automobile industry produce;

(c) whether owners of scrapped vehicles will be compensated; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No such assessment has been carried out by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(c) and (d) No such proposal with regard to compensation from Government is under consideration.

**Implementation of Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act by the States**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that many States like Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Rajasthan have refused to implement the present Vehicle Act whereas the Gujarat Government has expressed reservation on high fines that may not be feasible and the auto and taxi unions of Delhi have demanded rollback of such fines; and



- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not received any information from any State that have not implemented the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. As per section 200 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 the State Government may by notification in the official gazette specify such amount for compounding of certain offences. As per the available information, for certain offences Gujarat, Karnataka, Manipur and Uttarakhand have reduced the penalties.

#### **Amaravati-Anantpur Expressway**

140. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has started work on Amaravati-Anantpur Expressway;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any time-frame to complete the project in a time bound manner so that any cost escalation can be avoided;
- (d) if so, details thereof; and
- (e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) Under the Grand Challenge Mechanism, which is a component of Bharatmala Pariyojana, there is a provision for taking up such road projects on the request of the States where the State Governments share at least 50% of land acquisition cost. Meetings with officers of Government of Andhra Pradesh have been held regarding the development of an Access controlled Green Field Expressway connecting the new capital city of Amaravati to Anantapuramu. The alignment of the aforesaid road stretch has been finalized with a length of approximately 384 kms. Government of Andhra Pradesh has agreed to bear 50% of the cost of the land to be acquired and to obtain requisite statutory clearances (*i.e.* environment, forest, wildlife etc.) expeditiously. Projects are taken up after completion of pre-construction activities, statutory clearances, availability of funds and inter-se-priority.

**Road projects for Delhi-NCR**

141. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of roads constructed in Delhi-NCR region during the last three years;

(b) the details of various projects proposed to be executed in Delhi by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the next three years;

(c) the details of new National Highways or other projects constructed in Delhi during the last three years; and

(d) the proposed amount to be spent on the construction and upkeep of the road projects proposed in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. The details of National Highways constructed and proposed to be constructed in Delhi are given in Statement-II (See below).

(d) It is proposed to spend ₹ 12,411.72 crore for development of National Highways in Delhi during the next three years.

***Statement******Details of National Highways constructed and proposed to be constructed in Delhi***

(A) Length of National Highways constructed in Delhi - NCR during last three years

Year	Length of National Highways constructed (in km.)
2016-17	Nil
2017-18	Nil
2018-19	16.43

(B) Details of NH projects proposed to be executed in Delhi during next three years:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Projects	Length (in km.)	Amount (in ₹ crore)	Amount for Maintenance (in ₹ crore)
1.	2020-21	2	24.85	5,686	-
2.	2021-22	2	59	6,123.62	-
3.	2022-23	1	4	602.10	-
TOTAL		5	87.85	12,411.72	

(C) The details of NH projects constructed in Delhi during last three years

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Projects	Length (in km.)	Sanctioned cost (in ₹ crore)
1.	2016-17		Nil	
2.	2017-18			
3.	2018-19	2	11.49	1,111.19

**Slowdown in pace of growth**

142. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian ports are witnessing a slowdown in the pace of growth for the volume of cargo handled, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government had fixed a target of 604.45 million tonnes of cargo, however, ports ended up by handling only 581 million tonnes, if so, the comparative details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) details of the ports which recorded the highest growth in traffic and which have registered negative growth; and

(d) steps being taken to improve the growth for the volume of cargo at each port in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) No, Sir. The overall growth achieved by the Indian ports during the

last three years has been around 6%. Details for the last three years are as under:

Period	Growth Achieved (%)
2018-19	6.11
2017-18	6.56
2016-17	5.71

(b) The traffic of 581.34 million tonnes was handled at major ports in the year 2014-15. As against the target of 725 million tonnes fixed for major ports for handling cargo for the year 2018-19, the traffic handled by the ports was 699.10 million tonnes. The details of total tonnage handled at various major ports in the country during the last three years, port-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) During 2018-19, Kamarajar Port registered the highest growth of 13.31% followed by Kolkata (including Haldia) by 10.14% and Cochin by 9.90%. Negative growth was registered by three ports viz. Mormugao (-34.26%), V.O. Chidambaranar (-6.13%) and Mumbai (-3.57%).

(d) Government is regularly monitoring the traffic and the trade at major ports. The Port Authorities also explore the possibility of generating new cargoes so that the gap between the traffic and capacity may be reduced. Similarly, major ports also organise trade meets to attract traffic from their hinterland/region. To increase the volume of cargo handling in ports, a number of steps have been taken to boost coastal shipping.

#### **Statement**

##### *Tonnage handled at various Major Ports*

Major Ports	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	(In Million Tonnes)	
				April to October 2019	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolkata Dock System	16.81	17.39	18.55	10.39	10.35
Haldia Dock Complex	34.14	40.50	45.21	26.08	24.89
TOTAL (Kolkata)	50.95	57.89	63.76	36.47	35.24

1	2	3	4	5	6
Paradip	88.96	102.01	109.28	64.47	62.04
Visakhapatnam	61.02	63.54	65.30	41.18	37.74
Kamarajar (Ennore)	30.02	30.45	34.50	18.04	19.49
Chennai	50.21	51.88	53.01	28.59	31.43
V.O. Chidambaranar	38.46	36.58	34.34	21.28	79.98
Cochin	25.01	29.14	32.02	19.47	18.59
New Mangalore	39.95	42.05	42.51	20.59	24.26
Mormugao	33.18	26.90	17.68	8.73	10.65
Mumbai	63.05	62.83	60.59	35.63	35.17
JNPT	62.15	66.00	70.71	39.85	40.55
Deendayal	105.44	110.10	115.40	71.09	68.47
OVERALL	648.40	679.37	699.10	405.39	403.61

#### Enhancing cargo handling capacity of ports

143. DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is focusing on cargo handling capacity enhancement of the ports in the country;

(b) if so, how has the cargo handling capacity at various ports increased during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Infrastructure development and capacity augmentation of major ports is an ongoing process. The process *inter alia* involves construction of new berths and terminals, mechanization of existing berths and terminals, capital dredging for deepening of drafts for attracting large vessels in port channels, development of

road and rail connectivity etc. As a result, the cargo handling capacity of the major ports has been steadily going up. The details of cargo handling capacity of major ports during the last three years are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Cargo handling capacity of major ports*

				(in MTPA)
Major Ports	2016-17	Re-rated Capacity (2016-17)	2017-18	2018-19
Kolkata (including Haldia)	96.10	78.00	82.57	82.57
Paradip	143.44	234.00	239.00	239.00
Visakhapatnam	110.75	121.00	131.09	131.09
Kamarajar	57.00	66.00	84.00	91.00
Chennai	93.44	134.00	134.00	134.00
V.O. Chidambaranar	65.90	79.00	94.83	111.46
Cochin	56.57	74.00	74.50	78.60
New Mangalore	87.63	98.00	98.00	98.00
Mormugao	50.04	63.00	63.00	63.40
Mumbai	65.33	78.00	79.00	79.00
Jawaharlal Nehru	89.37	88.00	118.00	138.87
Deendayal	150.26	246.00	253.20	267.10
Overall	1065.83	1359.00	1451.19	1514.09

*Note:* Major Ports capacity re-rated by Ministry based on Berthing Policy as per international norms. Total re-rated capacity during 2016-17 was 1359 MTPA.

**Development of inland waterways**

144. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE:

DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to develop inland waterways for cargo movement and transport shipping purpose in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of the measures taken by Government to develop inland waterways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. To promote inland water transport in the country as an economical, environment friendly supplementary mode of transport to rail and road, 111 inland waterways (including 5 National Waterways declared earlier) were declared as 'National Waterways' under the National Waterways Act, 2016. The details of works initiated on the National Waterways by the Inland Waterways Authority of India are given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of works initiated on the National Waterways by the Inland  
Waterways Authority of India*

- (i) 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 NWs are operational and vessels are plying on them. In addition, 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.
- (ii) Iwai is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) at an estimated cost of ₹ 5369.18 crore for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of NW-1 with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. Projects worth ₹ 1 800 crore (approx.) have commenced on ground in a time period of three years after statutory clearances.
- (iii) Fairway development works in Vijayawada-Muktyala stretch of River Krishna (Part of NW-4) has commenced at a cost of ₹ 96 crore.
- (iv) Based on the outcome of techno-economic feasibility and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared for 106 new NWs, technical interventions have been planned for

safe navigation and shipping on technically viable NWs. As per the DPRs completed so far for the new NWs, 36 NWs have been found to be technically viable and development activities have been initiated on 10 viable NWs viz. NW-9, NW-16, NW-27, NW-37, NW-40, NW-58, NW-68, NW-86, NW-97, NW-111.

#### **Plan to privatise CSL and SCIL**

145. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to privatise the Cochin Shipyard Limited (CSL) and the Shipping Corporation of India Limited (SCIL); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) A proposal for strategic disinvestment of Shipping Corporation of India is under consideration of Government of India. There is no proposal for privatization of Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

#### **Closure of Maritime Training Institutes**

146. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shipping regulator has closed 14 Maritime Training Institutes for indulging in fraudulent practices and also issued show-cause notices to another 20 institutes, as to why their permits should not be withdrawn for non-compliance of regulations;

(b) if so, the names of such institutions that have been closed down; and

(c) whether Indian sea-farers employed on Indian and foreign-flagged ships constitute about 10 per cent of global seafaring community and is ranked the third largest supplier of crew to the global shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Directorate General of Shipping (DCS) has closed down 8 Maritime Training Institutes (MTIs) for indulgence in fraudulent practice. The details of which are given in Statement-I (*See below*). DGS has issued show-cause notice to



11 MTIs as to why their approval should not be withdrawn for non-compliance of regulations. The details of which are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. The total number of Indian seafarers employed on Indian and foreign-flag vessels is as below:—

Year	Number of Seafarers
2015	1,26,945
2016	1,43,940
2017	1,54,349
2018	2,08,799
2019 (upto 08.11.2019)	2,31,776

Source: e-governance system data of DGS.

As per the Baltic and International Maritime Council (BIMCO) report, the total number of seafarers employed worldwide was 16,47,500 in 2015, which is estimated to increase to approximately 18,00,000 by 2020. Based on these estimates, the percentage of Indian seafarers in world maritime fleet would come to more than 10%.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of MTIs closed down for indulgence in fraudulent activities*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	City	State
1.	SMCS Maritime Training Institute	Mumbai	Maharashtra
2.	Baba Marine Institute	Mumbai	Maharashtra
3.	Aryavrat Maritime Institute	Ropar	Punjab
4.	Marine Medical Clinic	Mumbai	Maharashtra
5.	Chennai School of Ship Management	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
6.	Pondicherry Maritime Academy	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
7.	Sailors Maritime Academy	Vizianagaram	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Columbus Maritime Training Institute	Thane	Maharashtra

***Statement-II***

*List of MTIs issued with show cause notices for  
non-compliance of DGS guidelines*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institute	City	State
1.	Natcom Education and Research Foundation	Delhi	Delhi
2.	Chidambaram Institute of Maritime Technology	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
3.	Marine Officers Training Academy	Puducherry	Puducherry
4.	Perunthalaivar Kamarajar Institute of Maritime Science And Engineering	Chidambaram	Tamil Nadu
5.	Pragati Marine College	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra
6.	Bravo Maritime Academy	Nerul	Maharashtra
7.	R.M. Maritime Academy	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra
8.	Gurship Education Trust Maritime Training Institute	Mumbai	Maharashtra
9.	Park Maritime Academy	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
10.	Maritime Academy of India	Kolkata	West Bengal
11.	Southern Academy of Maritime Studies	Thiruvallur	Tamil Nadu

**Declaration of waterways as National Waterways**

147. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision to declare 106 waterways of the country as National Waterways has met with strong opposition from the Centre's two major departments, the NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the objections raised by NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Finance; and

(c) the status of making these National Waterways operational and the amount of funds earmarked for the purpose therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) In addition to the five existing National Waterways (NWs), 106 new NWs were declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016 which was notified on 12.04.2016. Prior to the declaration of new NWs, under the proposed legislation, inter Ministerial consultations, including with NITI Aayog and Ministry of Finance were held. The National Waterways Bill, 2015 was also deliberated by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture which presented its recommendations to Parliament in its 223rd Report. The National Waterways Bill, 2015 was approved by Union Cabinet and passed by Parliament as National Waterways Act, 2016.

(c) 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 been developed with fairway navigational aids, jetties and terminals with mechanized equipment handling facilities for loading and unloading of cargo. These NWs are operational and vessels are plying on them. In addition, 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.

The Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP) is being implemented at an estimated cost of ₹ 5369.18 crore for capacity augmentation of navigation on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of NW-1 with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. Projects worth ₹ 1800 crore (approx.) have commenced on ground in a time period of three years after statutory clearances.

Fairway development works on the Vijayawada-Muktyala stretch of river Krishna (Part of NW-4) has commenced at a cost of ₹ 96 crore.

Based on the outcome of techno-economic feasibility and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) prepared for 106 new NWs, technical interventions have been planned for safe navigation and shipping on technically viable NWs by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI). As per the DPRs completed so far for the new NWs, 36 NWs have been found to be technically viable and development activities have been initiated on 10 NWs viz. NW-9, NW-16, NW-27, NW-37, NW-40, NW-58, NW-68, NW-86, NW-97 and NW-111.

To develop the NWs, the Government provides funds to the Inland Waterways Authority of India as Grants-in-Aid and had permitted IWAI to raise Government of India fully serviced Bonds (Extra Budgetary Resources) of ₹ 1000 crore. In this regard, the details of Budgetary Estimates, Revised Estimates and Expenditure during the last five years are given below:—

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Exp.
2015-16	323.19 (Grants)	321.91 (Grants)	321.91
2016-17	BE 391.01 (Grants)+ EBRs 340.00	RE 362.31 (Grants)+ EBRs 340.00	358.41 (Grants) + 237.32 (EBRs)
2017-18	270.00 (Grants)+ 660.00 (EBRs)	426.0914 (Grants)+ 660.00 (EBRs)	426.0914 (Grants) + 335.2686 (EBRs)
2018-19	480.00 (Grants)	862.49 (Grants)	862.49 (Grants)+ 111.94 (EBRs)
2019-20	750.36 (Grants)	N.A.	374.47 (up to 30.09.2019)

#### **Cargo movement through coastal shipping**

148. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to increase cargo movement through coastal shipping;
- (b) if so, measures being taken in this regard; and
- (c) the details on cargo moved through coastal shipping during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has set the target of cargo movement through coastal shipping from 120 MTPA in 2018-19 to 230 MTPA by 2025 and taken following measures to enhance the coastal shipping:—

- (i) Licensing relaxation under Section 406 and 407 of the Merchant Shipping Act has been extended for 5 years for specialized vessels such as RO-RO,

RO-Pax, Hybrid RO-RO, Pure Car Carriers, Pure Car and Truck Carriers, LNG vessels, Over-Dimensional Cargo, project cargo vessels;

- (ii) Licensing relaxation under Section 406 and 407 of the Merchant Shipping Act is also given to container vessels for carrying EXIM containers and empty containers at transshipment ports for outbound transport; and to foreign flag vessels carrying Agricultural, fisheries, horticultural and animal produce commodities subject to the condition that these commodities constitute at least 50% of the cargo on board the ship, and fertilizers subject to the condition that these commodities constitute 50% of the cargo taken on-board at the beginning of the coastal leg.
- (iii) The Coastal Berth Scheme has been extended up-to March, 2020 and till date, 39 projects worth ₹ 1569 crore has been sanctioned.
- (iv) A discount of minimum 40% is offered by major ports on vessel and cargo related charges to vessels carrying coastal cargo.
- (v) Priority berthing policy for coastal vessels has been notified to reduce turnaround time for coastal vessels and improve their utilization.
- (vi) Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Chairman Railway Board to develop a strategy and implementation roadmap for coastal shipping of coal and other commodities/product.
- (vii) Asian Development Bank has prepared a perspective plan for coastal shipping.

(c) The major commodities transported through coastal shipping are various types of coal including thermal coal, coking coal and other coal. Iron ore, cement, Iron and Steel, and Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant (POL). Cargo Moved through Coastal Shipping during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Quantity of Cargo Transported by Coastal shipping (MTPA)
2016-17	94.5
2017-18	105
2018-19	120

**Turnaround time of vessels at ports**

149. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is focusing on reduction of turnaround time of vessels at ports;
- (b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard; and
- (c) the turnaround ratio at various ports during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Improving the operational efficiencies of major ports is a continuous process. Reduction in the turnaround time of vessels at ports is one of the efficiency indicators of ports and the Government is continuously striving to reduce the turnaround time of vessels at ports. Government is regularly monitoring the development/expansion of the port projects such as construction of berths, installation of state of the art equipment, mechanisation of cargo handling system and dredging projects to accommodate large size vessels, etc. which help in improving the operational efficiencies including turnaround time at major ports. Further, to bring the major ports at par with the international standards, a study on benchmarking of efficiency and productivity of major ports was carried out. The study identified 116 port-wise action points/initiatives, of which 93 initiatives have already been completed.

(c) Turnaround Time at various major ports during the last three years is given in Statement.

***Statement******Turnaround time at major ports***

	(Figs in hours)		
Major Ports	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4
Kolkata Dock System	113.52	98.64	92.08
Haldia Dock Complex	82.80	90.24	72.96
Paradip	119.76	79.48	60.35

1	2	3	4
Visakhapatnam	90.00	62.00	60.22
Kamarajar (Ennore)	64.80	52.85	47.27
Chennai	60.24	52.99	47.41
V.O. Chidambaranar	105.60	64.56	47.04
Cochin	47.76	37.02	35.21
New Mangalore	56.40	49.00	46.21
Mormugao	108.24	63.18	63.06
Mumbai	78.48	89.28	60.42
Jawaharlal Nehru	48.24	53.80	51.22
Deendayal	105.60	60.48	72.24
OVERALL	82.32	64.43	59.51

#### Improving port connectivity

150. DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is focusing on port connectivity enhancement at various major and minor ports of country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps which have been taken during the last three years and expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government of India has undertaken 55 rail projects worth ₹ 45883.2 crore and 15 road projects worth ₹ 2899 crore for enhancing port connectivity at various major and minor ports.

Out of 55 rail projects, 15 projects worth ₹ 1048.20 crore have been completed and 40 projects with a cost of ₹ 44785 crore are under implementation. Out of 15 road projects, 10 projects worth ₹2592 crore have been completed and 5 projects amounting to ₹307 crore are under implementation.

Expenditure for 38 rail connectivity projects being undertaken by Ministry of Railways till March 2019 is approx. ₹ 16403 crore. For 15 road and 17 rail connectivity projects undertaken by Ministry of Road Transport and Highways/Major Ports, the expenditure in last three FYs is approx. ₹ 3204.82 crore.

### **Promotion of sports in Andhra Pradesh**

151. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) details of steps taken/schemes being implemented for promotion of sports in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether Government gives any financial and other assistance to private academies which are now in forefront to produce world champions/world champion level sportsmen in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof, with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(d) details of sports training centres being run in Andhra Pradesh and the outcome of such training facilities; and

(e) details of preparations that Government has made for the coming Olympics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) 'Sports' being a State subject the responsibility of promotion of sports, rests with the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government supplements efforts of the State Governments. Details of sports infrastructure projects sanctioned for the State of Andhra Pradesh and funds released for the purpose under the Khelo India Scheme are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No such assistance has been given to any private academy in Andhra Pradesh.

(d) The details of sports training centers run by Sports Authority of India (SAI) in the State of Andhra Pradesh are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Presently, there are 162 talented sportspersons being trained on residential and non-residential basis



in four SAI Sports Centers at Eluru, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam (STCs) and Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada (Extension Centre).

(e) Under the scheme of "Assistance to National Sports Federations", identified promising sportspersons/teams are provided with all the requisite facilities for their preparations, such as nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging and travelling facilities, services of Indian and foreign coaches/supporting staff scientific and medical supports, sports kit etc. besides financial assistance for their abroad training and participation in international competitions in India and abroad.

In addition, under the Target Olympic Podium (TOPS) Scheme, sportspersons who have performed exceptionally well in international events and have best possible prospects for short term and long term are identified and provided with high level customized support.

**Statement-I**

*Details of sanctioned proposals for sports infrastructure received from Government of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year*

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of the project	Grant Sanctioned (Date)	Grant Released
1	2	3	4
<b>2016-17</b>			
1.	Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Vizzy Stadium, Vijayanagram.	6.00 (09.02.2017)	1.00
2.	Construction of Indoor Stadium/Multipurpose Indoor Hall at Nellore.	8.00 (23.03.2017)	2.50
3.	Laying of Synthetic Athletic Track at Kommadi Mini Sports Complex, Visakhapatnam.	7.00 (30.03.2017)	1.50
<b>2017-18</b>			
1.	Laying of Astro Turf Hockey Field at District Sports Authority Ground, Kakinada, East Godavari District.	5.50 (05.07.2017)	2.50

1	2	3	4
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**2018-19**

Nil

**2019-20****(As on 31.10.2019)**

Nil

***Statement-II***

*Details of SAI schemes being implemented for promotion of sports in the State of Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year*

**2016-2017****National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme**

Sl. No.	Region/School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	VPS Public School, Vijayawada	Athletics	0	0	0	02	03	05
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	0	04	04
		TOTAL	0	0	0	02	07	9

**SAI Training Centers (STC) scheme**

1.	Eluru	Athletics	40	0	40	0	0	0
		Volleyball	14	0	14	0	0	0
		TOTAL	54	0	54	0	0	0
2.	Kurnool	Football	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Handball	23	0	23	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	29	0	29	0	0	0
		TOTAL	77	0	77	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Visakhapatnam	Boxing	18	18	36	11	02	13
		Kabaddi	0	23	23	0	0	0
		Volleyball	08	15	23	0	01	01
		TOTAL	26	56	82	11	03	14
		G. TOTAL	157	56	213	11	03	14

**Extension Centre of STC/ SAG centers**

1.	Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada	Athletics	0	0	0	04	07	11
		Volleyball	0	0	0	05	05	10
		TOTAL	0	0	0	09	12	21

**Summary**

1.	NSTC Regular Schools	01	0	0	0	02	07	09
2.	STC	03	157	56	213	11	03	14
3.	Extension Centre	01	0	0	0	09	12	21
	TOTAL:	5	157	56	213	22	22	44

**2017-2018****National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) scheme**

Sl. No.	Region/School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	VPS Public School, Vijayawada	Athletics	0	0	0	03	05	08
		Gymnastics	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Total	0	0	0	03	05	08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>SAI Training Centers (STC) scheme</b>								
1.	Eluru	Athletics	25	0	25	0	0	0
		Volleyball	11	0	11	0	0	0
		TOTAL	36	0	36	0	0	0
2.	Kurnool	Football	13	0	13	0	0	0
		Handball	28	0	28	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	18	0	18	0	0	0
		TOTAL	59	0	59	0	0	0
3.	Visakhapatnam	Boxing	12	14	26	07	04	11
		Kabaddi	0	10	10	0	0	0
		Volleyball	07	15	28	0	0	0
		TOTAL	19	39	58	07	04	11
		G. TOTAL	114	39	153	07	04	11
<b>Extension Centre of STC/ SAG centers</b>								
1.	Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada	Athletics	0	0	0	0	05	05
		Volleyball	0	0	0	01	05	06
		TOTAL	0	0	0	01	10	11
<b>Summary</b>								
Sl. No.	Scheme(s)	No. of Center	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	NSTC Regular Schools	01	0	0	0	03	05	08
2.	STC	03	114	39	153	07	04	11
3.	Extension Centre	01	0	0	0	01	10	11
	TOTAL	5	114	39	153	11	19	30

**2018-19****SAI Training Centres (STC) Scheme**

Sl. No.	Region/School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Eluru	Athletics	16	0	16	0	0	0
		Volleyball	12	0	12	0	0	0
		TOTAL	28	0	28	0	0	0
2.	Kurnool	Football	22	0	22	0	0	0
		Handball	42	0	42	0	0	0
		Taekwondo	31	0	31	0	0	0
		TOTAL:	95	0	95	0	0	0
3.	Visakhapatnam	Boxing	16	19	35	17	10	27
		Kabaddi	0	14	14	0	0	0
		Volleyball	10	17	27	0	0	0
		TOTAL	26	50	76	17	10	27
	G. TOTAL		149	50	199	17	10	27

**Extension Centre of STC/SAG centers**

1.	Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada	Athletics	0	0	0	0	05	05
		Volleyball	0	0	0	01	05	06
TOTAL:			0	0	0	01	10	11

**Summary**

Sl. No.	Scheme(s)	No. of Center	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	STC	03	149	50	199	17	to	27
2.	Extension Centre	01	0	0	0	01	10	11
TOTAL			149	50	199	18	20	38

**2019-2020****SAI Training Centers (STC) Scheme**

Sl. No.	Region/School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Eluru	Athletics	9	0	9	0	0	0
		TOTAL	9	0	9	0	0	0
2.	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
3.	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
		G TOTAL	98	31	129	11	11	22

**Extension Centre of STC/ SAG Centers**

Sl. No.	Region/School	Discipline	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Andhra Loyola College, Vijayawada							
		Volleyball	0	0	0	01	05	06
		TOTAL	0	0	0	01	10	11

**Summary**

Sl. No.	Scheme(s)	No. of Center	Residential			Non-Residential		
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	STC	03	98	31	129	11	11	22
2.	Extension Centre	01	0	0	0	01	10	11
	TOTAL	4	98	31	129	12	21	33

**Target Olympic Podium Scheme**

152. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) expenditure incurred as a percentage of total expenditure on the Target Olympic Podium Scheme since its inception;
- (b) total number of athletes who have received assistance under the scheme and details of sports that they pursue;
- (c) whether Government plans to expand the list of high priority sports and details thereof; and
- (d) details of assistance schemes for athletes who do not pursue any of the high priority sports as listed in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme was formulated in July 2014 under overall ambit of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) with the aim to identify, groom and prepare potential medal prospects for Olympic and Paralympic Games. About 54.40 % of total expenditure of National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) has been incurred on TOP Scheme.

(b) Till date, 352 athletes have received assistance under TOP Scheme in the sports disciplines of Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Boxing, Cycling, Fencing, Gymnastics, Hockey, Judo, Shooting, Squash, Swimming, Table Tennis, Tennis, Weightlifting, Wrestling, Winter Olympics, Wushu, Para Sports, Para Athletics, Para Shooting, and Para Badminton.

(c) High priority category has been created to put focus on and incentivize those sports disciplines played in the Olympics in which India has won medals in the last conducted Asian Games as well as Commonwealth Games or in which India has good chance of winning medals in Olympics. Presently, nine sports disciplines viz., (i) Athletics, (ii) Badminton (iii) Hockey (iv) Shooting (v) Tennis (vi) Weightlifting (vii) Wrestling, (viii) Archery and (ix) Boxing have been categorised as 'High Priority'. At present, there is no proposal to expand the list of high priority sports.

(d) Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), assistance is also provided to sports disciplines other than High Priority Sports disciplines. Assistance is given for participation in international sporting events, conduct of international events in India, conduct of National Championships and coaching camps. Further, identification and nurturing of identified talented sportspersons belonging

to various sports disciplines is done under the promotional schemes of Sports Authority of India and Khelo India Scheme.

**Comparison of women's and men's cricket team**

153. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the national women's cricket team gets a raw deal from Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI), compared to the men's team;

(b) the details of remuneration paid to the current men's cricket team, which played the last test match; and

(c) the remuneration paid to the women's cricket team during the last test match as compared to men's team?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Sir, the responsibility for promotion of sport of cricket rests with the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI). The Government does not give any financial assistance to BCCI and as such the Government does not have any involvement in deciding the remuneration of the men's / women's cricket teams.

**Budgetary allocation for Khelo India**

†154. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that budgetary allocation towards providing basic facilities to the sports persons for sports championships and training through 'Khelo India' has been reduced in current financial year, which could affect the participation of India in forthcoming international sports events;

(b) the action plan chalked out by Government to increase the representation of Indian players and the preparation therefor; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) No Sir. The budgetary allocation for Khelo India Scheme has not been reduced in the current financial year.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(b) and (c) Under the scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations', identified promising sports persons/teams are provided with all the requisite facilities for their preparations, such as wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging and travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and Foreign Coaches/Supporting staff, Scientific and Medical supports, Sports Kit etc. besides financial assistance for their training abroad and participation in International Competitions in India and abroad. In addition, under the Target Olympic Podium (TOPS) Scheme, sports persons who have performed exceptionally well in international events and have best possible prospects for short term and long term are identified and provided with high level customized support.

#### **Irregularities in Volleyball Federation of India**

155. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some irregularities concerning constitution of Volleyball Federation of India have come to the notice of Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) A complaint was received relating to second tenure of the current Secretary General of Volleyball Federation of India, who is working in State Bank of India, in contravention of the instructions regarding holding the post of an office bearer by a Government employee not more than 4 years or one term, whichever is less, in a national sports federation. On enquiry, it was noted that elections of VFI were held prior to the instructions dated 14.02.2017 regarding holding of elective posts in sports bodies by employees of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) / autonomous bodies of Union and State Governments coming into force. Till completion of present tenure, no ineligibility arises on account of holding of post by the current Secretary General being an employee of the State Bank of India.

#### **Election in Volleyball Federation of India**

156. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the time when the last election was conducted in the Volleyball Federation of India, registered with the Ministry and the term of the current office bearers;

(b) whether the current office bearers, particularly the Secretary-General of Volleyball federation is elected following the Volleyball Federation of India's own Constitution which states that 'Government official cannot hold two terms of office'; and

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the financial irregularities going on, in the Federation and whether the Ministry has asked the office bearers to come clean of ongoing Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) inquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Last election for office bearers and other executive members of Volleyball Federation of India (VFI) was held on 11.04.2016. The term of the present office bearers is for period 2016 - 2020.

(b) The election of current office bearers including that of Secretary General of VFI is in accordance with the provisions of National Sports Development Code of India, 2011. On enquiry of a complaint relating to second tenure of the current Secretary General of Volleyball Federation of India, who is working in State Bank of India, in contravention of the instructions regarding holding the post of an office bearer by a Government employee not more than 4 years or one term, whichever is less, in a national sports federation, it was noted that elections of VFI were held prior to the instructions dated 14.02.2017 regarding holding of elective posts in sports bodies by employees of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) / autonomous bodies of Union and State Governments coming into force. Till completion of present tenure, no ineligibility arises on account of holding of post by the current Secretary General being an employee of the State Bank of India.

(c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has investigated the matter relating to irregularities in expenditure of funds by VFI by its office bearers and submitted its report. Comments of VFI are being sought.

#### **Khelo India Programme**

†157. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government launched the 'Khelo India Programme' to promote sports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of training camps organized so far, under Khelo India Programme; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of number of training camps organized and number of sports persons trained in these camps, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The 'Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports' was launched in October, 2017 with the aim to strengthen the entire sports ecosystem to promote the twin objectives of mass participation and promotion of excellence in sports across the country. All the verticals of Khelo India Scheme focus on broad-basing of sports amongst the youth of the country.

(c) No training camps are organized under Khelo India Scheme.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Sports as career**

158. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to encourage the younger generations to take sports as a career option; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken and achievements made, so far, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Choosing sports as a career option is an individual's choice. The Union Government has taken a number of steps to encourage participation of the youth in sports. Upto 5 percent reservation is provided in direct recruitment in Group 'C' posts for meritorious sportspersons. Sports Authority of India recruits Olympians/Para Olympians as Assistant Coach. The academic programmes in sports coaching, physical education and sports allied fields enable career in sports to the youth. Institutions under the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports namely National Sports University, Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports, Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education and Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education offer these programmes.

#### **Outcome of Sports Summit**

159. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has achieved the desired objective from the sports summit held on 10th October, 2019;

(b) whether Government has drawn out a roadmap to popularize indigenous Indian sports internationally; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Sir, a fruitful discussion was held on 11th October, 2019 with the representatives of Indian Olympic Association and the National Sports Federations. The discussion covered the topics / issues such as preparations for Olympics 2020; Fit India Movement; Draft National Sports Code, sports development, etc.

(b) and (c) Primary responsibility for promotion and development of sports disciplines, including traditional/ indigenous sports disciplines, is that of the concerned National Sports Federations. NSFs are also responsible for popularizing their respective sports disciplines internationally. The existing schemes of the Government of India lay adequate focus on the promotion of traditional and indigenous sports. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), the sports federations dealing with indigenous/traditional games including Wrestling, Kho-Kho, Mallakhamb and Kabaddi have been given Government recognition and are provided with financial assistance for conducting National / International tournaments, participation in international events, coaching camps, purchase of equipments.

#### **National Talent Development Programme**

160. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any fund has been allocated under National Talent Development Programme; and

(b) if so, the details of State-wise grant, allocation and utilization of the funds particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no scheme called National Talent Development Programme in operation. However, under Talent Search and Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme, 2741 sporting talents across 24 sports disciplines (including Para sports) are being given financial assistance for nurturing of talents.

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

SHRI JAI RAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order, please.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order. I have not allowed.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a query.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a query.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No queries now.

**Statement showing Bills Passed by the Houses of Parliament and  
Assented to by the President**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Session of the Rajya Sabha and assented to by the President.

*...(Interruptions)...*

1. The Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019
2. The Jammu and Kashmir Reservation (Amendment) Bill, 2019
3. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019
4. The Homoeopathy Central Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019
5. The Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill, 2019
6. The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2019
7. The Aadhaar and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019
8. The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019

9. The National Investigation Agency (Amendment) Bill, 2019
10. The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019
11. The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2019
12. The Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2019
13. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019
14. The Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2019
15. The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2019
16. The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2019
17. The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2019
18. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019
19. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2019
20. The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2019
21. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2019
22. The Code on Wages, 2019
23. The National Medical Commission Bill, 2019
24. The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2019
25. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 2019
26. The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2019
27. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019
28. The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019
29. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019
30. The Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill, 2019

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 30 See No. L.T. 1461/17/19]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing shall go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing shall go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That's to be decided by the concerned. ...(*Interruptions*)... The concerned have decided. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)... It had been done earlier also. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... This will not go on record. We are on a special occasion. Please bear with me. ...(*Interruptions*)... At least for the sake of the country. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**I     Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping.**

**II.   Administrative Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, Kerala 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 Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(1)   G.S.R. 761 (E), dated the 7th October, 2019, publishing the Cochin Port Trust (Handling Freight Containers Carrying Dangerous or Hazardous Cargo) Regulations, 2019.

(2)   G.S.R. 778 (E), dated the 14th October, 2019, publishing the Cochin Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedoring and Shore Handling) Regulations, 2019. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 765/17/19]

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

(a)   Administration Report of the Cochin Port Trust (CoPT), Cochin, Kerala, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust, Cochin, Kerala, 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. 766/17/19]

### **Ordinances Promulgated by the President**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rattan Lal Kataria. He is not there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND  
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of article 123 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Ordinances:—

- (1) The Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes [Production, Manufacture, import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement] Ordinance, 2019 (No. 14 of 2019), promulgated by the President on the 18th of September, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 736/17/19]
- (2) The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No.15 of 2019), promulgated by the President on the 20th of September, 2019. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 736/17/19]

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### **PANEL OF VICE-CHAIRMEN**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda has been nominated on the panel of the Vice-Chairmen with effect from 28th of October, 2019.

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### **RESIGNATION BY MEMBERS**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform that I have received letters from Shri K.C. Ramamurthy, Dr. Tazeen Fatma and Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap, hon. Members representing the States of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana respectively



resigning their seats in the Rajya Sabha. I have accepted the resignation of Shri K.C. Ramamurthy with effect from 16th October, 2019 of Dr. Tazeen Fatma with effect from 3rd November, 2019 and of Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap with effect from 4th November, 2019.

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 18th of November, 2019, has allotted time for Government Legislative and other Business, as follows:-

Business	Time Allotted
1. Special Discussion on "The role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Polity and the way forward".	Four Hours
2. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 15 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 20th of September, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri K. K. Ragesh and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	Three Hours ( <i>To be discussed together</i> )
3. Consideration and passing of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2019 after its introduction - to <i>replace an Ordinance</i> .	
4. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 14 of 2019) promulgated by the President on the 18th of September, 2019, admitted in the names of Shri K. K. Ragesh and Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.	Four Hours ( <i>To be discussed together</i> )
5. Consideration and passing of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Bill, 2019, after its introduction - to <i>replace an Ordinance</i> .	

	Business	Time Allotted
6.	Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (including Railways) for the year 2019-20, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.	Three Hours

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I got. ...*(Interruptions)*...

### **SPECIAL DISCUSSION ON "THE ROLE OF RAJYA SABHA IN INDIAN POLITY AND THE WAY FORWARD"**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this being the 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha, we have a special discussion today on "The role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Polity and the way forward".

Hon. Members, the opportunities of being a part of unique and landmark events in one's lifetime come rarely. I have heard many expression a sense of deprivation for not being part of the freedom struggle and witnessing the subsequent dawn on the 15th of August, 1947. I was one among them, to be honest.

Today, all of us have the honour of being associated with and part of the historic 250th session of this august House. I compliment all of you for this rare and unique opportunity worth cherishing for a long time.

Rajya Sabha came into being after extensive deliberations by the Constituent Assembly over the need for a second chamber of Parliament. Some opposed it and others supported it and in the process of that debate, the role and mandate of this august House was well defined.

This House held its first sitting on May 13, 1952. During the last 67 years, Rajya Sabha has played out its role in the socio-economic transformation of the country. This was also the period when democracy in our country grew from strength to strength consolidating itself with every election, defying the prophets of doom. We have adopted and executed the parliamentary democracy as the cardinal principle of governance based on rule of law and equality.

This momentous occasion is an opportune time for collective reflection on the journey so far and sincere introspection over the missed opportunities. This is warranted

so that we don't repeat the mistakes, if any, of the past. We need to learn from the experience of the last 67 years and if we don't, there is an inherent risk of making ourselves irrelevant. That is precisely the reason for today's discussion on "The Role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Polity and the Way Forward".

To give a brief account of the journey of Rajya Sabha since 1952, during the last 249 sessions, this august House held 5,466 sittings and passed as many as 3,817 Bills. These include several pioneering and far-reaching legislations that rewrote the socio-economic landscape of our country. A publication titled 'Rajya Sabha: The Journey since 1952' brought out by the Rajya Sabha Secretariat was released yesterday among the leaders. It captures the finer and salient features of the contribution of this august House.

Our country has come a long way from the testing times of Independence to now being a voice to be heard in the complex global order. There were a number of challenges that stared at India at the stroke of freedom such as poverty, illiteracy, poor healthcare, low level of industrialization and economic growth, social orthodoxy, poor infrastructure, unemployment, inefficient agriculture, weak governance and financial institutions, inadequate institutional framework, etc. Such a state of affairs set the agenda for the legislatures of sovereign Republic of India, and in particular, for the Parliament of India. The apex legislature of our country went about the task of nation-building in a methodical and graded manner addressing different challenges from time to time, guiding the nation through the complex cobwebs. As a result, economic and human development indicators have substantially improved leading to better quality of life over the years. We are the world's largest democracy and a leading engine of global economic growth today.

Rajya Sabha, with its unique role and position in our parliamentary scheme of things, made its contribution to the making of India of today. To summarise the same, from passing the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill in 1952 to the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill in 2019, from imposition of additional excise duty on *dhotis* to introduction of the transformative Goods and Services Tax in 2017, from passing the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill in 1954 to the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill in 2019, from clearing the Andhra State Bill in 1953 to the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill in 2019, from passage of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Bill in 1955 to the National Medical Council Bill in 2019, from setting

[Mr. Chairman]

up of the University Grants Commission in 1954 to empowering the Children with the Right to Free and Compulsory Education in 2009 and from passing the Preventive Detention (Second Amendment) Bill in 1952 to the Unlawful Activities Prevention (Amendment) Bill in 2019, this august House has played a significant role in addressing the challenges faced besides meeting the requirements of the nation from time to time. But we still have miles to go and make up for the time lost and opportunities missed, and in particular, about the functioning of this august House.

Hon. Members, this is an occasion for recalling the good things done and pat on our backs. But all is not well. There is a lot to be desired with widespread public concerns over the way we have been conducting ourselves in the House. These concerns are very well known and I don't want to go into them in great detail. The question that each one of us need to ask of us is: Are we contributing to enhancing the standing of this august institution by our words and deeds both within the House and outside? Looking for answers helps in mending our ways.

This House of Elders is virtually co-equal with the House of the People except in matters of No-confidence Motions and Money Bills.

Our former President and a veteran Member of this august House, Shri Pranab Mukerjee, in his article in Hindustan Times today said that since its inception in 1952, the Rajya Sabha not only guided the law making process but also prevented hasty legislation, working on the federal principles of Indian polity. He further said and I quote: "It will be desirable on the part of the Members of Rajya Sabha to remember that they have to maintain a fine balance between becoming obstructionist or redundant. The Rajya Sabha cannot mischievously veto everything and anything that the Lok Sabha passes and become obstructionist, and at the same time, it should not rubber stamp anything and everything passed by the Lok Sabha, lest it becomes redundant."

I am sure the sagacious words of Shri Pranab Mukherjee will provide necessary guidance for conducting ourselves in this august House. The French constitutional expert, Abbe Sieyes, once quipped and I quote: "If a second chamber dissents from the first, it is mischievous; if it agrees, it is superfluous."

So, what emerges is that the hon. Members of this august institution should enrich the proceedings of the House with enlightened discussions and debates by

bringing into play their wisdom, knowledge and expertise and by presenting different perspectives on any issue under the consideration of the House. Pranab Da says and I quote: "As the Members are chosen by the respective parties, it is expected that more politically astute persons will come to the Rajya Sabha. The 12 members nominated by the President of India are a further representative of this expectation. It is indeed supposed to enrich the deliberative character of the Parliament."

Hon. Members, over the last two years since assumption of this august office, I have been regularly voicing my concerns over the functioning of our legislatures in general and of this House in particular. As you all discuss the need to improve the functioning of this august House, I suggest some issues for your consideration in future:

1. Adequacy of the number of the sittings in the context of the House meeting for about 60-70 days in a year now, keeping in view the nature and volume of legislations and time available for discussing issues of public importance;
2. Adequacy of the present Rules of Business of the House and changes required, if any;
3. Adequacy and effectiveness of various instruments presently available for the Members to present their views on legislative proposals and raising issues of public concern;
4. Adequacy and effectiveness of the present procedures currently being followed in the House;
5. Norms to be followed for enabling equitable and wider participation of Members in the debates;
6. Ensuring Members with right background and abilities to enrich debates are sent to this House;
7. Ensuring self-discipline on the part of the Members to ensure compliance with the Rules of the Business for orderly functioning of the House;
8. Requirement of infrastructure support to the Members to enable informed contribution to the debates in the House;

[Mr. Chairman]

9. Ensuring adequate presence of Members in the House all through the proceedings and in the meetings of the Department Related Standing Committees and other Committees of the House; and
10. Technology adoption for improving the functioning of the Members and for more lively conduct of the proceedings of the House.

I am sure that all of you would sincerely review the journey of this august institution over the last 67 years and come out with useful suggestions on reforms required and the way forward so that this exalted institution can rise to the heights that are expected of it. Your suggestions will be given a serious consideration.

Hon. Members, I mentioned it to the leaders of the political parties yesterday, I would like to repeat it again with agony. A week back, one Committee appointed by the Parliament, a Standing Committee, led by Shri Jairam Ramesh was able to complete its work and submit the first report. That is the positive side. One Committee when its meeting was called, 25 of the 29 Members were absent from the meeting which drew widespread criticism across the country. I did not mention any Member's name. Unfortunately, some newspapers of today carried a name also on their own. I did not mention. I have no intention. My desire is to see that all the leaders and political parties prevail upon their own Members to see that they attend these meetings of the Standing Committees because we are all aware that the Standing Committees when they do, they do more constructive, meaningful and purposeful work and come with suggestions out of the wisdom of all the Members of the Committee.

So, keeping that in mind, I would like to make an appeal to all—this is not concerned to one party or other—to see that Members, who are the Members of any Committee, to please do attend the Committees' meetings regularly and enrich the discussion. That is my appeal.

Then, on this momentous occasion, I compliment and thank all the 2,282 Members who have had the honour of being part of this journey, the Presiding Officers, Panel Chairpersons, Leaders of the House and Leaders of the Opposition, Ministers, leaders of various parties in the House, staff of the Secretariat, the media and the people for contributing to this journey.

The last Session of the House has proved to be the most productive in several years and let us continue with that spirit.

This is my observation on this occasion of the 250th Session of Parliament. Now, we go ahead with the views to be expressed by different people of this House, and we will commence it with the intervention of the hon. Prime Minister. Now, the hon. Prime Minister.

**प्रधान मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी):** आदरणीय सभापति जी और सम्माननीय गृह, आपके माध्यम से इस 250वें सत्र के निमित्त मैं यहाँ मौजूद सभी सांसदों को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। इन 250 सत्रों के दरम्यान यह जो यात्रा चली है, इसमें अब तक जिन-जिन ने योगदान दिया है, वे सभी अभिनंदन के अधिकारी हैं, मैं उनका भी आदरपूर्वक स्मरण करता हूँ। सभापति जी, आप जब बहुत ही articulate way में दो अलग-अलग घटनाओं को जोड़ कर अभी प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे, तो मुझे लगता है कि देश में जो लोग लेखन के शौकीन हैं, वे जरूर इस पर अब गौर करेंगे, लिखेंगे कि 250 सत्र। यह अपने आप में समय व्यतीत हुआ है, ऐसा नहीं है, इसकी एक विचार यात्रा भी रही है। जैसा आपने कहा कि कभी एक बिल ऐसा आया था, तो जाते-जाते उसी के बिल्कुल अलग-सा, नया बिल इस प्रकार से आया। समय बदलता गया, परिस्थितियाँ बदलती गईं और इस सदन ने बदली हुई परिस्थितियों को आत्मसात करते हुए अपने को ढालने का प्रयास किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत बड़ी चीज है और इसके लिए सदन के सभी सदस्य, जिन्होंने अब तक काम किया है, वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। वरना किसी को लग सकता है कि 20 साल पहले मैंने तो यह stand लिया था, अब मैं अपना stand कैसे बदल सकता हूँ। लेकिन आपने जिस प्रकार से articulate करके इस बात को प्रस्तुत किया, वह हमारी विचार यात्रा का प्रतिबिंब है, भारत की विकास यात्रा का प्रतिबिंब है और वैश्विक परिवेश में भारत किस प्रकार से नई-नई बातों को lead करने का सामर्थ्य रखता है, उसका उसमें प्रतिबिंब है। यह काम इस सदन से हुआ है, इसलिए सदन अपने आप में गौरव अनुभव करता है। मेरे लिए यह सौभाग्य का विषय है कि आज इस महत्वपूर्ण अवसर का साक्षी बनने का और इसमें शरीक होने का मुझे अवसर मिला है।

हम यह साफ कह सकते हैं कि कभी संविधान निर्माताओं के बीच में चर्चा चल रही थी कि सदन एक हो या दो हो, लेकिन अनुभव कहता है कि संविधान निर्माताओं ने जो व्यवस्था दी, वह कितनी उपयुक्त रही है और उसने कितना बढ़िया contribution दिया है। अगर निचला सदन जमीन से जुड़ा हुआ है, तो उच्च सदन दूर तक देख सकता है। इस प्रकार से भारत की विकास यात्रा में निचले सदन से अगर जमीन से जुड़ी हुई तत्कालीन चीजों का प्रतिबिंब व्यक्त होता है, तो यहाँ बैठे हुए महानुभावों से, क्योंकि यह ऊपर है, ऊपर वाला जरा दूर का देख सकता है, तो दूरदृष्टि का भी अनुभव मिलता है और इन दोनों का contribution हमारे इन दोनों सदनों से हमें देखने को मिलता है। इस सदन ने कई ऐतिहासिक पल देखे हैं। इसने इतिहास बनाया भी है और बनते हुए इतिहास को देखा भी है और जरूरत पड़ने पर उस इतिहास को मोड़ने

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

में भी इस सदन ने बहुत बड़ी सफलता पाई है। उसी प्रकार से इस देश के गणमान्य दिग्गज महापुरुषों ने इस सदन का नेतृत्व किया है, इस सदन में सहभागिता की है और इसके कारण हमारे देश की इस विकास यात्रा को आगे बढ़ाया है। आजादी के बाद बहुत सी चीजें गढ़नी थीं। अब तो 50-60 साल के बाद बहुत सी चीजों ने shape ले ली है, लेकिन शुरुआती काल में हमें fear of unknown से गुजरना पड़ता था। उस समय जिस maturity के साथ सबने नेतृत्व किया है, योगदान दिया है, यह अपने आप में बहुत बड़ी बात है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, इस सदन की बड़ी विशेषता है और दो पहलू खास हैं। एक तो इसका स्थायित्व - permanent कहें या eternal कहें, और दूसरा है - विविधता, यानी diversity स्थायित्व इसलिए है, eternal इसलिए है कि लोक सभा तो भंग होती है, लेकिन इसका जन्म हुआ और अब तक न कभी यह भंग हुई है, न भंग होनी है, यानी यह eternal है। लोग आएँगे, जाएँगे, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था eternal रहती है। यह इसकी अपनी एक विशेषता है। दूसरा है विविधता, क्योंकि यहाँ राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व प्राथमिकता है। एक प्रकार से भारत के federal structure की आत्मा यहाँ पर हर पल हमें प्रेरित करती है। भारत की विविधता, भारत की 'अनेकता में एकता' का जो सूत्र है, उसकी सबसे बड़ी ताकत इस सदन में नजर आती है और समय-समय पर वह reflect भी होती रहती है। उसी प्रकार से उन विविधताओं के साथ जब हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, तब इस सदन का एक और लाभ भी है कि हर किसी के लिए चुनावी अखाड़ा पार करना बहुत सरल नहीं होता है, लेकिन देश हित में उनकी उपयोगिता कम नहीं होती है। उनका अनुभव, उनका सामर्थ्य उतना ही मूल्यवान होता है। इसलिए यह एक ऐसी जगह है, जहाँ इस प्रकार के सामर्थ्यवान महानुभावों, भिन्न-भिन्न क्षेत्रों के अनुभवी लोगों का लाभ देश के राजनीतिक जीवन को मिलता है। देश के नीति निर्धारण के अन्दर उनका बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिलता है और समय-समय पर मिला है। चाहे वैज्ञानिक हों, खेल जगत के लोग हों, कला जगत के लोग हों या कलम के धनी हों, ऐसे अनेक महानुभावों के अनुभवों का लाभ हमारे देश को इस सदन के माध्यम से ही मिला है, जिनके लिए चुनावी अखाड़े को पार करके आना बहुत मुश्किल होता। इस व्यवस्था के कारण ही इन ढाई सौ सत्रों में, हमें हमारी बौद्धिक सम्पदा की रिचनेस प्राप्त हुई है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसका एक सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर स्वयं हैं, क्योंकि किसी न किसी कारण से उनको लोक सभा में पहुँचने ही नहीं दिया गया था। यह वही राज्य सभा थी, जहाँ बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के कारण देश को बहुत लाभ मिला। हम इस बात का गर्व करते हैं कि यह वही सदन है, जहाँ से देश को बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जैसे अनेक महापुरुषों का लाभ मिला।

महोदय, यह भी देखा गया है कि एक लम्बा कालखंड ऐसा था, जहाँ विपक्ष जैसा कुछ खास नहीं था और विरोध भाव बहुत कम था। एक बहुत बड़ा कालखंड ऐसा रहा है। उस समय शासन व्यवस्था में जो लोग बैठे थे, उनको इसका बहुत बड़ा सौभाग्य मिला, जो आज नहीं है। आज डगर-डगर पर संघर्ष रहता है, डगर-डगर पर विरोध भाव रहता है, लेकिन उस समय विरोधी



पक्ष न के बराबर था, लेकिन तब भी इस सदन में ऐसे बहुत ही अनुभवी और विद्वान लोग बैठे थे, जिन्होंने शासन व्यवस्था में कभी निरंकुशता नहीं आने दी। शासन में बैठे हुए लोगों को सही दिशा में प्रेरित करने के कठोर काम इसी सदन में हुए हैं। इस सदन के माध्यम से यह कितनी बड़ी सेवा हुई, इसका हम गर्व कर सकते हैं। यह हम सबके लिए स्मरणीय है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, हमारे प्रथम उपराष्ट्रपति, डा. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन जी ने इस सदन के संबंध में जो बात कही, मैं उसको आपके सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहूंगा। डा. राधाकृष्णन जी ने इसी चेयर पर बैठ कर जो कहा था, वह आज भी उतना ही उपयुक्त बैठता है। आप आदरणीय प्रणब मुखर्जी जी की बात का उल्लेख करते हैं या स्वयं अपना दर्द व्यक्त करते हैं, ये सारी बातें इसमें हैं। उस समय डा. राधाकृष्णन जी ने कहा था, "हमारे विचार, हमारा व्यवहार और हमारी सोच ही दो सदनों वाली हमारी संसदीय प्रणाली के औचित्य को साबित करेगी। संविधान का हिस्सा बनी इस दिवसदनीय व्यवस्था की परीक्षा हमारे कामों से होगी। हम पहली बार अपनी संसदीय प्रणाली में दो सदनों की शुरुआत कर रहे हैं। हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि हम अपनी सोच, सामर्थ्य और समझ से देश में इस व्यवस्था का औचित्य साबित करें।"

ढाई सौ सत्रों की यात्रा के बाद और अनुभव का इतना संपुट होने के बाद, वर्तमान सदस्यों के और आने वाली पीढ़ियों के दायित्व और भी बढ़ जाते हैं कि डा. राधाकृष्णन जी ने हमसे जो अपेक्षा की थी, कहीं हम उससे नीचे तो नहीं जा रहे हैं? क्या हम उन अपेक्षाओं को पूरा कर रहे हैं अथवा बदलते हुए युग में हम उन अपेक्षाओं में और अच्छा value addition कर रहे हैं, आज ये सब सोचने का समय है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस सदन की वर्तमान पीढ़ी और आने वाली पीढ़ी डा. राधाकृष्णन जी की इन अपेक्षाओं को पूर्ण करने के लिए निरंतर प्रयास करती रहेगी।

जैसा अभी आदरणीय सभापति जी ने कहा, अगर हम पिछले ढाई सौ सत्रों की विवेचना करें, तो यहां से कई महत्वपूर्ण, ऐतिहासिक बिल पास हुए हैं, जो देश का कानून बने, देश के जीवन को चलाने का आधार बने। अगर मैं पिछले पांच सालों का हिसाब-किताब भी देखूं, तो मेरे लिए बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि अनेक महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं का साक्षी बनने का अवसर मुझे भी मिला है। मुझे हर किसी का विद्वतापूर्ण विचार सुनने का सौभाग्य मिला है और कई बातों को नये सिरे से देखने का अवसर इसी सदन से मिला है। इसके लिए मैं खुद लाभान्वित हुआ हूँ और मैं सबका आभारी भी हूँ। अगर हम चीजों को सीखें, समझें, तो बहुत कुछ मिलता है और वह मैंने यहाँ अनुभव किया है। मेरे लिए तो आप सबके बीच कभी-कभी आकर सुनने का जो मौका मिलता है, वह अपने आप में एक सौभाग्य है।

अगर हम पिछले 5 सालों की ओर देखें, तो वह यही सदन है कि तीन तलाक का कानून पास होगा कि नहीं होगा, हरेक को लगता था कि यही पर अटक जायेगा, लेकिन यह इसी सदन की maturity है कि इसने एक बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण women empowerment का काम किया था। हमारे देश में आरक्षण को भी लेकर हर पल संघर्ष के बीज बोये गये हैं। उसमें से तनाव पैदा

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

करने के भरसक प्रयास भी किये गये हैं, लेकिन यह गर्व की बात है कि इसी सदन ने सामान्य वर्ग के गरीब परिवार को 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण का निर्णय किया, लेकिन देश में कहीं तनाव नहीं हुआ, विरोध-भाव पैदा नहीं हुआ, सहमति का भाव बना। यह भी इसी सदन के कारण सम्भव हुआ है।

इसी प्रकार से हम जानते हैं कि जीएसटी पर लम्बे अरसे से जिन लोगों की भी शासन में जो जिम्मेवारी है, हरेक ने मेहनत की। इसमें कमियाँ हैं या नहीं हैं, सुधरनी चाहिए या नहीं सुधरनी चाहिए, इन सारी बातों पर डिबेट चलती रहेगी, लेकिन one nation one tax system की ओर इसी सदन ने सर्वसम्मति बना कर देश को दिशा देने का काम किया है और उसी के कारण हम एक नये विश्वास के साथ विश्व में अपनी बात रख पा रहे हैं।

देश की एकता और अखंडता-- इसी सदन में 1964 में जो वादे किये गये थे कि एक साल के भीतर-भीतर इस काम को कर दिया जायेगा, जो नहीं हो पाया था, वह धारा 370 और 35ए का काम था। इसी सदन ने देश को दिशा देने का काम पहले किया, बाद में लोक सभा ने किया है। इसलिए इस सदन ने देश की एकता और अखंडता के लिए इतने महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय के अन्दर इतनी जो भूमिका अदा की है, वह भी अपने आपमें इसकी एक विशेषता है। यह सदन इस बात को भी याद करेगा कि संविधान के अन्दर धारा 370 आयी, उसको introduce करने वाले मिस्टर एन. गोपालास्वामी इस सदन के पहले नेता थे, वे first leader थे, उन्होंने इसको रखा था और इसी सदन ने उसको निकालने का काम भी बड़े गौरव के साथ किया। वह घटना अब एक इतिहास बन चुकी है, लेकिन वह यहीं पर हुआ है।

हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने हम लोगों को जो दायित्व दिया है कि हमारी प्राथमिकता है- कल्याणकारी राज्य, लेकिन उसके साथ एक जिम्मेवारी है-राज्यों का कल्याण। यानी भारत में as such हम कल्याणकारी राज्य के रूप में काम करें, लेकिन at the same time हम लोगों का दायित्व राज्यों का भी कल्याण है और ये दोनों मिल कर, राज्य और केन्द्र मिल कर ही देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं और उस काम को करने में इस सदन ने, क्योंकि यह राज्यों का रिप्रिजेंटेशन पूरी ताकत के साथ करता है, बहुत बड़ी भूमिका निभायी है और हमारी संवैधानिक संस्थाओं को ताकत देने का भी हमने काम किया है। हमारा संघीय ढाँचा हमारे देश के विकास के लिए सबसे अहम शर्त है तथा केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें मिल कर काम करें, तभी प्रगति सम्भव होती है। राज्य सभा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करती है कि देश में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें प्रतिद्वंद्वी नहीं हैं, लेकिन हम प्रतिभागी बन कर, सहभागी बन कर देश को आगे ले जाने का काम करते हैं। यहाँ जिन विचारों का आदान-प्रदान होता है, उसका जो अर्क है, उसको यहाँ बैठे प्रतिनिधि अपने राज्यों में ले जाते हैं, अपने राज्य की सरकारों को बताते हैं। राज्य की सरकारों को उसके साथ जुड़ने के लिए प्रेरित करने का काम जाने-अनजाने में और सतर्क रूप में भी करने की आवश्यकता होती है। देश का विकास और राज्यों का विकास - ये दो अलग चीजें नहीं हैं, राज्यों के विकास के

बिना देश का विकास संभव नहीं है और देश के विकास का नक्शा राज्यों के विकास के विपरीत होगा, तो भी राज्य विकास नहीं कर पाएंगे। इन बातों को यह सदन सबसे ज्यादा प्रतिबिम्बित करता है, जीवंतता के साथ प्रतिबिम्बित करता है। बहुत ही नीतियां केन्द्र सरकार बनाती हैं, उन नीतियों में राज्यों की अपेक्षाएं, राज्यों की स्थिति, राज्यों का अनुभव, राज्यों की रोजमर्रा की दिक्कतें, उन बातों को सरकार के नीति निर्धारण में बहुत ही सटीक तरीके से कोई ला सकता है, तो यह सदन ला सकता है, इस सदन के सदस्य ला सकते हैं और उसका लाभ फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर को भी मिलता है। भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारें मिल करके देश को आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। सब काम एक साथ होने वाले नहीं हैं, कुछ काम इन पांच सालों में होंगे, तो कुछ काम अगले पांच सालों में होंगे, लेकिन दिशा तय होती है और वह काम यहां से हो रहा है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, 2003 में जब इस सदन का 200वां सत्र था, तब भी एक समारोह हुआ था और तब भी सरकार एनडीए की थी। उस समय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री थे। उस 200वें सत्र के समय आदरणीय अटल जी का जो भाषण था, वह बड़ा इंटरेस्टिंग था। उनकी बात करने का अपना एक लहजा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारे संसदीय लोकतंत्र की शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए सेकंड चैम्बर मौजूद है और उन्होंने यह भी चेतावनी दी थी कि इस सेकंड हाउस को कोई सेकंडरी हाउस बनाने की गलती न करे। अटल जी ने यह चेतावनी दी थी कि इस सेकंड हाउस को कभी भी सेकंडरी हाउस बनाने की गलती न करें। जब मैं अटल जी की उन बातों को पढ़ रहा था, तो मुझे भी लगा कि आज के समय के अनुसार इसको कुछ नए तरीके से प्रस्तुत करना है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि राज्य सभा सेकंड हाउस है, सेकंडरी हाउस कभी भी नहीं है और भारत के विकास के लिए इसे सपोर्टिव हाउस बने रहना चाहिए।

जब हमारी संसदीय प्रणाली के 50 साल हुए, तब अटल जी का एक भाषण हुआ था और उस भाषण में बड़े कवि भाव से उन्होंने एक बात बताई थी। उन्होंने कहा था, 'एक नदी का प्रवाह तभी तक अच्छा रहता है, जब तक कि उसके किनारे मजबूत होते हैं'। और उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत का जो संसदीय प्रवाह है, वह हमारी जो लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया है, एक किनारा लोक सभा है, दूसरा किनारा राज्य सभा है, ये दोनों मजबूत रहेंगे, तभी जाकर लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं का प्रवाह बहुत ही सटीक तरीके से आगे बढ़ेगा। यह बात आदरणीय अटल जी ने उस समय कही थी।

एक बात निश्चित है कि भारत एक फेडरल स्ट्रक्चर है, विविधताओं से भरा हुआ है, तब यह भी अनिवार्य शर्त है कि हमें राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से ओझल नहीं होना है। राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण को हमें हमेशा ही केन्द्रवर्ती रखना ही होगा, लेकिन हमें राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण के साथ जो क्षेत्रीय हित हैं, इनका संतुलन भी बहुत सटीक तरीके से बनाना पड़ेगा, तभी जाकर हम उस भाव को उस संतुलन के द्वारा आगे बढ़ा पाएंगे और यह काम सबसे अच्छे ढंग से कहीं हो सकता है, तो वह इस सदन में हो सकता है, यहां के माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा हो सकता है और मुझे विश्वास है कि वह काम करने के लिए हम निरंतर प्रयासरत हैं। एक प्रकार से राज्य सभा

[श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी]

के मूल सिद्धांतों के लिए check and balance का विचार बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन checking और clogging, इनके बीच अंतर बनाए रखना बहुत आवश्यक होता है। Balance and blocking, इसके बीच भी हमें balance बनाए रखना बहुत आवश्यक होता है। हमारे अनेक महानुभाव यह बात बार-बार कहते हैं कि सदन चर्चा के लिए होना चाहिए, संवाद के लिए होना चाहिए, विचार-विमर्श के लिए होना चाहिए। तीखे-से-तीखे स्वर में विवाद हो, इससे कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन आवश्यक है कि हम रुकावटों के बजाय संवाद का रास्ता चुनें।

मैं आज जिनका उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ, हो सकता है कि उनके सिवाय भी लोग होंगे, लेकिन मैं आज दो दलों का उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा—एक एनसीपी और दूसरा बीजेडी। किसी और का नाम छूट जाए, तो मुझे क्षमा करना, लेकिन मैं दो दलों का उल्लेख कर रहा हूँ। इन दोनों दलों की विशेषता देखिए कि इन्होंने खुद से यह discipline तय किया है कि हम वेल में नहीं जाएंगे और मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इनके एक भी सदस्य ने एक बार भी नियम नहीं तोड़ा है। हम सभी राजनीतिक दलों को सीखना होगा, including my party, हम सभी को सीखना होगा कि इस नियम का पालन करने के बावजूद न एनसीपी की राजनीतिक विकास यात्रा में कोई रुकावट आई है, न बीजेडी की राजनीतिक विकास यात्रा में रुकावट आई है। मतलब वेल में न जाकर भी लोगों के दिल हम जीत सकते हैं, लोगों का विश्वास जीत सकते हैं। इसलिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन्होंने ऐसी उच्च परंपराएं निर्माण की हैं, इससे उनका कोई राजनीतिक नुकसान नहीं हुआ है। मैं including treasury benches सभी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों न हम उनसे कुछ सीखें? वे हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं। जब हम भी वहाँ बैठे थे, तब हमने भी यह काम किया था, इसलिए मैं सारे सदन के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि एनसीपी, बीजेडी दोनों ने बहुत उत्तम तरीके से इस discipline को follow किया है। कभी न कभी इसकी चर्चा भी होनी चाहिए, उनका धन्यवाद करना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि आज जब हम 250वां सत्र आरंभ कर रहे हैं, तो ऐसी उत्तम घटनाओं का जिक्र होना चाहिए और लोगों के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, मुझे विश्वास है कि सदन की गरिमा की दिशा में जो भी आवश्यक है, उसे करने में सभी सदस्य अपनी भूमिका अदा करते रहते हैं। आपकी वेदना, व्यथा प्रकट होती रहती है। हम सब कोशिश करेंगे कि 250वें सत्र पर हम सब संकल्प लेंगे, विशेषकर हम लोग भी लेंगे, ताकि आपको कम से कम कष्ट हो, आपकी भावनाओं का आदर हो और आप जैसा चाहते हैं, वैसा इस सदन को चलाने में हम आपके एक साथी बनकर सारे discipline को follow करने का प्रयास करें। इस संकल्प के साथ मैं एक बार फिर इस महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव पर सबको बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ और जिन्होंने यहाँ तक पहुंचाया है, उन सबका धन्यवाद करते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** मुझे तभी कष्ट होता है, जब देश का समय नष्ट होता है। इतनी ही बात है, otherwise कोई बात नहीं।

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been an honour to have served as a Member of this august House since 1991. I have had the privilege to serve here as the Leader of the Opposition from 1998 to 2004 and then, subsequently, as the Leader of the House, from 2004 to 2014.

Sir, the Rajya Sabha is the Council of States. I have had the privilege to represent the State of Assam as its Rajya Sabha Member for five terms from 1991 to 2019. Now, I have the honour of representing the State of Rajasthan.

India has had two Chambers from pre-Independence days. Still, it was after intense debate that the Constituent Assembly, especially the Union Constitution Committee, arrived at a consensus on the bicameral system. Today, as we celebrate the 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha, it is appropriate for us to reflect on whether we have lived up to the vision of the framers of our Constitution. The task, before us, was spelled out by our first Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, during the very first session of this august House. He had emphasized that Parliament is not only a legislative, but a deliberative body. So far as its deliberative functions are concerned, it would be open to us to make very valuable contribution. We should try to do everything, in our power, to justify to the public of this country that a Second Chamber is indeed essential to prevent hasty legislation.

During the drafting of the Constitution, Shri Gopalaswamy Ayangar advanced three reasons why India needed a Second Chamber. He expected that the Rajya Sabha would; (a) Hold dignified debates; (b) delay legislation which might be the outcome of passions of the moment; and (c) provide opportunity to the seasoned people who might not be in the thickest of political fray but who might be willing to participate in the debates with the amount of learning and importance which we do not ordinarily associate with the House of the People. For the manner in which the role of the Rajya Sabha has evolved, we must thank our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. He asserted that neither House had any particular superiority over the other. He regarded the Rajya Sabha as an equal partner with Lok Sabha in the affairs of the State. But for his efforts, the Rajya Sabha would have been reduced to a mere second or revising Chamber and relegated to a secondary position in our parliamentary system. Pt. Nehru had said it, and, I quote, "The successful working of our Constitution, as of any democratic structure, demands the closest cooperation between the two Houses. They are in fact parts of the same structure and any lack of that spirit of co-operation and

[Dr. Manmohan Singh]

accommodation would lead to difficulties and come in the way of the proper functioning of our Constitution, it is, therefore, particularly to be regretted that any sense of conflict should arise between the two Houses". As explained by Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly, the Rajya Sabha represents a crucial component of the constitutional system of checks and balances. We normally think of checks and balances as operating in different branches of the Government. However, the Rajya Sabha has a central role to provide checks and balances to a majority Government in the Lok Sabha, along with its role to represent the interests of the States in our federal Union. When there is a criticism of Rajya Sabha, it is fundamentally a misunderstanding of its historic roles bestowed on this august Chamber. It is our duty to ensure that no law is passed in haste and in an atmosphere of heightened emotion. That said, are there ways in which we can improve our functioning so that we come closer to the idealistic vision of our nation's founders? When it comes to deliberation, Sir, we start with an advantage. The Rajya Sabha gets more time to deliberate in comparison to the Lok Sabha since we are only half the size, and, therefore, Members get more time to share their insights and criticism. But we can help our Members perform even better through some procedural improvements. The House must get access to Bills much earlier than is the case now. Members should get additional resources such as adequate research staff to allow them to study issues in more depth and Nominated Members and those with special expertise in a particular topic should be allotted more time for their speeches. I suggest that every year the Rajya Sabha should find time to debate on the state of Centre-State relations as this is the Council of States. Also, every year, there should be a debate in this Council on the state of nation's health and the state of nation's education. One recent innovation that has led to smoother functioning was introduced by our previous Chairman, Shri Hamid Ansari. He saw that this House was losing valuable time when Members wanted to adjourn the Question Hour to raise issues of urgent national importance. He, therefore, switched the timings of the Zero Hour and the Question Hour. The Question Hour was moved to 12.00 Noon while Zero Hour was slotted at 11.00 A.M. Now, when Members desire to raise urgent issue, that issue is often accommodated as part of the Zero Hour and the Question Hour functions much more smoothly. Thus, MPs are now able to hold the Government accountable in a full manner right now. But, for our Chamber to fully fulfil its deliberative function, it is important that we scrutinise Bills more thoroughly in Committees, where not only the Members

can apply their minds but even experts" and stakeholders opinion can be solicited, in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha, only 25 per cent of the Bills introduced were referred to Committees, much lower than the 71 per cent, and 60 per cent in the Fifteenth and the Fourteenth Lok Sabhas respectively. I would assert that regardless of what the other House does, it is crucial for our House to form Select Committees to ensure that the Bills receive the detailed scrutiny that they do deserve. What I have seen is that the Rajya Sabha Select Committees have done a commendable job of improving legislation, and I would urge that we ensure that we follow this practice for all Bills that come before this august House. A crucial differentiating factor between the two Houses is that Article 110 of the Constitution allows the Lok Sabha precedence in matters of Money Bills. In the recent past, we have seen instances of misuse of the Money Bill provision by the Executive leading to bypassing the Rajya Sabha on crucial legislations of national importance without any deliberation. Those in Treasury Benches must ensure that such instances are avoided. It dilutes the stature and importance of our institution including the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House. We have been designed in a manner to ensure continuity as only one-third of our Members retire every two year.

We are thus able to build on our collective wisdom without having to start afresh after every General Election. This gives us the mandate to strengthen ourselves continuously to enhance the quality of our input on legislation and on resolving the challenges facing our country.

I would further submit, Sir, that on some matters this House should be given greater respect by the Executive than is the case now. For example, important issues like redrawing the boundaries of a State, or, for that matter, abolishing certain States, converting them Into Union Territories is such a far-reaching proposal, far reaching legislation. This House, being the Council of States, should be given more powers to deal with issues like that. The Government should consult with the Council of States much more effectively before such drastic measures can be considered by the House as a whole.

With these words, I once again, Sir, thank you for arranging this discussion on 250th Session. We assure you of our full cooperation in making this House a more effective instrument of implementing the national will. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Saheb. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir,

On the occasion of 250th Session of the Council of States, I, on behalf of Ali India Trinamool Congress, exchange warmest greetings to the hon. Chairman, to the hon. Leader of the House, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, all other distinguished and honourable Members, members of the Secretariat/Staff of Rajya Sabha and all other concerned.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, I wish that this discussion could have been for a longer time than the time allotted today because it is a very crucial subject, a very crucial issue because the issue is 'Role of Rajya Sabha in Indian Polity and the Need of Reforms.'

Sir, if I look at the history for a moment, I will find that Government of India in 1919 passed Montagu—Chelmsford Reforms, introducing bicameral form of legislature. Thereafter, the Government of India Act of 1935 laid the foundation of India's federal structure. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: ... establishing a bicameral Federal Legislature consisting of the Council of States and the Federal Assembly. After Independence, the Constitution of India. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांत रहें। सदन में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात पर चर्चा हो रही है... प्लीज़।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: सर, कृपया इनको बोलिए, जो लोग शांत नहीं रहना चाहते हैं ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already requested them, and I hope that they will take care of it.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: जो लोग शांत नहीं रहना चाहते हैं, वे यहां से बाहर जा सकते हैं, क्योंकि दूसरों को सुनने में दिक्कत हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already requested all of them.



**3.00 P.M.**

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY : So, after Independence, we have found that in Article 79 of the Constitution of India, it was stipulated and I quote, "There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People." And, Article 80 has provided for the formation of Rajya Sabha, how it will be formed, etc.

Now, Sir, on the role of Rajya Sabha, what Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said, the Chairman of the Draft Committee of the Constitution, I will quote only two-three lines. "The Governments at the Centre and States are co-equal in the sense that they derive their legitimacy and authority from a common source, that is, the Constitution itself. The Upper House in Parliament, fashioned as a Council of States, can be understood as an institutional arrangement through which constituent units become part of decision-making process at the central level itself." How the Council of States is important in our constitutional framework has been elaborately explained by Dr. Ambedkar and other hon. Members of the Constituent Assembly. There is, however, difference in powers between the two Houses. We know, as already mentioned by the hon. Chairman, that in the matter of No Confidence Motion and Money Bills, the Rajya Sabha does not enjoy the same powers as the Lok Sabha. Now, Sir, of late, there is an increasing tendency for bringing Bills as Money Bills. One of our distinguished Members, Shri Jairam Ramesh, had to run to the Apex Court to challenge decisions treating certain Bills as Money Bills. A situation has already arisen where we, particularly Members of Rajya Sabha, are not happy that on all occasions some Bills are treated as Money Bills.

Sir, I strongly feel that Rajya Sabha has played a pivotal role in upholding our constitutional goals and to fulfill the aspirations of the people living in different States of the country. Even though some pundits prescribe abolition of Rajya Sabha and in the Lok Sabha, on a number of occasions, Private Members' Bills were introduced and discussed for abolition of Rajya Sabha, it is heartening to note that the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Chairman and the former Prime Minister, all of them, are advocating that the importance and role of Rajya Sabha should be protected by all means. This is a welcome development and I welcome the statements made by all of them. Now, Sir, some people say that there are instances of obstructionism in Rajya Sabha. There is no doubt about it. But I strongly feel that obstructionism is an essential part of

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democracy because when something is done against the will of the Government, when something is done bypassing the main principles of the Constitution, then obstructionism is very much needed whether it is in that House, in this House, or outside the Houses, on the streets, by the people of India. This is an essential part of democracy which nobody can deny. It is happening all over the world. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बोलने दें।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Now, Sir, I come to the reforms part as the time is very much limited. Many of us possibly have forgotten about the second Commission on Centre State Relations constituted by the Government of India, which was called Punchhi Commission. After Sarkaria Commission, Punchhi Commission was constituted and the Punchhi Commission on Centre State Relations submitted its report in 2010. We are now in 2019. The recommendations have not yet been finalized by successive governments at the Centre including the present Government. Now, what were those recommendations in regard to Rajya Sabha? I am concentrating only on Rajya Sabha. The first statement that the Punchhi Commission made in regard to Rajya Sabha is, "The essence of federalism lies in maintaining a proper balance of power in governance and in this respect, the Council of States, that is, Rajya Sabha, occupies a significant role. There is no doubt that Rajya Sabha is a representative of States of the Union and is supposed to protect States' rights in central policy making." The Punchhi Commission further says, "The Commission is of the considered view that factors inhibiting the composition and functioning of the second Chamber as a representative forum of States should be removed or modified even if it requires amendment of the constitutional provisions. This is felt more important now when centralization tendencies are getting stronger and fragmentation of the polity is becoming intense." Nowadays, we are finding that centralisation of power, based on majoritarianism, is acute and, therefore, this recommendation of the Punchhi Commission must be adhered to. With regard to the second recommendation regarding Rajya Sabha reforms, the Punchhi Commission says, "Whenever Central policies are formulated in relation to one or more States...", as the hon. former Prime Minister stated, "...it is only proper that Committees of Rajya Sabha involving representatives of concerned States are allowed to discuss and come up with alternate courses of action acceptable to the States and the Union. In fact,

Rajya Sabha offers immense potential to negotiate acceptable solutions to the friction points which emerge between Centre and States in fiscal, legislative and administrative relations". Finally, the Punchhi Commission recommending about Rajya Sabha says, "A balance of power between States *inter se* is desirable and this is possible by equality of representation in the Rajya Sabha. If the Council of States has failed to function as representative of States as originally envisaged, it is because of the asymmetry of coalition politics and the way the party system developed. The functioning of Rajya Sabha can be reformed to achieve the original purpose of federal equilibrium. The Commission, therefore, strongly recommends amendment of the relevant provisions to give equality of seats to States in the Rajya Sabha, irrespective of their population size." That is a very crucial recommendation whether one accepts it or not. The Commission is also of the considered opinion that the reasoning of the Supreme Court in *Kuldip Nayar* case whereby the domicile requirement was done away with, that should be restored. Section 3 of the Representation of the People Act should be revived in its original form. That is the recommendation of the Punchhi Commission. Before coming to the Rules of Rajya Sabha, I want to submit that right now even the existing legislative powers of Rajya Sabha are under attack because many Bills are termed as 'Money Bills', as I have already stated above. Now coming to the Rules of Rajya Sabha, I will give you one example. We cannot discuss the role of the Governor unless we move a substantive motion. I moved a substantive motion against one former Governor. It was listed in two consecutive Sessions but was never taken up. This is the fate of substantive motions.'. Therefore, some provision should be made so that we can discuss institutions like the Office of Governor because it is very essential. Governors are appointed, and nowadays people call them agents of the Central Government, I do not subscribe to that view. But, unfortunately, this is the common view. In some States, the roles that are being performed by the Governors are detrimental to the constitutional scheme and the interests of the people at large. हमारे राज्य में जो हो रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... राज्यपाल जी कभी भी कुछ भी बोलने लगते हैं। अगर आपको राजनीति करनी है, तो राजनीति कीजिए, आप राजनीतिपाल मत बनिए। राज्यपाल से आप राजनीतिपाल मत बनिए। अगर आपको राजनीति करनी है, तो आप राजनीति कीजिए, लेकिन राजभवन को छोड़कर कीजिए। हर रोज आप उल्टा-सीधा बोले...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप राजभवन से... प्लीज आप जानते हैं कि उसके बारे में बात करने के लिए, you have to ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: I am referring to the Rules. अगर चर्चा के लिए substantive motion नहीं आता है, तो हम कैसे चर्चा करेंगे। हमें तो कोई अवसर दिया जाना चाहिए। यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि constitutional guidelines के मुताबिक राज्यपाल को भी नियंत्रित करना है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से पुनः आग्रह है कि सदस्य अपनी बात रखते हैं और यहां पर महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा हो रही है, अगर आपको बातचीत करनी हो, तो कृपया बाहर जाकर करें। इससे उनको व्यवधान होता है। श्री ए. नवनीतकृष्णन जी।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is the greatest occasion. The opportunity has been given to AIADMK. I would very humbly submit certain things. Subject to corrections, as all the Members have spoken on a particular line, I want to present a different line in the light of the decision rendered by the England Court. The England Court has held that prorogation of Parliament is justiciable. It is amenable under its jurisdiction and a valid judgment can be rendered. In the light of that judgment and also fully for the sake of completion the hon. Members know better than me I am pointing out the Articles of the Constitution. I am not telling anything new. I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to Article 12, which defines what State is. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. So, in the definition of State, the Parliament of India is specifically mentioned. We are conducting the proceedings. The last Session was highly productive, quantitatively and qualitatively. But, regarding the stalling or wash-out or obstructing the proceedings, my humble submission would be that obstruction cannot be stretched, cannot be taken over to the extent of the entire day or the entire session. It can be confined to a particular time period in an effective manner. My humble submission to this august House would be, — subject to correction, I am very carefully telling that I never assert what I say is correct — we have to stress without distress. We must draw our point but not to the extent of stalling the entire proceedings to the whole day or to the whole Session. I think, it is unconstitutional and illegal, it is not permissible under our Parliamentary sovereignty system, in our democracy, Parliament is sovereign. The Parliament must function all the 24 hours. From the reading of this U.K. judgment, what is expected from the Parliament is that as the Parliament is called sovereign, it must function all the 24 hours and it must make the

Government accountable for its acts or failures. That is the scheme. That is the rule of law. That is the democracy which we have contemplated, which we want to have. From the cursory reading of the U.K. Judgment, holding of Committee meetings and taking of evidences are not done during the prorogation. But, in our system of Parliamentary practice, we are taking evidence; we are holding Committee meetings though the Parliament is not in session. We are following a very good practice, I am saying, Sir, autonomy of the State is always effected by the Centre; whether the party in power is 'A' or 'B', is immaterial. For example, NEET, NEET, NEET! We, the people of Tamil Nadu are suffering. Now, many irregularities, illegalities are coming out in conduct of the NEET examination. We have very good infrastructure. We have very good talent in medicine field. But, the Central Government is enforcing NEET on Tamil Nadu, though in Tamil Nadu Legislature, without any opposition, two Bills have been passed. But, these Bills are not able to reach the Office of the hon. President or His Excellency, the President. I am not saying that this Government or that Government has done this, or, this party or that party has done this. That is immaterial, but the States, especially Tamil Nadu, are always aggrieved. Whether the party in power is 'A' or 'B', it is immaterial. For example, we are suffering in the case of NEET. So, my humble submission would be that the Parliament must be in session always. We must make the Government accountable all the 24 hours in a day. The functioning of the Parliament cannot be stopped even for a minute without any justiciable reason. This is my understanding after reading of all these books and other materials. Now, if we talk about the Parliament, our Constitution says that the State cannot act arbitrarily. It is the law. Arbitrary act is prohibited. The State cannot act arbitrarily. Now, obstructing the proceedings of the Parliament for the whole day, or a week or the whole Session is impermissible. This is my humble submission. If there are no other ways and means to get our grievances redressed, we must find out some new ways, we must innovate, but we must not stall the proceedings of the House. Definitely, a day will come when a writ will be filed in the Supreme Court of India, if not in the Supreme Court of India, at least, in the High Court of Delhi, against the Parliament of India. There is nothing wrong in it because if proceedings are stalled, then these are not proceedings at all. There must be some business transacted, only then it can be termed as 'proceedings of the Parliament' or 'proceedings in the Parliament'. Sir, we must find out ways and means to get our grievances redressed. Now, we are suffering on the issue of NEET. Our young students are committing suicides. There must be some solution. Regarding the

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proceedings of Parliament, I may be permitted to read one paragraph from the U.K. judgment for the kind consideration of hon. Members. Paragraph 68 of this judgment states, "The prorogation itself takes place in the House of Lords and in the presence of Members of both Houses. But it cannot sensibly be described as a 'proceeding in Parliament'. It is not a decision of either House of Parliament. Quite the contrary: it is something which is imposed upon them from outside. It is not something upon which the Members of Parliament can speak or vote. The Commissioners are not acting in their capacity as Members of the House of Lords but in their capacity as Royal Commissioners carrying out the Queen's bidding. They have no freedom of speech. This is not the core or essential business of Parliament, Quite the contrary: it brings that core or essential business of Parliament to an end." So, obstructing the House is bringing the core or essential business of Parliament to an end. So, it is worse than prorogation. This is my humble submission.

Regarding the protection given to the Members, I would like to draw your kind attention to Article 105(2) of the Constitution. It states, "No Member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication, by or under the authority of either House of Parliament, of any report, paper, votes or proceedings." So, the protection is given only for anything said, or any vote given in the House. Sir, now, if we are obstructing the House then it is illegal and unconstitutional. We can express our concerns only in a limited manner and in an effective way without obstructing the House. This is my humble submission. Also, I may be permitted to read Article 122 of the Constitution, "Courts not to inquire into proceedings of the Legislature:

1. The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.
2. No officer or Member of Parliament in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution ...(Time-bell rings)... for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in Parliament shall be subjected to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers".

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: So, even an individual Member of Parliament may be called upon to answer by our citizens. This is my view.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Now, again, at the risk of repetition, I am telling the House about NEET. The Central Government has no constitutional power, statutory power or even the prerogative or common law power to retain these Bills. ...(*Time bell rings*)... These Bills will automatically go to the President and the President must assent to it automatically.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I will now call the other speaker.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: If the Centre wants, it can bring a Bill, and the Bill becomes the property of this House. So, with regard to NEET, Tamil Nadu is the most aggrieved State and the students are suffering there. Please render justice.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी थैंक यू।

श्रीमान्, ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट संसदीय शासन प्रणाली और संसद की जननी है। जो political science के students रहे हैं और जानकार हैं, वे सब जानते हैं कि जो House of Lords आज है, वही मूल संसद थी और वही पहला सदन था। बाद में चलकर, जब राजाओं को पैसे की, जनता पर tax लगाने की जरूरत पड़ी तब यह नारा लगा कि no taxation without representation. तब कॉमनर्स आए। एक ही सदन था, लेकिन फिर कॉमनर्स अलग बैठने लगे और दिवसदनात्मक संसद हो गई। लॉर्ड्स थे, तो निष्क्रिय रहे, इसलिए धीरे-धीरे कॉमनर्स ने कहा कि वित्त पर अधिकार हमारा है, मनी बिल्स पर अधिकार हमारा है। शुरू-शुरू में इसका थोड़ा-बहुत विरोध किया गया, लेकिन फिर विरोध नहीं किया तो वे अधिकार हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स के हाथ में चले गए। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि राज्य सभा के लोग अगर निष्क्रिय होंगे, अपने अधिकारों के प्रति सचेत नहीं होंगे, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो secondary सदन की बात कही थी कि जिस तरह से लोग कभी-कभी हाउस ऑफ लॉर्ड्स को secondary chamber कहते हैं, वैसे ही इस राज्य सभा को भी लोग secondary chamber कहने लगेंगे। उस सदन में क्या हो रहा है, हम केवल उसमें हाँ में हाँ मिलाने के लिए नहीं हैं।

कौंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स का लेजिस्लेशन के अलावा जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है, वह राज्यों, जहाँ से प्रतिनिधि आते हैं, उनके हितों का संरक्षण करना और देखना भी है। राज्यों के हितों के संरक्षण के लिए अगर उन्हें हाउस को रोकना पड़ेगा, तो रोकेंगे। जनता की डिमांड यह होती है, जनता यह expect करती है कि हमारे लोग क्या कर रहे हैं। वहाँ पर राज्यों के खिलाफ कुछ हो रहा है और हम यहाँ पर चुपचाप बैठे हुए हैं। यह जो सदन है, यह बिल्डिंग राज्य

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

सभा नहीं है, यहाँ जो बैठे हुए लोग हैं, वे राज्य सभा का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, वही उनके प्रतिबिम्ब हैं। अगर यहाँ पर बैठे हुए लोग अपने कर्तव्य का पालन सही तरीके से करेंगे, तो राज्य सभा का सम्मान बढ़ेगा, नहीं करेंगे तो नहीं बढ़ेगा। आप देखिए कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के बोलते ही आधी बीजेपी चली गई। उसके थोड़ी देर बाद सब चले गए। इसलिए धीरे-धीरे लॉर्ड्स की यह स्थिति होती जा रही है, क्योंकि चुनाव लड़ कर तो आना नहीं पड़ता है, एक पैसा खर्च करना नहीं पड़ता है, किसी से वोट माँगना नहीं पड़ता है। पार्टी जिनको *nominate* कर देती है, वे राज्य सभा में आ जाते हैं। इसलिए वे बैठें या न बैठें, सब लॉर्ड्स हैं। अगर यही आचरण रहेगा, तो फिर कोई *care* करेगा भी नहीं। जनता क्यों इज्जत देगी? सरकार बनाने-बिगाड़ने का अधिकार लोक सभा के मेम्बर्स को है, तो जनता में उनका ज्यादा सम्मान होगा, आपका नहीं होगा, अगर आप यहाँ अपने अधिकारों का प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए बहुत आदर्शवादी बात कहना कि वेल में नहीं जाना चाहिए, आप रिकॉर्ड उठा कर देख लीजिएगा कि अगर इस हाउस में वेल में सबसे ज्यादा कोई गया है, तो दोनों बड़ी पार्टियाँ ही गई हैं। ये ही सबको उपदेश देते हैं और ये ही जब विपक्ष में आ जाते हैं, तो पूरा-पूरा सदन नहीं चलने देते हैं, सत्र नहीं चलने देते हैं। मैं तो आज से नहीं, 1992 से लगातार मेम्बर हूँ, केवल एक बार बीच में लोक सभा में चला गया था। मुझे दोनों सदनों का अनुभव है। मैं जानता हूँ कि किस तरह से हमेशा लोग इस तरह की बात करते हैं।

श्रीमन्, मैं दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। यह एक ऐसा टॉपिक है, जिस पर अगर मुझे बोलने का पूरा मौका दिया जाए, तो मेरे पास कम से कम ढाई घंटे बोलने का समय होना चाहिए, जिससे मैं लोगों को पढ़ा सकूँ। मैंने तो एमए के क्लासेज़ को दसियों वर्ष ये सब चीज़ें पढ़ाई हैं, सारी दुनिया के *Consultations*, किस तरह से *British Constitution evolve* हुआ और किस तरह से ये सारी संस्थाएँ बनीं। हम 'Speaker' क्यों कहते हैं? 'Speaker' का मतलब अध्यक्ष तो होता नहीं है, 'Speaker' का मतलब *Chairman* नहीं होता है, *but he is the Speaker*. ऐसा इसलिए लिए है, क्योंकि एक वक्त था, जब *Speaker* की जान खतरे में होती थी, तो संसद वालों ने, *Commoners* ने कहा कि तुम हमारी बात राजा से कहने अकेले जाओ। राजा निरंकुश था। वह प्रसन्न हो गया, तो कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन नाराज हो गया, तो गला काट दिया, जेल भिजवा दिया। *He used to speak to the King on behalf of Parliament, and, that is why, he was called Speaker*. अब वे सारी परंपराएँ यहाँ हैं। जिसका नाम लिया जाता था, वह *Speaker* बनना नहीं चाहता था, तो एक इधर से हाथ पकड़ लेता था, एक उधर से पकड़ लेता था और वहाँ ले जाकर बैठा देता था। अब वह सम्मान जैसी बात हो गई। वे सारी चीज़ें, वे परंपराएँ, जो *British Constitution* का *evolution* है, वे सब हमारे यहाँ क्या, दुनिया भर में, जहाँ भी संसदीय शासन प्रणाली है, *whether it is Canada or Australia*, वहाँ हैं। इस तरीके के देश ज्यादा नहीं हैं, लेकिन मुख्य रूप से *British Parliament system* इन देशों में लागू है। इस वजह से हम उन चीज़ों में नहीं जाना चाहते हैं और न पूरी बात कह सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा सुझाव यह है कि



चूँकि यह राज्यों की सभा है, Council of States, हिन्दुस्तान में कई राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनका बहुत कम representation है। वे लोक सभा में भी एकाध हैं और यहाँ भी एक हैं, दो हैं। लोक सभा जनसंख्या के आधार पर है, कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन मेरा यह सुझाव है कि राज्य सभा में छोटे से छोटे राज्य के भी कम से कम 6 मेम्बर्स आने चाहिए, ताकि हर दूसरे साल दो मेम्बर्स retire होते रहें, लेकिन यहाँ 6 मेम्बर्स रहें। हम देखते हैं कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का कोई आदमी खड़ा हो जाता है, वह हाउस में अकेला होता है, कोई सुनता नहीं है। अगर वे चार-पाँच हों, तब अपनी बात कह सकते हैं। वे अपने राज्य की बात भी नहीं कह पाते हैं, शोरगुल में उनको neglect कर दिया जाता है। दूसरे सदन, लोक सभा में तो हालत और खराब होती है। वहाँ उनका एक ही मेम्बर है, वह 545 मेम्बर्स का सदन है, वह पीछे खड़ा होकर अपनी बात कह रहा है, कोई उसका नोटिस ही नहीं ले रहा है। महोदय, मैं बस एक-आध मिनट और लूंगा। मैं कोई ज्यादा सुझाव नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। लोग यह कह सकते हैं कि लोक सभा में मिज़ोरम से, नागालैंड से केवल एक मेम्बर है, तो राज्य सभा में छः मेम्बर्स कैसे हो जाने चाहिए? यह कोई तर्क नहीं है। हम अगर इसे दूसरे तरीके से देखें, तो अमरीका के House of Representatives में कैलिफोर्निया राज्य से 40 मेम्बर्स आते हैं, तो senate में केवल दो मेम्बर्स आते हैं। दूसरी ओर, जिस राज्य से House of Representatives में केवल एक मेम्बर आता है, वहाँ से भी Senate में दो मेम्बर्स आते हैं। इस तरह Senate में सभी राज्यों से एक-समान दो-दो प्रतिनिधि जाते हैं। अमरीका में पचास राज्य हैं, तो Senate में 100 मेम्बर्स हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, इसलिए मेरा एक सुझाव तो यह है कि राज्य सभा में छोटे से छोटे राज्य की मिनिमम सदस्य संख्या भी कम से कम छः होनी चाहिए। कई राज्यों में मेम्बर्स की संख्या ऑड नम्बर्स में है, जो तीन से कट नहीं सकती है, वहाँ की सदस्य संख्या को कुछ बढ़ा दिया जाए। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश से राज्य सभा में 31 सदस्य आते हैं। अगर 31 की बजाय उनकी सदस्य संख्या 33 सदस्य हो, तो हर दो साल में 11 मेम्बर्स आ सकते हैं, लेकिन अभी 31 मेम्बर्स होने के कारण दो बार 10-10 मेम्बर्स रिटायर होते हैं और एक बार 11 मेम्बर्स रिटायर होते हैं।

दूसरा, कुछ सब्जेक्ट्स ऐसे होते हैं, जिन पर यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह राज्य सूची का विषय है। महिलाओं का मामला, दलित उत्पीड़न का मामला अथवा बच्चों का मामला हो, तो उनको एलाऊ कर देते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी ओर दूसरे वर्गों के लोगों के साथ भी बहुत सारी गम्भीर घटनाएं घटती रहती हैं। अपर कास्ट के साथ भी घटनाएं घटती हैं या mass killings हो जाती हैं, तब यह कह दिया जाता है कि यह राज्य का विषय है, आप इसे यहां नहीं उठा सकते। मेरा आग्रह यह है कि अगर किसी राज्य में कहीं कोई गड़बड़ी होती है, तो उस सब्जेक्ट को यहां उठाने की इजाज़त होनी चाहिए।

तीसरा, ज्यूडीशियरी पर चर्चा करने का अधिकार भी हम लोगों को होना चाहिए। यह बहुत जरूरी है। जो तमाम चीज़ें वहां हो रही हैं, अगर वे यहां आ जाएं, तो लोग सुनें तो सही कि हमारे जज क्या कर रहे हैं?

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद प्रो. साहब, दो सुझाव देने थे, आपने एक सुझाव और दे दिया। आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** आपका आदेश है, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपने दो की जगह तीन सुझाव दे दिए हैं। आगे श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** ठीक है, साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** जो टाइम स्ट्रक्चर बना है, that I will follow. Please let him speak.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I know we have time constraints. I have two other Members from my party who want to participate in the discussion. I want to give some time to them also. I will try to be very specific.

Sir, first of all, I would like to thank hon. Prime Minister because he mentioned the name of my party — Biju Janata Dal. It is true that we have been trying our level best to cooperate with the Chair and not obstruct the proceedings of the House. We will continue to do that but without compromising on the interest and causes of the people of our State. I am very categorical about these things.

Also, I would like to pay tribute to the framers of our Constitution who after long deliberations, with their wisdom and vision, decided to go for the bicameral parliamentary system. This is the 67th year of the constitution of this House of Parliament. I think after 67 years of its existence, we have to introspect and assess whether we have done justice to the expectation and intention with which this House was constituted by the framers of our Constitution.

Sir, I am proud to say that Dr. Manmohan Singh is a Member of this House. The Rajya Sabha gave three other Prime Ministers to this country. If I am correct, Indira ji when she became Prime Minister for the first time was Member of the Rajya Sabha. Shri Deve Gowda ji when he became Prime Minister, if I am correct, was a Member of the Rajya Sabha. Shri I. K. Gujral ji was a Member of this House. And then Dr. Manmohan Singh ji became Prime Minister from this House. This is the contribution of this House to the country. He was Prime Minister for two consecutive terms for ten years. All the Members should boast about these things. This is the contribution of this House to the Indian nation.

Many people say that this is the Upper House and that is the Lower House. I don't agree with this. No House is upper and no House is lower. Both the Houses complement each other. Nobody is nobody's mentor. It is the Constitution which is the mentor and we are all guided by the Constitution whether it is this House, the Rajya Sabha, or that House, the Lok Sabha. Sir, as there is no time, I want to be very specific, I do agree with what Professor sahib was saying a while ago, and what Sukhendu babu was also saying, about representation of the States. It should not be on the basis of population. I wholly agree on this point. Professor sahib very correctly mentioned the examples of Manipur and Nagaland. There are 2-3 other States also. Even smaller States like Kerala and my State, Odisha, do not have enough representation in the House because it is provided on the basis of population.

Sir, my second suggestion is about electoral college. The electoral college needs to be reformed. It should be in line with the electoral college for composition of State Legislative Councils, as mentioned in Article 171. What is happening in the States? What is the electoral college for the State Legislative Councils? This expanded electoral college will strengthen the federal relevance of Rajya Sabha. It will have a multi-level character from a bi-level character. Now, it is only the Members of the Legislative Assemblies who constitute the electoral college. Sir, we can associate even the Panchayat level representatives. As we see, there are graduates' constituencies for Legislative Council and all that. So, I think, Sir, there should be a change in it.

Sir, my next suggestion is this. It is a very good provision that 12 Nominated Members are there in the House and they hail from different sections of the society. They are intellectual people; they are artists; they are spokespersons; they are sportspersons. But, my suggestion is, there should be no interference by the Central Government or any Government in nomination. Let the hon. President of India be given an exclusive independence to nominate as per his own choice all the 12 Nominated Members to this House. There should be no politics in this. A provision should be made for that.

Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Government to consider the Resolution of Odisha Legislative Assembly about formation of the Second Chamber in Odisha also — the Odisha State Legislative Council. It is pending consideration with the Central Government. I would urge the Central Government to bring it to this House in the form of a Resolution. Let the House pass it so that the Resolution of the Odisha Legislative Assembly to go for the Second Chamber in Odisha is materialized as soon as possible. Sir, with this, I conclude. Thank you once again.

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह** (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आज यह एक बहुत ही गौरव की बात है कि राज्य सभा का 250वाँ सत्र प्रारम्भ हुआ है और सभी वक्ताओं ने अपने-अपने विचार रखे हैं।

इस हाउस के रोल की जो बात है, तो इस हाउस का सबसे बड़ा रोल लेजिस्लेशन का है, कानून बनाने का है। उसमें कुछ अधिकार हैं, जो लोक सभा और राज्य सभा दोनों को करीब-करीब बराबर ही हैं। जो ऑडिनरी बिल्स होते हैं, उनमें दोनों को बराबर अधिकार हैं। जो मनी बिल्स हैं, सिर्फ उन पर लोक सभा का विशेषाधिकार होता है, **No Confidence Motion** पर उसका विशेषाधिकार है, लेकिन राज्य सभा को भी दो मामलों में विशेषाधिकार है। वह आर्टिकल 249 है। स्टेट लिस्ट में अगर कोई ऐसा सब्जेक्ट है, जिस पर आप कोई टेम्पोरेरी लेजिस्लेशन बनाना चाहते हैं, तो उसका अधिकार राज्य सभा को ही है। इसके साथ ही एक सबसे बड़ा आर्टिकल 312 है। हिन्दुस्तान में ऑल इंडिया सर्विसेज और स्टेट सर्विसेज के क्रिएशन का भी पूरा का पूरा एक ऑथराइजेशन का जो पॉवर है, वह राज्य सभा को ही है। इस प्रकार से हम यह देखते हैं कि ये जो दोनों हाउसेज हैं, दोनों के पास अपने-अपने अधिकार भी हैं और रोल इस प्रकार से आंका जाना चाहिए कि हम अपने देश में, अपने समाज में हम लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से जो सुधार लाना चाहते हैं, देश को विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में लाना चाहते हैं, उसमें इस हाउस ने कितना योगदान दिया। जैसे सभी वक्ताओं ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किये कि जितने भी लेजिस्लेशंस आये, उन पर यहाँ पूरी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया जाता है और सेकंड हाउस का मतलब ही यही है कि कोई भी चीज अगर कोई हड़बड़ी में करे, तो दूसरा हाउस उसको देखे। **Two minds are always better than one mind.** कोई न कोई आपको एक सलाह दे देगा। उस बीच में समय भी रहता है। कई बार ऐसा होता है कि कोई बिल लोक सभा में पास भी हो जाता है, उसमें कुछ कमी रहती है, तो उसको विद्‌ड्रॉ भी करती है। इस प्रकार से दूसरे हाउस का जो **concept** है, वह बहुत अच्छा है और राज्य सभा ने सफलतापूर्वक अपनी **responsibilities** का निर्वहन किया है।

महोदय, मैं इस मौके पर एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, जिसकी चर्चा हमने इस सदन में बार-बार की है। इस हाउस में इस पर कई बार चर्चा भी हुई, कई बार लॉ कमिशन ने भी रिपोर्ट दी है और सामान्य रूप से यह माना भी जा रहा है कि हमारी पूरी की पूरी जो न्यायपालिका है, उसमें ऑल इंडिया लेवल की सर्विस होनी चाहिए। हमने ऑल इंडिया जुडिशियल सर्विस की चर्चा बार-बार की है। इस मौके पर मैं इस बात का जिक्र जरूर करना चाहूंगा कि इस हाउस को जो अधिकार प्राप्त है और यह समय की भी मांग है कि जब सब जगह सभी संस्थाओं का लोकतंत्रीकरण हो गया है, सबमें लोगों को लगता है कि हम अपनी मैरिट पर जा सकते हैं, तो यह सही समय है, जब ऑल इंडिया लेवल पर ऑल इंडिया जुडिशियल सर्विस की भी स्थापना की जाए। यह हमारा रोल है। इससे समाज के जितने तबके हैं, उनको जो कई बार ऐसा लगता है कि मेरा जो **representation** होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पा रहा है, वह भी हो जाएगा।

महोदय, एक बार इस हाउस में representation पर चर्चा हो रही थी। यह सही बात है कि यह House of States है, लेकिन यहां पर बहुत सारी Union Territories का भी representation है। इसके साथ ही कुछ Union Territories ऐसी भी हैं, जिनका representation यहां पर नहीं है। इस बात पर भी गौर किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि जिन Union Territories का representation यहां पर नहीं है, वे भी हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा हैं। इसके लिए भी कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे उनका भी एक representation हो ताकि उनको लगे कि वहां पर हमारा भी कोई प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा है।

यहां पर जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात रखी गई, वह यह है कि हम लोगों का यहां पर कार्य करने का जो समय है, कार्य करने में हम लोगों को जो दिक्कतें सामने आती हैं, उन पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। खास करके आज के समय में जैसा सब लोग समझते हैं कि कोई बिल है, वह तुरंत आता है, उसको हम जितना पढ़ पाते हैं और जितना हमारा अनुभव है, उसके आधार पर हम कर लेते हैं। अगर इसी चीज को पहले से बताया जाए, इससे संबंधित सारी चीजें उपलब्ध कराई जाएं, तो उस पर यहां पर जो भी संवाद होंगे, जो भी वक्तव्य होंगे, उनमें एक तरह से काफी सुधार होंगे और इससे हमारा काम करने का तरीका भी सुधरेगा।

महोदय, सभापति महोदय ने शुरू में ही एक बात कही थी कि जो कमेटी है, उसमें लोग कम आते हैं। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कई परेशानियां भी होती हैं, यहां पर हमारे बहुत सारे साथी हैं, जिनके पास यहां के काम के साथ-साथ पार्टियों की भी जिम्मेवारी होती है, इसलिए यह संभव नहीं हो पाता है कि सभी मीटिंग्स को attend किया जाए। इसके साथ ही यह भी सही है कि लोगों को बहुत-बहुत दूर से भी आना पड़ता है और अगर सप्ताह में दो दिन मीटिंग होगी, तो उनके लिए काम करना थोड़ा मुश्किल होता है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** लेकिन निश्चित रूप से यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जब भी कमेटी की बैठक हो, तो वह दो-तीन दिन लगातार कर ली जाए, ताकि लोगों को समय भी मिल सके और कमेटी का भी काम हो सके। इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, today is a happy occasion that you are giving us a chance to speak and share our views on this 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha. Sir, I need not go into the details. The very fact that we are meeting today at the 250th Session is a speaking tribute to the great service and great achievements made by this House during all these 67 years, and these were detailed by the Chairman himself, in the speech he had given. The questions today are about three or four things. One is the issue that is before us. Another is responding to other friends who have raised few issues as to how this House should function. But this House is functioning very well. It has won a lot of accolades, which is known to us, which have been detailed to us, as he has just now said. Sir, ours is essentially a multicultural nation with great

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

diversities. Let us understand that very well. We are entirely different. We were not the same as United States. Nonetheless, we had our own 500 to 600 States which had agreed to merge, and we became a nation as one. All the States have their own aspirations, their own languages, culture, traditions and what not. So what is required is a federation where we all sit together and deliberate or govern. This country, therefore, needs a federal structure and our Constituent Assembly had thought that a federal structure like this requires bicameral' system - two Houses. As Members rightly said that there is nothing like second or first, House - secondary or primary. People who are speaking must know that the Constitution itself has said that both the Houses, that is, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, and the President constitute the Parliament. So, forget about the question of talking still about first or second. They have equal rights. Professor Saheb has told us as to how the House of Lords was sidelined and Commoners came in UK because of the taxation issue in their country at that time. Even here, we are evolving a Constitution and evolving this House. Here, to say that we do not have any say in the finances is also wrong. If the Finance Minister gets up and asks any Member to sit down only because it is a Finance Bill under Article 110 of the Constitution, it is wrong. It is because we have a say in the Finance Committees. We have a say when all the Ministries come in for Demands for Grants. We have a say when the Budget comes here for discussion and also on the Appropriation Bill. Without our consent, the appropriation money is not granted. To forget that and think that both are not equal—even if you think other-wise is wrong. Let me quote Shri S. Radhakrishnan, which Members have quoted many a time. I need not repeat it. Shri Radhakrishnan said that Rajya Sabha is not a legislative body alone but is a deliberative body. What is a deliberative body? A country of our size and vast culture requires some kind of a deliberation and understanding of each other. That can only happen if you have a dual polity. That means two centres of power acting together. That is how the Council of States and the House of People work. When you have these two Houses acting together, having co-ordination, only then, the governance is fine. It becomes right. This is how the things must go. Now, the question came about checks and balances. Our Prime Minister perhaps thought that checks should not mean blocking. Checks can at best be checkmating. Now, the checkmating has also never been done. But, what is done is delaying the process. I quote my friend from Trinmool, he very rightly said, that delaying is not only a strategy but that is also a polity. When you come from a

tyranny of majoritarianism or a tyranny of one House, or, of one thinking, as Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh just now said, that two minds are always better than one mind. If it comes from there, either, I try to correct him by my second thought or if he is not able to hear, I will delay it till he is able to understand it. This is exactly what the role of a Chamber like this is. It is a revising Chamber. We only revise the things and try to bring version back. The other great advantage of this House is that we accommodate the best of the minds as in the case of Ambedkar ...(*Time bell rings*)... It does not mean that 12 people who are coming through the nominations are the best and others are not the best. This is a wrong notion that we have. Today, when I am looking around, I do not find a single person from the Nominated Members here. So, that is the importance we have given to the Nominated Members. The question today is that all of us are there and we give our best to the deliberations and we will arrive at some kind of a decision. Sir, this is what I have to say.

Then, the next important thing is what *Ray Saheb* has very rightly focussed on Punchhi Committee. I am not asking you to go back to all the Punchhi's seven recommendations which are still there on your table. But, at least think about the representation of the States, I mean the allotment of seats. Since it is the Council of States, think of every State, say, of North East that you have referred to, that a Member from Meghalaya thinks that he cannot speak at all. The Member from Mizoram has no time for him and even we don't have any time as you are ringing the Bell. ...(*Time bell rings*)... So, the question is as to how we can make it an effective Council of States. The Council of States can only become effective when their voices are heard. If their voices are not heard, then, how can it become one nation at all? If you think that it is one nation, one country, then, their voices must be heard and these be part of the deliberations. If you go back to the newspaper reports, as they were reported in the newspapers, I don't think a single party opposed it as far as allotment of seats is concerned. If that is given, the Council of States will be enlivened, will get that vitality. I have many things to say. But I think we need more responses to this. Number one, don't think that we are second to any. Nonetheless, it is a deliberative thing. And don't try to say that the last Session was the best Session because we passed so many legislations. Merely passing 24 legislations does not make our Session successful unless you have given us the time to deliberate on the issues which were critical.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary. You have three minutes.

**श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) :** सर, थोड़ा और समय कंसिडर करना होगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सर, इस हाउस में मुझे 2 साल हो गए, लेकिन लास्ट पाँच साल में यहाँ पर जो हालत हुई, उसे देखकर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि हमें अब दो हाउस की जरूरत नहीं है, मतलब राज्य सभा की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि लोक सभा में जो होता था, राज्य सभा में भी वही होता था। वहाँ जिन मुद्दों को लेकर हो-हल्ला मचता था और हाउस adjourn होता था, उन्हीं कारणों से यहाँ पर भी हंगामा होता था, जो कि यहाँ ज्यादा हो गया। लेकिन, बात वही है। किसी भी बिल के ऊपर अच्छी तरह से डिस्कशन नहीं हो पाया, जो कि नहीं होना चाहिए था। इस हाउस को जिस कारण के लिए बनाया गया है, हमें उसी पर बात करनी चाहिए। देश के लिए बहुत-से बिल लोक सभा में तो पास किए गए हैं, लेकिन उनको अभी तक यहाँ पास नहीं किया गया है, उन पर अच्छी तरह से डिस्कशन नहीं हो पाया है। अगर उनको राज्य सभा पास करती जाएगी, तो देश के लिए हमने जो नियम-कानून बनाने की कोशिश की है, उसको वास्तव में हम पूरा कर पाएँगे।

इसमें सुधार के लिए मेरा कहना भी वही है, जो बाकी लोगों ने कहा। हमारे जो बहुत-से पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उन पर कम से कम हम लोगों को यहाँ आकर बात करने का एक मौका मिलना चाहिए, जो कि यहाँ नहीं हो पा रहा है। सर, मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से हूँ और वहाँ बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं, लेकिन इन समस्याओं को राज्य सभा के इस सदन में विस्तृत रूप से बताने के लिए हमारे पास कोई मौका नहीं है। बड़ी पार्टी में वहाँ के जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स हैं, उनको अपनी बात कहने का मौका नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि पार्टी में बड़े-बड़े नेता हैं, तो नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग पीछे रह जाते हैं और इसलिए उनको टाइम नहीं मिलता है। वह पार्टी अपने टाइम में से उनको सिर्फ दो-तीन मिनट देती है। बाकी, छोटी पार्टियों की यह हालत है कि मुझे अभी केवल तीन मिनट का टाइम मिला है। केवल तीन मिनट में हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की समस्याओं के बारे में क्या कहेंगे? इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि स्पेशली इस तरह की जो समस्या है, इसको कैसे सुधारा जाए, यह देखना भी जरूरी है। देश का अंग होने के नाते, isolated areas और पिछड़े हुए एरियाज़ के हिसाब से वहाँ की जो समस्या है, उसको यहाँ के ज्ञानी लोग सुनकर ही उस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए हमारे कानून में व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं, इसलिए उस बारे में बात करने का हमें एक मौका मिलना चाहिए।

सर, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में insurgency की सबसे बड़ी प्रॉब्लम है, जो कि 50 सालों से चली आ रही है। लेकिन, आज भी यहाँ उस बारे में स्पेशल डिस्कशन रोज करने के लिए हम लोग पत्र नहीं दे पा रहे हैं, क्योंकि इसको रोज करने के लिए दिए जाने वाले पत्र पर कुछ एमपीज़ को एक ही साथ साइन करना पड़ता है। उस पर केवल एक एमपी के साइन करने पर उस बारे में डिस्कशन करने का मौका नहीं मिलता है। अगर उस पर हमें डिस्कशन करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा, तो जितने भी बड़े नेता या कोई मंत्री ही क्यों न हों, उनको अगर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की इन समस्याओं



का पता नहीं चलेगा, तो फिर वे इसका समाधान करने के लिए व्यवस्था कैसे करेंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आप यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस विषय में हम कैसे सुधार ला सकते हैं और हमारे जैसे एक अकेले सदस्य को भी मिनिमम 0 मिनट बोलने देने का एक सिस्टम कैसे लाया जा सकता है, ताकि हम अपनी समस्याओं को बता सकें, इस पर भी हमें सोचना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, प्रो. राम गोपाल जी ने कहा कि और प्रतिनिधित्व चाहिए। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि असम में हमारे संविधान द्वारा under Sixth Schedule कुछ Councils बनाई गई हैं और उनको राज्य की तरह Seventh Schedule के द्वारा क्षमता दी गई है, लेकिन वहाँ से राज्य सभा में कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। इसलिए, Bodoland, Karbi Anglong और Dima Hasao आदि जगहों से भी राज्य सभा में सदस्य लाने के लिए एक व्यवस्था की जाए, इसके लिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ। हमारी ऐसी बहुत-सी सीरियस समस्याएँ हैं, जिनको यहाँ पर उठाने के लिए अगर एक मेम्बर भी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करे, तो उसके ऊपर भी Special discussion हो, इसके लिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Birendra Prasad Baishya. You have only three minutes.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. It is a matter of great privilege and honour for me to associate myself in this historic Rajya Sabha Session. Rajya Sabha always plays a very important role in our parliamentary democracy. People like Ambedkar, Bhupesh Gupta and Piloo Mody were Members of this august House, and their contribution to the nation is recognized by everybody. Our great leader, Shri Arun Jaitleyji was a Member of this august House, and his contribution to the Indian Parliamentary Democracy is very high. Sir, Rajya Sabha is representing the States. Being a representative of the States, it always enjoys some special powers. Under Article 249, being a representative of the States, Rajya Sabha can interfere in the State matters also. Earlier, on many occasions, Rajya Sabha, with two-third majority, had passed such Resolutions, and, in fact, intervened on many issues concerning the States. In 1952 and in 1956, Rajya Sabha passed such Resolutions with respect to the matter mentioned in the State List, Entries 26 and 27, Entries 1 to 4, 64 and 65. Again, under Article 312, Parliament is empowered to create by law one, or more than one All India Services for Indian States, if Rajya Sabha passes a Resolution. With this power, Rajya Sabha in 1961 and 1965, created Indian Engineering Service, Indian Forest Service, Indian Medical Service and Indian Agriculture Service. Rajya Sabha enjoys a very, very special power.

**4.00 P.M.**

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

Lok Sabha has a power on Financial Bill. Rajya Sabha has this power of passing a Resolution. That is, when an emergency is imposed in the country, when Lok Sabha is dissolved within the specific time period, Rajya Sabha has to pass a Resolution. I would like to submit one more thing. I totally agree with my colleague Shri Biswajit Daimary. He very rightly said that we are here a small party. Every Member who represents States in Rajya Sabha, he represents a specific State. He may be allowed to speak, but, we should not forget the fact that he is representing one State. From Meghalaya, there is only one Rajya Sabha Member; from Nagaland, there is only one Rajya Sabha Member; from Mizoram, there is only one Rajya Sabha Member; but, Sir, we should not forget that although he is a lone Member, he is representing a State, he is representing crores of people. So, when you are allotting some time, you have to look into this fact. Don't look at him as a lone Member. He is representing a specific State. So, he should also get an opportunity to speak in the House. Sir, the North Eastern States have some specific problems. Nagaland has some specific problems; Mizoram has some specific problems; Assam too has some specific problems. But, Sir, when Members belonging to other parties raise many issues in their interests as they have enough numbers, we can't do it because, as per the existing rules, at least ten Members have to sign for a debate. I request you to change this approach and this rule to see to it that all Members— whether their number is one, two or any— belonging to any State, are given equal opportunity to express their opinion in this House. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव** (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज सदन में राज्य सभा के 250वें सत्र पर यह विशेष चर्चा का आयोजन किया जा रहा है। मैं सबसे पहले माननीय सभापति जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि राज्य सभा के 250वां सत्र शुरू होने पर हमारे सदन में आगे किन परंपराओं को बढ़ाया जाए, सदन की कार्य-पद्धति में क्या सुधार लाया जा सकता है, हमारे सदन की जो परंपराएं रही हैं, उन परंपराओं को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए क्या संकल्प लें, इसके लिए एक अच्छी चर्चा का आयोजन किया गया है। इस सदन में, मैं जब नए सदस्य के रूप में आया था, तो हमारे दल के नेता माननीय अरुण जेटली जी द्वारा सदन की कार्यवाही में किस प्रकार से भाग लेना चाहिए, उनकी हमेशा हमें गाइडेंस मिलती थी। नए सदस्य होने के नाते इस सदन में जब एफ.डी.आई. पर चर्चा हुई थी, तो आनन्द शर्मा जी इस तरफ से थे, अरुण जेटली जी उस तरफ से थे। मैंने सदन में एक बहुत ही अच्छे विषय पर चर्चा होती हुई देखी थी। दोनों

तरफ से चर्चा में बहुत गर्मी थी, विषय था, लेकिन उस चर्चा के बाद मुझे ध्यान में आया कि राजनीति में आपस में विचारों को इस प्रकार से रखा जा सकता है कि देश के सामने वह विषय बड़ी समग्रता के साथ आता है। मुझे विशेष रूप से ध्यान है कि जब लिब्रहान कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी, तो अरुण जी का जो भाषण था, उसमें उन्होंने विषय को रखते समय किस तरीके से पूरे विवेक, तथ्य और उसको पूरा जीवंत बनाकर विषय रखे थे। तो राज्य सभा की कई डिबेट्स हमारे मन में उस प्रकार से बसी हुई हैं। पिछले कार्यकाल में भी जो महत्वपूर्ण और अहम विधेयक थे, चाहे जी.एस.टी. का विधेयक हो, इंसॉल्वेन्सी का विधेयक हो, चाहे बैंकिंग सुधार का विषय हो और चाहे ओ.बी.सी. के लिए संवैधानिक दर्ज का विषय हो, उन सारे विषयों पर इस सदन में बड़ी गरिमापूर्ण तरीके से चर्चाएं हुई हैं। राज्य सभा का जो कार्य है, वह मुख्य रूप से तीन विषयों में विभाजित किया जा सकता है। राज्य सभा को विधायी कार्य करने की क्षमता है, legislative competence है, राज्य सभा को deliberate करने के लिए competence है और राज्य सभा इस देश के federal structure का एक सही तरीके से प्रतिनिधित्व करता है। जहां तक legislation करने के विषय हैं, दुनिया भर में लगभग 113 देशों में संसदीय प्रणाली है। उन 113 देशों में से 79 देशों ने दो सदनों की प्रणाली को स्वीकार किया है। जो बहुत छोटे लोकतांत्रिक देश हैं, उनमें यह एक तरीके से उनकी जनसंख्या के कारण इतना आवश्यक नहीं है, वरना जनसंख्या और आकार की दृष्टि से जितने भी बड़े देशों में संसदीय लोकतंत्र प्रणाली है, उसमें से अधिकांश में दो सदनों की प्रणाली को स्वीकार किया गया है। वैसे तो उच्च सदन में यह माना जाता है कि लोक सभा से जो बिल आते हैं, लोक सभा से बिल आने के बाद अगर उनमें कुछ सुधार की या कोई विचार की गुंजाइश रहती है, तो उस विचार की गुंजाइश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सभा का सदन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। अभी माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी कह रहे थे कि सदन में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेलेक्ट कमेटी का प्रभाव होना चाहिए।

**[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) पीठासीन हुए]**

मैं यहां कहना चाहता हूं कि वे हमारे सदन के सबसे वरिष्ठ सदस्यों में से एक हैं, हम सब उनका सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जिस आशय से उन्होंने यह बात कही थी, शायद उनके पास गलत तथ्य होंगे। सदन में अगर पिछले दस वर्षों के कार्यकाल का विश्लेषण किया जाए, तो 2009 से 2014 के बीच इस सदन में केवल पांच विधेयकों को Select Committee को भेजा गया था, जब कि इस सरकार के कार्यकाल में 2014 से 2019 के बीच 17 विधेयकों को Select Committee के अंतर्गत भेजा गया था। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि हम मानते हैं कि राज्य सभा की जो Select Committee हैं, वे Select Committees एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। यह बात मैं ऐसे ही नहीं कह रहा हूं। सर, 2009 में केवल एक बिल को Select Committee को भेजा गया, 2010 में केवल दो बिलों को भेजा गया, 2011 में कोई बिल Select Committee को नहीं भेजा गया, 2012 में भी केवल एक बिल को भेजा गया, 2013 और 2014, इन दो वर्षों में उन्होंने किसी बिल को Select Committee को नहीं भेजा।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): एक मिनट। क्योंकि आज का दिन विशेष दिन है, 250वां सत्र है, हम नहीं चाहते थे कि इसमें कोई ऐसी बात हो जो विवाद की हो, लेकिन मैं एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ। अब Select Committee को यह सदन विपक्ष की मांग पर, सरकार से बात करके, सभापति से बात करके इसलिए भिजवा रहा है क्योंकि दूसरे माननीय सदन में Standing Committee को बिल नहीं भेजे जा रहे हैं। माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी ने जिस कार्यकाल की चर्चा की, मैं उनका सम्मान करता हूँ, उस समय बिल को Standing Committee में भेजा जाता था। अगर कोई बिल Standing Committee में नहीं गया, तभी वह Select Committee में गया। अब क्योंकि Standing Committee में नहीं जाता, इसलिए Select Committee मजबूरी है और जरूरी है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)**: आनन्द शर्मा जी, आपकी बारी आने वाली है। अभी आप भूपेन्द्र जी को बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा**: मैं तब बोलूंगा। अभी तो ऐसे ही बोल दिया, विवाद की मेरी कोई इच्छा नहीं थी।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव**: मुझे अच्छा लगा और मैं मानता हूँ कि आनन्द जी ने अगर इस विषय में हस्तक्षेप किया है तो उनकी और हमारी भावनाएं एक हैं, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि लोकतंत्र के इस विचित्र खेल को समाप्त करना चाहिए, जिसमें हम यह मानकर बैठे हैं कि जब हम विपक्ष में हों तो लोकतंत्र के मूल्यों की दुहाई दें, लेकिन जब स्वयं सत्ता में हों तो केन्द्रीयकरण करें और जो विषय हम करें, उसे स्वीकार न करें। कम से कम इतना तो स्वीकार करना चाहिए और आनन्द जी को हमें बधाई देनी चाहिए कि आपके समय में केवल पांच बिल ही Select Committee में गए, हमने तीन गुणा से भी ज्यादा, यानी 17 विधेयकों को Select Committee में भेजा, जो हमारे इस सदन में पूरे विश्वास को दर्शाता है।

दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने राज्य सभा का निर्माण किया, तो निश्चित रूप से राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने के लिए किया। हमने अपने संविधान में जो शक्तियों का विभाजन किया है, उसमें केन्द्रीय सूची, राज्य सूची और समवर्ती सूची को रखा है। इसलिए आर्टिकल 249 में राज्यों की सूची का अगर कोई विषय है और ऐसा लगता है कि राज्यों की सूची के विषय को केन्द्र की सूची में लाना चाहिए तो आर्टिकल 249 में दो-तिहाई के बहुमत से यह विषय हमने राज्य सभा के अधिकार में सौंपा है। दूसरी deliberative power हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं के द्वारा इस सदन को यह सौंपी गयी कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 312 में अगर किसी सर्विस को केन्द्रीय सर्विस - क्योंकि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 368 में हमारा basic structure है और पहले भी इस सदन में इसी राज्य सभा ने Indian Railway Service को और कुछ अन्य services को Central Service घोषित किया तो अनुच्छेद 312 में वह power हमारे इस सदन को मिली है। चूंकि राज्यों में आपातकाल का विषय लग सकता है और उसकी स्थिति का विषय लग सकता

है, तो राज्यों में लगाए गए केंद्रीय शासन, राष्ट्रपति शासन का जो विषय है, उसकी भी संस्तुति का अधिकार राज्य सभा को दिया गया है। उसके बाद आर्टिकल 360 में एक extraordinary power भी राज्य सभा को हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने दी है। कोई ऐसी स्थिति आ जाए कि शासन में लोक सभा भंग हो और बजट कराने का विषय हो, तो उस स्थिति में विशेष अधिकार राज्य सभा को दिए गए हैं। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं की मंशा थी कि इस देश में जो लोकतांत्रिक मूल्य हैं, लोकतांत्रिक विचार हैं, लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व है, वह हमेशा आगे बढ़ता रहे। उसके साथ ही साथ हमारे देश का जो संघीय ढांचा है, वह संघीय ढांचा भी राज्यों के प्रतिनिधित्व के हिसाब से आगे बढ़ता रहे। इसीलिए आज राज्य सभा के सदस्य होने के नाते मेरे मन में आता है कि भविष्य में हमारी राज्य सभा की भूमिका देश के लिए क्या बननी चाहिए? हमारे देश में जो सबसे पहला विषय है और काफी सारी सेलेक्ट कमेटीज़ के जुड़ने के बाद मुझे लगता है कि legislation making, हमारे देश में एक बहुत बड़ा aspect है। राज्यों में भी कानून बनते हैं और अलग-अलग विषयों पर कानून बनते हैं। आने वाले समय में जैसे-जैसे अधिकारों की सजगता आएगी, नागरिकों के ज्यादा विषय आएंगे, उतने ही तरीकों से और ज्यादा अधिकारों से कानून बनेंगे। यह जो legislation making का process है, इसमें राज्य सभा और विधान मंडलों के साथ किस प्रकार से ज्यादा तालमेल हो सकता है, इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है। हमारे पास लोक सभा सदस्यों की तरह कोई सीधी-सीधी पब्लिक के बीच में जाने की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

दूसरा विषय यह है कि हम यहां राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और हम राज्यों के विधान सभा के सदस्य चुनते हैं, तो उनकी विधान सभा में जो भी कानून पास होता है, उसकी जो legislative spirit है, यह जो राज्यों की spirit है, उसको समझने के लिए राज्य सभा सदस्य और उनका legislation..., हम जिन राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, कई बार सदस्यों के ध्यान में नहीं होता है कि हमारी विधान सभाओं में कौन से विषय चल रहे होते हैं, क्या उसको जोड़ा जा सकता है?

तीसरा, जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी का विषय है, जो राज्य सभा की कार्यवधि है, वह निश्चित रूप से लोक सभा से ज्यादा होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे पास जो समय होता है, हम उस समय का उपयोग सदन में चर्चा करने में और बाकी विषयों में लगा सकते हैं। इसीलिए हमारे जो कार्य दिवस हैं, राज्य सभा के सदस्य होने के नाते जो कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं, संघीय विषय हैं, उनको लेकर हम आगे बढ़ते हैं। मुझे अच्छी तरह ध्यान है, अभी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक जगह federalism के विषय में कहा था। उन्होंने जो शब्द कहे थे और मुझे हमेशा से लगता रहा है कि यह हमारे federal structure के लिए जरूरी है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमें NARA विषय का पालन करना चाहिए। NARA का मतलब - National Ambition plus Regional Aspiration है। जब हम दोनों का समन्वय बनाकर चलेंगे, तो हमारे national ambition के साथ, जो हमारी regional aspirations हैं, हमारी जो राज्यों की आकांक्षाएं हैं, क्योंकि हमारे देश के राज्यों की

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

अपनी भौगोलिक स्थिति, demographic स्थिति, federalism को मजबूत करने के लिए, उनके विषयों को, उनकी संभावनाओं को, उनकी बातों को आगे ले जाने के लिए, जो हमारी federalism की spirit है, उस federalism के लिए, यह राज्य सभा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है।

**श्री जयराम रमेश:** कितने नारे लगाएंगे, आप?

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** जयराम रमेश जी, मैं कहना नहीं चाह रहा था ...(व्यवधान)... मैं disturb भी नहीं होता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरी उनसे बातचीत चलती रहती है। हम जो विषय करते हैं, उनको पूरी तरह spirit में करते हैं। वहाँ से विषय आया है, चूँकि आपने मुझसे प्रश्न किया है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सभा कई अच्छी घटनाओं को, जब मैंने अपने विषय को शुरू किया, जिस प्रकार से मैंने FDI के विषय को शुरू किया, यह राज्य सभा उस विषय की भी साक्षी है, जब लोकपाल का बिल आया था, तब की घटना पर इस पूरे सदन को बैठकर उसके बारे में विश्लेषण करना चाहिए। आपको याद होगा कि कौन सी घटना घटी थी। उस दिन लोकपाल बिल को MoS के हाथ से खींचा गया था, रात को 12.00 बजे सदन adjourn कर दिया गया था, क्योंकि अगला दिन होने से House का समय खत्म हो जाता है। उस दिन जनता एक बहुत बड़े कानून से वंचित रह गई। जो हमें नारा लगाने के लिए कहते हैं, उन्होंने अपने समय में किस प्रकार से इस सदन के विषय को डील किया था, उसको हमें ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछला जो 249वां सत्र हुआ था, उस सत्र में, सदन का जो कार्य था, जो तय समय था, उसके मुकाबले में 103 परसेंट काम हुआ, हमने ज्यादा समय काम करके, सदन में ज्यादा चर्चा करके, बिलों को पास करने का माहौल बनाया। इसीलिए यह सदन पिछली बार अगर देर रात तक चला, समय बढ़ाकर के चला, तो देश के लोगों को अच्छा कानून देने के लिए चला और हमने कानून भी सर्व-सम्मति से पारित किये। कई बार वे कहते हैं और वहाँ से यह कहा गया, मैं स्पष्टता के साथ इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार भी जब 370 की धारा को हटाया गया, तो यह उस प्रकार से नहीं किया गया, माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वरना मुझे टोका जाएगा, इसीलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय जयराम रमेश जी को कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं सीधे नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने जब धारा 370 को हटाने का बिल पास किया, तो यहाँ पर 16 से ज्यादा दलों की सहमति के साथ पास किया, हम वैसी स्थिति लेकर नहीं आए कि आंध्र और तेलंगाना में सदन को बंद किया गया, टी.वी. कैमरे बंद किए गये और तब राज्यों के अधिकारों का बंटवारा किया गया। हमने सदन की सहमति से, सबको साथ लेकर देश के विकास की बात की, क्योंकि हम इस सदन के लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों में, इस सदन की मर्यादा में विश्वास करते हैं। हम विशेष रूप से जो हमारे संविधान निर्माता हैं, उन संविधान निर्माताओं की भावना को आगे बढ़ाने में, लोकतंत्र में यकीन रखते हैं। इसीलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि भारत के संघीय ढाँचे में यह उच्च सदन एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रखता है। इसीलिए हम इस सदन का कई बार इतना व्यापक प्रतिनिधित्व कर सकते हैं। हमारे आज

के सदन में भी 33 राजनैतिक दलों का प्रतिनिधित्व है। इसके साथ ही साथ बहुत सारे निर्दलीय सदस्य भी हैं, क्योंकि हमारे देश में लगभग 12 से ज्यादा ऐसे राज्य हैं, जहां पर 10 या 10 से कम लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं। अगर राज्य सभा का भी सदस्य होता है, तो उसको एक प्रतिनिधित्व करने का अवसर मिलता है। विशेष रूप से जब राज्यों में भी गठबंधन की सरकार आती है, तो जो छोटे-छोटे क्षेत्रीय दल होते हैं, जिनके बारे में मैंने पहले कहा है कि क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएं और राष्ट्रीय अपेक्षाएं दोनों को मिलाकर के हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का जो सपना है, उन सब का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का, उन सब पर व्यापक चर्चा करने का अवसर इसके माध्यम से मिलता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने यह भी कहा है कि राज्य सभा को *deliberative power* भी है। उसके अंतर्गत राज्य सभा को एक और पावर लोक सभा के समकक्ष है, वह है महाभियोग चलाने की, क्योंकि इस देश में हमारी जितनी भी संवैधानिक संस्थाएं हैं, वे सभी संवैधानिक संस्थाएं अगर सही तरीके से काम करें, जनता के प्रति कैसे उत्तरदायी रह सकती है, सजगता के साथ उन सारी संवैधानिक संस्थाओं को देश के लोकतंत्र के प्रति अकाउंटेबल बनाने के लिए, यह जो महाभियोग की पावर है, यह भी राज्य सभा को दी गयी है। राज्य सभा को इतना अधिकार सम्पन्न बनाने के बावजूद, हम यह जानते हैं कि दो *restrictions* भी हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने इस सदन पर लगायी हैं। पहला फाइनैस बिल को लेकर है और निश्चित रूप से इस देश में जो हमारी लोक सभा है, उसमें जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि हैं। चूंकि सरकार का बनना और सरकार के बनने के बाद जो गिराने की प्रक्रिया है, जो सरकार का विश्वास मत का विषय है, वह विश्वास मत का विषय लोक सभा के द्वारा ही पारित होता है। यह देश के 125 करोड़ लोगों की सार्वभौमिकता का जो विषय है, वह लोक सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व के रूप में है। इसीलिए हमने दोनों *restrictions* राज्य सभा को दी हैं, लेकिन उसके साथ ही हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि अगर 10 में फाइनैस बिल की पावर लोक सभा के पास है, तो यह राज्य सभा उस स्थिति के लिए, जिसमें 360 में *extra ordinary power* दी है, क्योंकि हमारे देश के संविधान निर्माता यह चाहते थे कि किसी भी प्रकार की परिस्थिति में लोगों का निर्वाचित सदन रहे, निर्वाचित सदन की प्रक्रिया रहे। इसीलिए राज्य सभा में भी हमारे देश की जो बहुदलीय व्यवस्था है, जो मल्टी पार्टी सिस्टम है, जिसके कारण इस देश के लोकतंत्र में अनेकों तरह के विचार आते हैं और अनेकों तरह के विचारों से निकल कर हम देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, उसकी सारी बहस का अवसर इस राज्य सभा के अंदर उपस्थित होता है। महोदय, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सदन में कम से कम इतना जरूर होना चाहिए कि सदन को स्थगित करने का प्रयास न हो और एक विषय जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सदन के *Well* में आकर, सदन के कार्य को रोकना ठीक नहीं है, उस पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। उसके लिए आज यह जो 250वां सत्र है, यह एक अवसर है। हो सकता है कि यह सभी दलों ने किया होगा, लेकिन इस सदन में, अब आज यह जो 250वां सत्र है, इसका लाभ उठाकर हम सब दल मिलकर इस प्रकार की प्रक्रिया को कर सकते हैं।

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

महोदय, मैं हमेशा कहता हूँ कि इस देश में चुनाव की जो आदर्श आचार संहिता है, वह किसी कानून से नहीं आई है। वह इस देश के राजनैतिक दलों ने अपनी *conscienceness* से, अपनी अन्तर आत्मा की आवाज से एक आदर्श आचार संहिता को स्वीकार किया है। हर चीज के लिए कानून की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन हमारा अपना जो *conscious* है, जो देश की जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का *conscience* है, जो राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने का *conscience* है, जो हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं द्वारा हमें एक लक्ष्य दिया गया है, जो एक मिशन है, उसके नाते हम सभी को एक बार यह संकल्प करना चाहिए।

महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो दोनों दलों, NCP और BJD के लिए कहा, यह जो आचरण है, इसे सभी राजनीतिक दलों को लेकर आना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि आज 250वें सत्र में हम सब, इस सदन के कार्य और इस सदन के विषय को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करें। मैं इतना कहकर ही अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is really a great day. I have been associated with this House since 2008. The previous hon. Member spoke about Dr. Ambedkar, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and everybody. I don't want to repeat all those things. The Lok Sabha Members represent a constituency but the Rajya Sabha Members represent a State. So, we represent our cultural activities, linguistic activities, etc. Today, the way in which this Government is functioning, you are encroaching upon our linguistic areas, cultural areas, etc. The fear of the people, the fear of the Members of this side, especially from Tamil Nadu, is whether this country is heading towards one language, one culture or one food. This is very dangerous. Then, the Constitution itself will go to the dogs. For us, Tamil is very important, our culture is very important. It is thousands of years old. Like for Kerala people, their culture is very important. For Bengali people, their culture is very important. So, every State has got its own way. There are under-developed States and there are developed States. You cannot have a single type of approach on everything. This House has to consider in that way. Many Members mentioned here about the smaller States, that their parties should be given time. They should be allowed to present their case. If you don't allow them to represent their case, what for have they come here? So, I request the Chairman to please consider about this. Give more time to them. The Constitution framers have said, "The Second Chamber is the only instrument by which we delay action which might be hastily finished in the Lok Sabha, the other House."



Here, you push everything saying 'Money Bill, Money Bill'. Do we give proper honour to the Constitution? Do we honour this House? I would like to request the Treasury Benches, learn from the British Parliament. Sometimes, in British Parliament, the ruling party Leader joins with the Opposition and votes against the Government. Then only you can protect the instrument. We don't know what is happening in the States. As correctly mentioned by the hon. Member, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, they passed the NEET Bill two times, but you don't recognize them. You can give a proper reply. You can convince them. But you do your own way. You instruct your IAS, IPS officers from here because they are appointed by the Centre. They are not under the control of the State. I want to bring these things to your notice. Regarding this power to State, suddenly you remove everything. Article 370 — every State is afraid of now. Because you have the majority, you can curtail any power of the State. Already the States' power has been linked with the Panchayat. Please remember, the State Chief Minister or State Ministers, they get only police protection. They have no power. If this is like this, then you are becoming a unitary system, if you become a unitary system, the country cannot keep united. The country will split and, I think, it is our responsibility to see to it that the country is united.

I would like to draw your attention to one more thing. Abrogation of article 370 on August 5th and things like that should not happen again. It has already happened. You are still not able to heal the wound. So, you have to correct it. And the people of Kashmir, people of Jammu, are still suffering. Our hon. Members from there are not able to attend this House or the other House. This is a very pity thing. We are discussing the '250th Session of Rajya Sabha', but we are not doing justice to our Constitution.

So, with this, I request you to please consider this. Give more time to small parties. The subject is very important; time is also important. Sometimes, depending on the subject, you should allow more time. Don't try to curtail time of the Members. A small party's view may be useful; the larger party's view may not be useful. The larger party's view was for abolition of Article 370. My point is, keep the country united.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: So, I want to record these things. Please consider all these things.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (TAMIL NADU): Mr. Vice-Chairman,

Sir, when the Chair expects us not to interrupt, we expect that we need not be interrupted. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, I deem it a privilege to speak on the commemoration of the 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha as a Member of this august House. Sir, I don't want to spare my time which is very limited to Ananthasayanam Aiyangar, Gopalaswami Ayyangar or Naziruddin who have all spoken in favour of the Second Chamber in the Constituent Assembly. I will come straight to the point.

I have got one or two points to make which I want to insist here and some reforms because the subject of today's debate is 'The Role of the Second Chamber in Indian Polity and the Need for Reforms.' Sir, a bicameral Parliament at the national level is a defining factor of our constitutional functioning of governance, fundamental functioning of governance. And the framers of the Constitution have established this Second Chamber or the Rajya Sabha or the Council of States not only to have a second look on the legislations but also to obviate hasty legislations. Everyone has made a reference of that, and, of course, the Rajya Sabha has played a pivotal role in the making of laws and as a deliberative body. So, any legislative forum functions on its own procedures, codes, on conventions, on customs. Though the Constitution has provided some Codes and Rules for functioning of both the Houses, both these Houses have evolved new Codes and Procedures by way of experiences and interactions, and this House, Sir, is a very good sample or representation of the Federal set-up because as every other Member has spoken, this is called as 'Council of States' and those people who can contribute to the society or to the nation at large and who are not in the thickest political frame or who cannot or doesn't want to enter into the electoral fray, this House gives a space for them. Of course, the Members representing the States, they reflect the situations in their States and the domicile of representation, which has been done away with in the 2006 Judgement in Kuldeep Nayar *versus* Union of India, of course, deprives the importance of the federal set-up. That means that a Member should come from a particular State. When that criterion is removed, anybody can come from any

State, and he may not have any interest in the State where he has been elected. So, he must be a voter of the State from which he is elected. But in that case, it turned otherwise. With all this background, there are many things to be mentioned here. Sarkaria Commission has also talked about the importance of the Upper House, the Council of States. Sir, I have a few suggestions which may be considered. One, Private Members' Business is slated for Friday. Even in this House today, in the afternoon, not many Members were there. Sometimes when we count the number of Members and there is a lack of quorum, the House has to be adjourned. Friday afternoon is meant for Private Members' Business; on most of those days we suffer for want of quorum, only four or five Members remain. So, if Private Members' legislation has to be given some importance, it may be moved forward to any of the week days. If the Government legislation is shifted to Friday, at least, Members from the Treasury Benches would remain in the House. Because they would be interested in the passing of Government legislations, they would make their Members to stay. This is a very important suggestion because we call Friday as a Private Members' day, but no importance is being given and it is usually taken away from us. So, it could be moved forward to a week day and Government legislation could be shifted to Fridays. The second suggestion is about Select Committees. Earlier, Standing Committees used to go through Bills and sometimes, where some lacuna was found, or if some Bills were not referred to the Standing Committee, we suggested it to be sent to a Select Committee. Earlier we used to decide that in the Chamber and the Government used to agree, but now it is put to vote here and it is done through a majority. When that happens, no Bill is sent to a Select Committee. So, if some Members, some political parties, insist— It is not in the interest of any particular political party; it is only the issue that matters—in the House that a Bill may be sent to a Select Committee that could be considered by the Government. It should not be put to vote for majority or for wooing some political parties in favour of the Ruling Party. Thirdly, the number of working days is very less. We don't work even for 100 days. Sorry, we don't work even for 75 days. In a whole year, the Parliament does not work even for 75 days. The House of Commons in Britain works for 150-200 days. There they are not paid salary every month like us. If they attend for one day, they are paid something and they are contented with that. If they attend the House, they are paid. But they work for 150-200 days. We work for just 75 days. Even the time-limit of working days is very less. Members' time is even lesser. When a Member starts speaking and just as he comes to a point, the Chair intervenes and asks him to

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

conclude. What for are we here? It is a deliberating forum. Parliament is meant for debating, deliberating and deciding, but Members are not able to speak or vent out their thoughts or views freely. We feel very awkward every time a Member is making a very relevant point and he is made to stop or his voice strangled. Kindly consider this point. Of course, time is very important. Even for this debate, the Chairman said in his Chamber this morning that four hours' time is allotted and he said that if some more Members wanted to speak, the time could be extended or relaxed. But the situation is not so. We agree that we should not interrupt the House, but interruptions are part and parcel of a parliamentary democracy. Even Members should not be interrupted every now and then. We experience that. That too is my observation. Seasoned people may not be able to speak. They come here, they want to speak something and contribute. Considering all that, when we think of reforms, my foremost suggestion is, kindly move the Private Members' Business from Friday to any working day.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Secondly, Sir, a second Chamber is very important. My colleague, Shri Navaneethakrishnan, advocated for a second Chamber, but his party was the main reason behind abolishing the second Chamber in the State. The Parliament should show interest in this point that every State should have a second Chamber. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, on this occasion, I think it calls for a lot of introspection on our part whether we have lived upto what the founding fathers of the Constitution wanted this House to be. Extensive debate took place in the Constituent Assembly regarding the utility of the Second Chamber and finally it was decided to have two Houses mainly because a federal system was considered to be the most feasible form given the fact that we were a vast country with immense diversities. It was meant to be a sobering House, a reviewing House, a House standing for quality and a House of the Elders. Quoting the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "To call either of these Houses an Upper House or a Lower House is not correct. Each House has full authority to regulate its own procedure within the limits of the Constitution. Neither House, by itself, constitutes Parliament. It is the two Houses together that constitute the Parliament of India. The successful working of our Constitution, as of any democratic structure, demands the closest co-operation between

the two Houses." Unfortunately, in recent years, we have seen a lot of erosion the way we conduct or conducted this House. For weeks together, the House was disrupted. In fact, during certain Sessions, the House never worked. As a result, we lost our face in the public. The people of India look upto this House; they look upto Parliament. We let them down. I am very glad that the hon. Chairman took certain steps. At least, the last Session turned out to be a very productive Session and we passed many Bills. I compliment all the hon. Members for that. I have very little time. I have two or three points to make. I had brought up a Private Member's Bill where I had said about two or three points. One, we must work for one hundred days. Second, my Bill says, if the House is disrupted by a certain number of hours, automatic extension must be given so that the time of the House is not lost. Three, and I think it is the most important point, there must be one special Session of Parliament every year so that we can focus on important issues. Today, look at the crisis that the farm sector is facing. If, for a week, both Houses were to reflect what could be done, there would be some kind of *sagarmanthan*; some new ideas would come and the farmers of this country would benefit. Look at the judicial system. I have been in this House for thirteen years, but I have never seen High Courts having less than 40 per cent vacancies. The Judiciary blames the Executive and the Executive blames the Judiciary. I think it is time the two Houses decided to deliberate on this extensively. There can be a special Session to decide how we can clear the backlog which is facing us. Crores of cases are lying which are unattended to. Lastly, what other Members have also said, this is basically a Council of States. There are parties like ours, like Praful Patel's and so many other parties like DMK, AIADMK and so on. We are regional parties; we have a voice in our States and our States also have problems which we need to voice here. But you give us three minutes or four minutes on important debates. This should be done away with. And then, there are two sides where Members speak for forty minutes or fifty minutes. I have said it before also that the two big main parties are not the only repositories of knowledge; smaller parties also have a say and they must be heard. Now that we are reflecting on our performance, I do hope that all these issues would be considered and we will meet for a longer period so that every Member gets a chance to speak, more so, on important debates. Thank you.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आपने समय की सीमा और मर्यादा के बारे में जो कहा, आपका विचार बहुत अच्छा है, किन्तु जितना समय दिया जाता है, उस समय का विभाजन भी तो बहुत जरूरी है। चेयर की यह मजबूरी होती है, चाहते हुए भी वह इन सारी बातों की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री नरेश गुजराल:** इसीलिए मैंने कहा था ...(व्यवधान)... कि अगर आप विभाजन करते हैं, तो मेम्बर तो बराबर हैं, लेकिन एक मेम्बर 40 मिनट बोलता है, एक मेम्बर 50 मिनट बोलता है और एक मेम्बर को आप 3 मिनट ही देते हैं। यह क्या विभाजन है?

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** यह बात चर्चा के बाद तय की जा सकती है और यदि कोई सूत्र आप बता सकेंगे, तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। अभी तो 3-3 मिनट्स हमारे पास हैं। इसलिए मैं कोई भूमिका नहीं बना रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... वीर सिंह जी, आपके पास 3 मिनट्स हैं।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** महोदय, राज्य सभा के 250वें सत्र के शुभारम्भ पर मुझे बोलने का शुभ अवसर मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** वीर सिंह जी, एक मिनट।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक चीज़ जो अभी गुजराल जी ने कही तथा अन्य सदस्यों की भी भावना है कि यह 250वाँ सत्र है और हमारी संघीय व्यवस्था है, **federal polity** है और यह **Council of States** है। ये जो सदस्य हैं, ये राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। अगर हम 250वाँ सत्र मना रहे हैं, तो हर राज्य को, जिस तरह से संविधान के अन्दर लिखा गया है, वैसी ही व्यवस्था आज की चर्चा की बनानी चाहिए थी, ताकि राज्य के प्रतिनिधि बराबरी का समय ले सकें। वरना इसमें परहेज करने से कई राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि जो बोल रहे हैं, वे वंचित हो जाते हैं। जैसे अभी जो सदस्य बोले..

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप तो बीएसी में हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मैं उसमें हूँ, परन्तु अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोले, वे पंजाब राज्य का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनको 3 मिनट देते हैं। बड़े-बड़े राज्य हैं, उनको भी समय मिलना चाहिए।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** आनन्द जी, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि आपका सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** परन्तु सुझाव-सुझाव में तीन मिनट चले जायेंगे।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** आप दोनों बड़ी पार्टियाँ अपने समय में से हमें जरा समय दे देंगी, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** वीर सिंह जी, आप बोलिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, राज्य सभा के 250वें सत्र के शुभ अवसर पर मुझे बोलने का शुभ अवसर मिला है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले मैं अपनी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उनके आशीर्वाद से मैं राज्य सभा में 2002 से लगातार बना हुआ हूँ। आज उन्हीं के आशीर्वाद से मैं इधर बोल रहा हूँ।

महोदय, भारत में दिवसदनीय विधायिका की शुरुआत वर्ष 1919 में हुई थी। संविधान में राज्य सभा को 'उच्च सदन' के रूप में उल्लिखित किया गया है। सदन में राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाली राज्य सभा ने अब तक विधायी प्रक्रिया में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी है और विधेयकों पर बौद्धिक बहस करने के साथ ही कई अवसरों पर जन-विरोधी कानूनों को पारित होने से रोका है। कुछ समय से राज्य सभा की कार्यशैली में कुछ नकारात्मक प्रवृत्तियाँ देखी गयी हैं, जिनसे उसकी प्रासंगिकता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं, जिसके बारे में हम सभी सदस्य जानते हैं।

महोदय, राज्य सभा के 250वें सत्र के अवसर पर मैं सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि भारत जैसे विशाल भू-भाग और विविधता वाले देश में दिवसदनीय व्यवस्था ही हितकर है। राज्य सभा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर राज्यों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती है। यह स्थायी सदन के रूप में बौद्धिक विचार-विमर्श का सदन है। यह लोक सभा में बहुमत वाले दल की संभावित निरंकुशता को रोकने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है और सरकार के कार्यों पर निगरानी तथा संतुलन रखने के लिए जरूरी उपकरण है। भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में राज्य सभा ने विगत वर्षों में अपनी प्रासंगिकता सिद्ध कर दी है। जनहित को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु विधेयकों के प्रस्तुतीकरण के साथ उनके मूल्यांकन, नागरिकों के अधिकारों, अल्पसंख्यकों, दलितों, पिछड़ों की विवेकपूर्ण व तर्कशील आवाज़ उठाने के एक मंच के रूप में राज्य सभा की प्रासंगिकता को नकारा नहीं जा सकता है। महोदय, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि इसी कड़ी में हमारी नेता आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने राज्य सभा में कई बार जनहित के मुद्दे उठाये, जिनमें अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नति में जो आरक्षण मिलता है, उस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने पुरजोर आवाज़ उठायी और उसको इधर रखा।

महोदय, मेरा मानना है कि भारतीय संविधान के उच्च सदन की कमियों को दूर करके राज्य सभा की भूमिका को चरितार्थ किया जा सकता है। संविधान सभा में द्वितीय सदन की उपयोगिता और अनुपयोगिता पर बहस हुई थी और अंततः प्रत्यक्ष रूप से निर्वाचित एकल सभा, लोक सभा को स्वतंत्र भारत के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों के लिए अपर्याप्त समझा गया। संवैधानिक प्रावधानों के पालन और भारतीय लोकतंत्र के लिए राज्य सभा का अत्यधिक महत्व है। राज्य सूची के विषयों पर संसद द्वारा कानून बनाने, नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं के सृजन में, आपातकाल की उद्घोषणा के अनुमोदन आदि में राज्य सभा की विशिष्ट भूमिका है।

महोदय, संविधान निर्माताओं में से एक परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी की सोच थी कि इस संविधान के माध्यम से और राज्य सभा के माध्यम से संविधान में इस देश में रहने वाले गरीबों, वंचितों को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं, वे अधिकार उन्हें पूरे मिलेंगे, किन्तु 70 साल से ज्यादा हो गए, भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार गरीबों को जो अधिकार मिलने थे, वे अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं। हमें राज्य सभा के माध्यम से प्रदेश सरकारों पर अंकुश लगा कर गरीबों को मिलने वाले जो अधिकार हैं, वे दिलाने चाहिए। आज के दौर में अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों का सबसे ज्यादा हनन हो रहा है और आज सरकारी नौकरियों को समाप्त किया जा रहा है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** वीर सिंह जी, आपने अपनी बात कह दी है, आपका समय पूरा हो रहा है।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** सर, मेरा एक-दो मिनट तो उधर ही चला गया था।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** नहीं, नहीं, आपका समय पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** सर, मेरा यह मानना है कि आज जो धीरे-धीरे करके आरक्षण समाप्त किया जा रहा है और सरकारी विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया जा रहा है, इससे अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों का सरकारी नौकरियों से सफाया होता चला जा रहा है। मेरी यह मांग है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि आज पूरे देश में आउटसोर्सिंग की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** अब तो इन्डोर की बात कीजिए। आपका समय पूरा हो गया।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** सर, मैं यही बोल रहा हूँ कि राज्य सभा में जनहित के साथ-साथ गरीबों के मुद्दों को जो दबाया जाता है, उनको दबाया नहीं जाना चाहिए और छोटी पार्टियों को भी समय दिया जाना चाहिए, जैसा कि हमारे दूसरे सम्मानित साथियों ने कहा है, धन्यवाद।

**SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think it is a very historic occasion that we are all part of this 250th Session of the Rajya Sabha. I am personally also very honoured having been a Member of this House on many occasions and also of the other House also on many occasions. I also would like to say that the founding fathers of the Constitution have truly applied a lot of wisdom in framing our Constitution. There have been many instances across the world where there are two Houses of Parliament, as has been mentioned by some hon. Members. But, in itself, the Rajya Sabha is unique because I don't think any other country in the world would have a Council of States. There could be another House as the House of Seniors or the House of Elders, but a Council of States is uniquely designed to keep the federal structure of our country intact and also because we have a unique position in terms of population and diversity. A country of 130 crore people definitely need not follow any other model; it should have its own model, and I am very happy that our framers of the Constitution, especially Dr. Ambedkar and all the other people along with him, have applied their minds in this direction. I would like to quote a federation as explained by Dr. Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly, "A federation envisages a dual polity



or two levels of Government. The Government at the Centre and the States are co-equal in the sense that they derive their legitimacy and authority from a common source - the Constitution itself. The Upper House in Parliament, fashioned as a Council of States, can be understood as an institutional arrangement, through which constituent units become part of the decision-making process at the Central level itself."

Sir, a lot of other friends have spoken, and I would only like to say that this House has its own unique character, but it should also be preserved. Many Members have said that small States do not find adequate representation. In the United States, the Senate has got 100 Members. A smaller State like Hawaii has got two Members in the Senate and the largest States also have equal number, that is, two Members in the Senate. It reflects the true federal polity and also gives the due weightage to every State in the country and that should also find somewhere, a restructuring of the Rajya Sabha, to reflect that sentiment here. Sir, over the years, the Rajya Sabha has also evolved. Many things have changed. But, Sir, I can tell you what I feel as a Member and having been a senior Member of this House for many years. I feel what is lacking is that there is no adequate representation to voice our sentiments. Yes, people have been talking of two major parties, they have every right to speak as much as they want and whatever is due to them. But, smaller parties do not get adequate representation at all. I have been, as I said, a senior Member, but, I do not speak on many occasions only because if I am told at the very beginning that you have to speak for two minutes or three minutes, I might as well not apply my mind because I can hardly start my speech before which I will be asked to stop. This is a commemorative session, I do not understand why there is a restriction of time being imposed. This session could have been extended beyond today. It could have been extended till tomorrow.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

I do not think the heavens would have fallen. But notwithstanding, I think, some serious points have been made and these need to be reflected in our deliberations. Sir, I have one observation. If this is the House of Elders or the second House which is a validation of what has been done in the other House or a corrective House where something which needs to be relooked at which has been passed in the other House, why do we have a whip on every issue? This is just a suggestion. It may not be accepted by people, it is a suggestion. Whip can be issued sparingly, otherwise if the voice of the people is to be reflected, if we have some kind of a ...(Time-bell-rings)...

[Shri Praful Patel]

wisdom which we are supposed to impart in this House, why are we not allowed to speak our minds more freely and to vote even according to our conscience? Of course, I can understand if some earth-shattering issue is there, where every party applies its whip and, therefore, the Members have to follow it. But, otherwise, in most of the cases, I think Members should be allowed to voice their sentiments and to vote according to what they feel is in the larger interest of the nation. I think the House of Elders can make a beginning, it can make a change which would actually be for the benefit of the nation and it will start a new trend for people. We are all responsible people. I do not think even if my party tells me to vote something wrongly, I am going to do something against my conscience. I think, this House has got that character and, I think, somewhere we can make a small beginning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I know. Sir, when you entered only I knew that I am going to be asked to sit down.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय था। आप पाँच मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: It is not a reflection on anything.

श्री उपसभापति: आप पाँच मिनट बोल चुके हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: सर, मैं अनेक बार अपनी दुविधा बोल चुका हूँ। मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है, इसलिए मैं कई बार बोलता भी नहीं हूँ।

सर, हमारे यहाँ स्टैंडिंग कमिटी का एक नया प्रयोग पिछले 10-20 साल पहले शुरू हुआ। यह बहुत अच्छी बात हुई। पहले जब हम लोग संसद में deliberate करते थे, तब हर सबजेक्ट पर बात करने का समय ही नहीं मिलता था। आज स्टैंडिंग कमिटीज़ के आने के बाद संसद का representative character है। दोनों हाउसेज़ का proportionate representation है और उससे आज आप देखिए कि जिन बहुत सारे विषयों पर हम यहाँ बहस नहीं कर पाते हैं, उन पर स्टैंडिंग कमिटीज़ में अच्छे से बहस कर पाते हैं। आपने भी सांसद के तौर यह देखा होगा, अनुभव किया होगा। यह एक नई प्रणाली थी। यह कोई परंपरागत प्रणाली नहीं थी। मेरा आपको सुझाव है कि ऐसी नई परंपराओं को हमें इस सदन के माध्यम से शुरू करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। सर, हमें कुछ समय दीजिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अभी एनसीपी की इतनी तारीफ की है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपके पास समय रहता, तो मैं देता। तीन मिनट मिले थे और आप छः मिनट बोल चुके हैं।

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल:** प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी एनसीपी की इतनी तारीफ कर दी है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमारी तारीफ की है कि हम वेल में नहीं आते, दो-पाँच मिनट खराब नहीं करते। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप छः मिनट ऑलरेडी बोल चुके हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... Please conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please conclude now. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल :** सर, मेरी ज्यादा समय लेने की मंशा नहीं है, क्योंकि अभी और लोग भी हैं। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि इस हाउस को conscience कहते हैं, यह देश की आत्मा का एक प्रतीक है। अगर हम इस हाउस में कुछ अलग तौर-तरीके, प्रणाली अपनाने की कोशिश करेंगे और यहाँ पर सभी को अपनी बात व्यक्त करने का सही मौका देंगे, तो यह हमारे देश के लिए, हमारी संसदीय प्रणाली के लिए और भविष्य में बनने वाले कानूनों के लिए बहुत अच्छी परंपरा होगी। आज के इस 250वें संसद सत्र के लिए मैं आपको और सदन को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ।

**श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली):** मान्यवर, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। अभी बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों ने इस सदन के महत्व के बारे में काफी विस्तार से अपनी बात कही है। इस पर नरेश गुजराल जी ने एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल भी रखा था कि इस सदन की प्रोडक्टिविटी को कैसे बढ़ाया जाए। उसमें उनके कई सुझाव थे। लेकिन मैं आपके समक्ष सबसे ज्यादा इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम कोई रिफॉर्म लेकर आना चाहते हैं, तो उसमें सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है - प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल की गंभीरता को समझना।

मान्यवर, प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल में बहुत सारे अच्छे बिल्स हमारे माननीय सदस्य प्रयास करके, कोशिश करके, तैयारी करके लेकर आते हैं और अलग-अलग विषयों पर लेकर आते हैं, लेकिन उस पर चर्चा एक औपचारिकता मात्र है। उस पर चर्चा होने के बाद माननीय मंत्री जी की ओर से वक्तव्य देना भी मात्र एक औपचारिकता है और उन सारी औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करके वह प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दिया जाता है, उसका कोई आगा-पीछा, भविष्य कुछ तय नहीं होता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। 55 वर्षों के इतिहास में या 45 वर्षों के इतिहास में, मैं वर्ष की संख्या में गलत हो सकता हूँ, ट्रांसजेंडर्स को लेकर एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल इस सदन से पास हुआ, जो तिरुची शिवा जी ने रखा था। मान्यवर, उस बिल को भी दूसरे सदन में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया और वह यहाँ पर फिर दोबारा प्रस्तुत होने जा रहा है, जैसी कि हमें कल सूची मिली है। प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा जी भी सफाईकर्मियों के संबंध में एक बहुत अच्छा प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल लेकर आए थे। उस पर चर्चा हुई, लेकिन कोई समाधान नहीं निकला।

[श्री संजय सिंह]

विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी, जो भाजपा के माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे किसानों के ऊपर प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिल लेकर आए थे। उस पर चर्चा हुई, लेकिन उस पर क्या समाधान निकला कुछ पता नहीं मान्यवर।

राजनीतिक पार्टियों को यहाँ अलग-अलग विषयों पर, बिल्स पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया जाता है, उसको लेकर मेरी भी पीड़ा है। यह तीन मिनट की बाध्यता खत्म की जाए। इसको कम से कम पाँच मिनट, सात मिनट, 10 मिनट किया जाए। सर, जैसा बिल हो, उसके हिसाब से चर्चा का एक समय बनाइए। 100 दिन सदन चले, इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। प्रश्न काल और शून्य काल में राज्यों के जो भी महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाए जाते हैं, उन पर कार्रवाई की एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जीरो ऑवर में हमने कुछ उठा दिया और क्वेश्चन ऑवर में हमने कुछ उठा दिया, लेकिन उस पर कार्रवाई क्या हुई, इस सदन में उठाई गई बातों पर सरकार ने क्या किया, इसका हम लोगों को कुछ पता नहीं चलता। मुझे यहाँ अब लगभग दो साल होने जा रहे हैं। जब मैं यहाँ आया था, तब मैंने एक विषय को उठाया था कि राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी के चित्र को वाइन बनाने वाली एक कम्पनी द्वारा अपनी बोतल पर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। मुझे बहुत खुशी है और मैं चेयर को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर सरकार की ओर से त्वरित कार्रवाई हुई। इसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जीरो ऑवर या क्वेश्चन ऑवर में और भी जो विषय आते हैं, उन पर सरकार क्या कार्रवाई करती है, इसकी भी एक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात को समाप्त करूँगा। यहाँ पर अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने के लिए भी इस सदन की एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। मान्यवर, सिर्फ यह कहने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। राज्यों की जो पार्टियाँ हैं, इस देश में अलग-अलग जो विपक्ष की पार्टियाँ हैं, उनकी क्या हालत है, इसके बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए और उस पर सदन को विचार करना चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आज आपने राज्य सरकारों पर राज्यपाल बिठा दिए हैं। जहाँ पर विपक्षी पार्टियों की सरकारें हैं, वहाँ के राज्यपाल अपनी मर्यादा से आगे जाकर, अपनी मर्यादाओं को तोड़कर अपनी भूमिका का निर्वाह कर रहे हैं। यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। यहाँ पर, दिल्ली के अंदर आपने एक एलजी की व्यवस्था की है। वे आए दिन हमारे बिलों को रोकते हैं, हमारे कामों में अड़ंगेबाजी करते हैं। आप संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, यह केवल कहने मात्र से काम नहीं चलेगा। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि सरकारें बहुमत से चलती हैं, देश सर्वमत से चलता है। अगर आप देश को सर्वमत से चलाना चाहते हैं, संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं, तो राज्यों के प्रति अपना उदार और बड़ा हृदय रखकर इस देश की व्यवस्था को चलाने का काम कीजिए, इस सदन को चलाने का काम कीजिए।

इस 250वीं बैठक में आज जो चर्चा हुई, उसमें मैंने भाग लिया, इसके लिए आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका फिर से बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। इस सदन की कार्यवाही में आम आदमी पार्टी की ओर से हमारी जो भूमिका होगी, उसको हम हमेशा सार्थक रूप से निभाने का काम करेंगे।

5.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, what happened to my name?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is in the list. I am going as per the list. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will call your name. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. Mr. Vaiko; I will call you.

SHRI VAIKO: \*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am calling as per the order. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am calling as per the order. I will call you when your name comes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I think he needs some rest. He should not exert himself, if he is given time now, he would take some rest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will call his name after him if all the Members agree.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): शुक्रिया, उपसभापति महोदय।

इक कर्ब-ए-मुसलसल की सज़ा दें तो किसे दें,  
मक्तल में है जीने की दुआ दें तो किसे दें।

महोदय, जेठमलानी साहब की मृत्यु जब हुई, तो बहुत दुख हुआ। आज और दुख हुआ कि हम राष्ट्रीय जनता दल कैटेगरी से 'अदर्स' कैटेगरी में आ गए - पांच से चार हो गए। सर, न जाने ये व्यवस्थाएं क्यों बनी हैं? अगर आंकड़ों से ही विज़डम पता होती, तो शायद आंकड़े वाले कहीं से कहीं पहुंच गए होते। जिनके पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं, उनके पास भी कहने को बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। सर, यह मैं बहुत पीड़ा के साथ कह रहा हूं और मैं अपने तमाम साथियों को, आपको, माननीय सभापति जी को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को, माननीय एल.ओ.पी. को और इतने महत्वपूर्ण अवसर पर अभी यहां जो 40-42 लोग बैठे हुए हैं, उन 40-42 लोगों को मैं साधुवाद देता हूं। जो नहीं हैं, उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आज 250वें सत्र की गरिमा तार-तार हुई है। मैं यह साफ तौर पर रिकॉर्ड में रखना चाहता हूं। सर, मैं एक मिनट लूंगा। 28 जुलाई, 1947 को बड़ा interesting conversation था। Shri R. K. Sidhwa ने कहा कि Parliament of India मत बोलो, Congress बोलो। क्योंकि आज़ादी का इतिहास है कि कांग्रेस ने लड़ाई लड़ी थी, तो इसको कांग्रेस कहो। लेकिन कांग्रेस के ही लोगों ने कहा कि यह उचित नहीं है। हम उस नाम को नहीं देंगे। Mohammad Tahir कहते हैं कि दूसरे सदन की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। तीसरे, श्री शिब्वन लाल

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\* Not Recorded.

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

सक्सेना, वे भी कह रहे थे कि यह लोअर हाउस को चलने ही नहीं देगा, तो अपर हाउस क्यों चाह रहे हो? फिर Naziruddin Ahmad थे, उन्होंने कहा कि जरूरत है एक बहुत ही vitality वाला हाउस है, जो उन्होंने लोक सभा को कहा और एक कहा element of sobriety and calmness जो हममें है, जिसका थोड़ा अभाव इन दिनों दिखता है। N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar ने पूरी डिबेट को 28 जुलाई, 1947 को, यानी आज़ादी से 18 दिन पूर्व settle किया। उन्होंने कहा कि passion में लोअर हाउस कई दफ़ा एक्ट करता है और बीते 50-60 वर्षों में हमने यह देखा है कि इस हाउस की सबसे बड़ी खूबी है कि यह passion में नहीं जाता है, यह रुककर के बात करता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें उन व्यवस्थाओं की अभी भी जरूरत है। हमें यह समझना होगा majority in the Parliament should be different from a majoritarian Parliament. ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आप मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिए। जब उधर संवाद हो रहा था, तो मेरा समय उसमें भी चला गया था। सर, इतनी मैंने अपील की है कि आप मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिए। वैसे भी आज 'अदर्स' में आ गया हूँ। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पास बहुत huge majority थी। Even he could have developed that temptation to usher in a majoritarian Parliament. यह नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं तमाम साथियों से यह अपील करूंगा। कई दफ़ा आपको लगता है कि जो आप कह रहे हैं, वह ठीक है, लेकिन हो सकता है कि हमारे जैसे छोटे दल, क्षेत्रीय दल जब भी आपको आगाह करते हैं, तो उसमें कहीं न कहीं कोई बात रहती होगी। सर, एक तो gatekeeper of federal relationship, जिसका सरकारिया कमीशन ने भी वर्ष 1987 में जिक्र किया था, आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम यह तय करें कि हम उन संवादों को पुनर्स्थापित करें, जो खो गए हैं। अक्सर होता यह है कि अच्छा ठीक है, मेरी मेजॉरिटी है, वोटिंग करवा लीजिए। अब वोटिंग में जीत रहे हैं, अब जीत जाएंगे। Numbers are with you, but that does not mean that the wisdom is solely with you. इसलिए इस हाउस की गरिमा के मद्देनज़र मैं तमाम साथियों से आग्रह करूंगा कि हम यहां डा. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन जी को देख रहे हैं, legislative और deliberative में उन्होंने deliberative को बहुत तवज्जो दी। उन्होंने कहा कि बैलेंसिंग का भी काम करना है, काउंसिलिंग का काम करना है, Legislation करना है और deliberation करना है। With these words, Sir, I thank you for exceeding my time-limit. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am calling Mr. Vaiko. His name in the list is placed below, but as the hon. Leader of Opposition suggested, with the consent of all, I am calling Mr. Vaiko.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the great Tamil moralist Thiruvalluvar has stated that gratitude is the best virtue in human life.

*"Payanthookar seydhā udhavi, nayanthookin nanmai  
kadalīn peridhu."*

Reverend Father G. U. Pope translated it stating that kindness shown by those who weigh not what the return may be: when you ponder right its merit, it is vaster than the sea.

I owe my gratitude to the Leader of the DMK, Dr. Karunanidhi, for sending me here in 1978, 1984, 1990 and now to his ablest son, Mr. Stalin, the Leader of the Opposition in Tamil Nadu Assembly. In those days when I entered this House, I was a new Member. I did not have any legislative experience. But I was mesmerized by the roaring of Mr. Bhupesh Gupta like a lion. Mr. N.G. Ranga used to sit there and encourage youngsters like me. Mr. Piloo Mody used to encourage us. I saw such stalwarts encouraging new Members. Even if the clock went beyond 8.30, 9.30 or 10.30, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, L.K. Advani, Mr. N.G. Ranga and one Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha of BJP used to sit here till the time was over or till the doors were closed. I learnt the duty-bound lessons from them. Sir, this is the Second Chamber; at the same time, it is the Upper House, it is the Upper House of the Parliament. There have been times to minimize the role of this House. Financial matters do not figure very much in this House but the best Finance Ministers — Dr. Manmohan Singh, Mr. V. P. Singh, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and Mr. Yashwant Sinha — came from this House. Many used to insinuate and criticize that this House is a distant cousin of Britons Anglo-Saxon times and offspring of Chelmsford Act of 1919 and has little relevance in free India. In fact, many Members in the Lok Sabha brought many Private Members' Bills and Resolutions to abolish this House. But, legislators in Lok Sabha, having infinite and abundant wisdom, have trashed such attempts into the dustbin. It is a permanent body. Rajya Sabha has performed the role of revisory chamber. It has defeated a few Bills and amended clauses of many Bills which were accepted in the Lok Sabha. It has gone one step further in introducing an amendment to the Constitution, the 44th Constitution Amendment in 1978 as an example. I don't want to take much time of this House. This is my experience. In those days, when I was a youngster, senior Members used to sit here upto 9 o'clock or 10 o'clock. Nowadays, it is very difficult to get two minutes or three minutes. For that, we have to cringe like a beggar. I am sorry to say that -we have to cringe like a beggar for one minute or two minutes or three minutes. After 24 years, this is my experience. I have only one demand. I support my friend, Mr. Patel, that this should become like the Upper Chamber of the United States of America. Then only, true federalism would usher in this country. There should be equal representation to all the States of India in the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha. Then only, true federalism and true democracy could flourish. I hope so. I conclude.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I am happy to participate in this special discussion on the 'Role of Rajya Sabha.' Compared to the United States or most other countries with the federal system, India has a highly centralised arrangement. The diversity of India and its various linguistic regions calls for federalism. The strong tendency of Indian voters in the 90's to support parties that are pre-occupied with regional concerns further supports this. In fact, as an asymmetric federal polity, our Constitution even gives varying degrees of autonomy to different States according to various provisions of Article 371. The Rajya Sabha furthers the cause of federalism, it helps bring regional concerns to the Union Government assisting the roots of strong democracy by encouraging diversity of concerns. The tilt in favour of the Union has increasingly accentuated over the years even outside the security needs of the country. This has led to avoidable over-centralization even in development matters. To be precise, there are two suggestions to keep the federalist vision of our Constitution alive, which would be as follows:

There is a need for parliamentary discussion when there are international trade agreements like RCEP. For the time being, it is deferred. The Government did not get into the agreement but I am told that it would come up again in February. Not only to various large industries in different States but it is also detrimental to the farmers, the small traders and the common man. In fact, the States adversely affected by the Centre entering into treaties or agreements with other countries can get appropriate remedies if the forum of the Rajya Sabha is utilised for the purpose. I believe that the countries like Phillipines and Indonesia, before any international treaties have been signed, they discuss in the Parliament and get the approval. I hope so that such system comes in India also because most of the treaties are discussed by the bureaucrats and officials. Most of the time the Ministers even do not know what they are getting into. So, I hope this remedy is taken up of having the discussion in the Rajya Sabha and in the Lok Sabha also.

The second suggestion is this. The removal of the domiciliary eligibility for Rajya Sabha has resulted in dilution of strong representation of States. Members of the Rajya Sabha being elected from States of which they are not residents or have had little ethnic or linguistic affiliation, as ordinary residents in that State, can be detrimental to the federal ethos of the Rajya Sabha. I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate. First, I pay tributes



to the framers of the Constitution, I am very glad to participate in the special discussion on this subject 'Role of the Rajya Sabha in Indian polity'. Being a witness to this occasion, I am also very anxious to participate in this debate, being the first time elected Member of this House. The 250th Session has commenced and on this occasion, I have got an opportunity to participate in it.

Now, this House is of permanent nature. This House has witnessed several historical events and developments. Article 249 confers a power on the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter enumerated in the State List also. Rajya Sabha has been assigned a special role. Whenever it is considered necessary and expedient in the national interest, the Centre should intervene in the legislative affairs of the States. That is why; I am referring these provisions of Article 249. This House had passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014, irrespective of the manner in which it has been passed. But, the provisions of that Reorganization Act have to be implemented. Mere passing an enactment is not sufficient. Now, the Andhra Pradesh has become a capital-less State. Amravati has been designed as capital and the hon. Prime Minister laid the foundation stone for the construction of the capital. But, after the change of the Government, it has gone away. And, also, the regional languages have also gone away and English language has been introduced by violating the regional sentiments and other things. It has to be discussed and deliberated. This House is meant for deliberation, discussion and for taking a decision in order to implement all the positive things in respect of the State issues.

Now, however, being a regional party Member of Telugu Desam Party, I make a venture to suggest a few things with regard to the role of Rajya Sabha. First, if necessary, the Rules of Rajya Sabha have to be changed in order to deliberate, at length to discuss about the role of Governors and, also, the role of Judiciary as there are so many vacancies in Judiciary and huge pendency is there. Everybody is speaking about the delay in getting justice but the constitution of extra courts and also filling up of vacancies of Judges has also to be discussed. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)...

One more suggestion is that the number of working days, if necessary, has to be increased. In this House discussions are going on so many issues, but it is not simply ratification of the discussions of the other House. There are no specific formalities. It is not meant for niceties. Protest is also a part of democracy. Therefore, time for regional parties, though we have a lesser number, time has to be increased by extending the working days.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam; not present. Now, Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, the House has been an integral part of our parliamentary democracy. Democracy in our country is deep-rooted. It is not from the first General Elections of 1952, even we go back to the sixteen *Mahajanapadas*, there were instances where people chose their own Government. There were republics at that time. Now, incidentally, long ago, as Shri Vaiko was telling, when he came to this House, he was very interested to hear to the roar of great people speaking in this House. Now, here, in this House itself, when the House started, many years ago, there was a discussion about palimpsest. Congress was in large majority, Opposition was there but the Opposition also spoke about the palimpsest. Now, Sir, what is palimpsest? Jawaharlal Nehru, our first Prime Minister, invoked the very evocative example of palimpsest. In ancient times, before the discovery or invention of paper, the palimpsest was either a wooden or stone tablet on which every victor would erase the past history and write his own version of history. But, in this very House, as Pandit Nehru, the statesman and the historian pointed out again, "Indian is an ancient palimpsest on which layer upon layer of thought and reverie had been inscribed, and yet no succeeding layer had completely hidden or erased what had been written previously." That is the beauty of our country. That has been the beauty of the House and, in fact, when the Sino-Indian border conflict was going on, one Opposition Member of Parliament had urged Pandit Nehru to call the Parliament. Parliament was convened because Pandit Nehru believed in the battle of ideas. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had urged Pandit Nehru to convene the Parliament and to ensure the battle of ideas. The Parliament was convened. We need to ensure, at least, 100 days of sitting because this is a place that ensures the battle of ideas. This is the House of the States. The rights of the States have to be the priority that needs to be protected. Mr. Siva was saying that this House must not stifle the voices. As we are sitting here, we also know the pain when we used to sit in the back benches. We go on craving for indulgence to have one minute or two minutes. The voices of the Members must not be stifled. I want to quote Swami Vivekananda and I will take only a minute. Swami Vivekananda while speaking in Chicago said, "I pity him from the bottom of my heart, and point out to him that upon the banner of every religion will soon be written in spite of resistance: "Help and not fight," "Assimilation and not Destruction," "Harmony and Peace and not Dissension."

Assimilation, not exclusion, has been the beauty of the House. This House represents the unity in diversity. We have diversified forces in the country. We have different food habits, different languages. I will speak in my mother tongue for half a minute and quote Tagore, the maverick Tagore.

*"Keho nahijane kaar ahobane kato manusher dhara  
Durbar srote elo kotha hote somudre holo hara  
Hethay Arjo hethay Anarjo hethay Dravid Chin  
Shak Hun dal Pathan Mogol ek dehe holo leen  
Poshchime aaji khuliyachhe dwar  
Setha hote sabe aane upohaar  
Dibe aar nibe milabe milibe jabe na phire  
Ei Bharater mahamanober sagor-tire."*

Now, the English translation in a nutshell. None can tell, at whose beckoning, vast waves of humanity merged into this very great sea called India. All came, all gave and all took, mingled and also mingled with others. None shall depart dejected from the great shores of the pilgrimage on the idea of India. I believe from the core of my heart that this very House will go on championing the battle of ideas and the idea of India. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Anand Sharma.

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज इस सदन का 250वां सत्र है। आज हम सब के लिए और भारत के प्रजातंत्र के लिए यह बड़े महत्व का दिन है। हमें उस दिन का स्मरण करना चाहिए जब मई, 1952 में पहली बार इस सदन की बैठक हुई थी और आज 2019 के अंदर हम इस सदन के 250वें सत्र में अपनी बात कह रहे हैं। इस अंतराल में देश ने बड़े परिवर्तन देखे हैं और बड़ी उपलब्धियां भी देखी हैं। भारत के प्रजातंत्र ने कई चुनौतियां भी देखी हैं और उन चुनौतियों का सामना भी किया है और उनसे उभर कर एक सशक्त प्रजातंत्र के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ा है। यह जानना जरूरी है कि जो कुछ आज़ादी के बाद हुआ, हमने जो एक प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली अपनाई संसदीय प्रजातंत्र की, वह कोई आकस्मिक घटना नहीं थी, उसके पीछे एक सोच थी, एक प्रतिबद्धता थी और वह सोच आज़ादी के संग्राम में आयी थी। उसकी उद्घोषणा हुई कि हिन्दुस्तान आज़ादी के बाद एक प्रजातांत्रिक देश होगा, जहां पर लोगों को बराबरी का अधिकार होगा, अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार होगा, अपनी सरकार चुनने का अधिकार होगा और कौन-सी विचारधारा और कौन-सी नीति यह देश अपनायेगा, भारत की जनता हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

की आज़ादी के बाद इस बात को तय करेगी, बड़ी मजबूती के साथ इस बात को रखा गया था, कांग्रेस के महाधिवेशन में, जो 1929 में लाहौर में हुआ था। इसमें पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की अध्यक्षता में पूर्ण स्वराज की घोषणा की गई थी। मैं आज भी माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि जो उद्घोषणा लाहौर में हुई थी, उसे हर भारतीय को पढ़ना आवश्यक है कि क्या उस वक्त की भावनाएं थीं, क्या तकलीफ देश की थी और कितनी हिम्मत के साथ यह आवाज उस दिन उठी थी। महोदय, आज शायद ये दो शब्द होंगे, लेकिन अंग्रेजों के शासन में, जहां आज़ादी की आवाज़ को कुचला जा रहा था, उस समय यह कहना, इसकी घोषणा करना और उसे आगे लेकर चलना एक बहुत बड़ी बात थी। उसके बाद, मेरे साथ बाजू में श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी बैठे हैं, कांग्रेस का सेशन हरिपुरा में भी हुआ। उस सेशन में इस बात को आगे बढ़ाया गया। श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने उसकी अध्यक्षता की। कांग्रेस ने झंडा कमेटी बनाई तथा संविधान कमेटी बनाई और जब संविधान सभा बनी, तब ये तमाम भावनाएं उसमें प्रतिबिम्बित हुईं कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए, भारत के लोगों के लिए, जो सदियों से एक ऐसी व्यवस्था का शिकार हुए थे, चाहे वह colonialism की थी या साम्राज्यवाद की थी, जहां उन्हें अपनी बात कहने का अधिकार नहीं था, उन्हें सही मायने में प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली के अंदर एक अवसर मिले, जिससे वे इस देश के निर्माण में बराबर के भागीदार बनें।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो ये तमाम बातें थीं, जो भारत के राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में कही गईं, जो प्रतिबद्धताएं सामने आईं, वही हमें भारत के संविधान में प्रतिबिम्बित दिखती हैं। संविधान सभा ने जो चर्चा की, जिसका आज प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उल्लेख किया, माननीय सभापति ने उल्लेख किया और अन्य सभी सदस्यों ने उल्लेख किया, मैं उस भावना को समझता हूं और उससे मैं भी अपने आपको पूरी तरह से जोड़ता हूं। उस समय चर्चा यह थी की आज़ादी के बाद कैसा भारत बने, कैसी व्यवस्था हो और क्या रूप-रेखा हो। एक ऐसा देश जो बहुधर्मी तथा बहुभाषी है, जिसमें विविधता है, जिसमें अलग-अलग सूबे हैं, राज्य हैं। उस समय जब भारत आजाद हुआ था, हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि अलग-अलग राज्यों के साथ-साथ 500 से ज्यादा रियासतें थीं, जिनका भारत के अंदर विलय होना था, वह विविधता कैसे दिखे। तभी संघीय प्रणाली तय की गई और इसका चयन किया गया कि हिन्दुस्तान एक federal country होगा, एक federal polity होगा और उसकी विविधता कहां पर दिखेगी, आज इस पर बड़ी चर्चा हुई। माननीय सदस्यों ने वर्ष 1935 के Montague Chelmsford Reforms का जिक्र किया, जो Union of India Act था। लेकिन मैं सही मायने में कहूंगा कि जब इस पर संविधान सभा में चर्चा हुई, तो संविधान सभा उन्हीं बातों को लेकर आगे चली, जो वर्ष 1928 में बनी एक समिति ने शुरू की थी, जो संविधान पर बनी थी और जिसके अध्यक्ष, उस समय श्री मोतीलाल नेहरू थे।

महोदय, संविधान सभा ने इस पर चर्चा तो जरूर की, लेकिन असली रूप में ये तमाम जिम्मेदारी, भारत की Constituent Assembly ने पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की अध्यक्षता में एक Union

Constitution Committee बनाई थी, उस कमेटी की जिम्मेदारी थी कि वह यह तय करे कि हमारे प्रजातंत्र का और हमारी संसद का क्या आर्किटेक्चर होगा और क्या ढांचा होगा और उस कमेटी ने सिफारिशें दीं, जिनमें कहा गया कि भारत की संसद के दो सदन होंगे। एक सदन, राज्य सभा होगा, जो स्थाई सदन है, पहला सदन है और उसे काउंसिल ऑफ स्टेट्स कहा गया, क्योंकि अगर हम संविधान को पढ़ें, तो इसके पहले ही आर्टिकल में लिखा हुआ है, जिसे शायद आज कई बार लोग भूल रहे हैं कि भारत है क्या। अगर हम उसे देखें, तो वह कहता है - अगर हम उसको देखें तो वह कहता है, India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of States. फिर उसकी व्याख्या है कि राज्य क्या हैं, Union Territories क्या हैं, जिनको बनाने का अधिकार दिया गया है। मैं इसमें देख रहा हूँ कि नये राज्य बनाने की बात है, किसी एक राज्य के थोड़े हिस्से को लेकर, boundry को लेकर, territory को लेकर दूसरे राज्य में विलय करने की भी बात है, पर इस संविधान में कहीं भी, किसी एक राज्य को खत्म करने की बात नहीं है। यह भारत के संविधान का पहला आर्टिकल है कि भारत है क्या, उसकी व्याख्या क्या है? हमें इसको जानना भी जरूरी है और आज, जब हम राज्य सभा का 250वां सत्र मना रहे हैं कि इस दिन रिपोर्ट दी गई, तो हम उसका सच्चे हृदय के साथ सम्मान भी करें कि यह किस भावना से लिखा गया था। उसके पीछे जो भावना थी, उसमें ज्यादा विवाद की बात नहीं है। अगर आप Constitution Committee की वह रिपोर्ट पढ़ लें, संविधान सभा की, Constituent Assembly की डिबेट्स पढ़ लें, तो उसमें यह स्पष्ट है कि संघीय प्रणाली क्या है और भारत कैसा देश बनेगा। कुछ आश्वासन, जो राज्यों को दिए गए थे ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट, यह कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं है, जिसमें हम ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं फैंक्ट की तरफ... ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं फैंक्ट पर ही जा रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि re-organisation of States में काफी सारे स्टेट्स lapse हो गए थे, खत्म हो गए थे और यह आपके द्वारा ही किया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: 1956 में हुए थे। वे वे स्टेट्स नहीं थे, जो original थे। ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, अगर आपने यह कहा है। मैं बहस नहीं चाहता था, पर वह ऐसा कोई राज्य नहीं था। जो re-organisation में lapse हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, मैं बहस नहीं चाहता था, पर जो राज्य - अंग्रेजों के हाउस ऑफ कॉमन्स ने जो Union of India Act पास किया था और उसमें दो डोमिनियन बनाए थे, Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan. उसमें बताया था कि Princely States किस तरह से ज्वाइन करेंगी, उन्होंने instrument of Accession एक लीगल instrument बनाया था। किसी उस राज्य को नहीं छेड़ा गया था, जो instrument of Accession के बाद भारत में आया। मैं भी थोड़ा-बहुत, कुछ पढ़ा हूँ, आप विद्वान हैं, पर मैं संविधान पर बड़े सम्मान से इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ। आज के दिन हमें यह याद रखना होगा। आज

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

विशेष तौर पर पहले सभापति डा. राधाकृष्णन जी की माननीय सभापति जी ने चर्चा की। उन्होंने इस सदन के महत्व के बारे में बताया। एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका, जो भारत के संविधान की रचना में, निर्माण में रही, वह डा. गोपालस्वामी अयंगर की रही। जहाँ हम डा. अम्बेडकर जी को याद करते हैं, सम्मान के साथ उनका स्मरण करते हैं, डा. राजेन्द्र प्रसाद, जिन्होंने अध्यक्षता की, पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू, जो उस समिति के ही थे और जैसा मैंने बताया कि उन्होंने अध्यक्षता की थी, इनके साथ-साथ डा. गोपालस्वामी अयंगर भी थे। अगर हम अपने संविधान को देखें, इसकी उद्देशिका को, preamble को देखें, तो मैं आज के दिन यह कहना आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि एक प्रस्ताव Constituent Assembly में रखा गया था, एक resolution 13 दिसंबर, 1946 को रखा गया था। वह objective resolution था कि कैसा देश बनेगा, हमारी क्या कमिटमेंट होगी, प्रतिबद्धता होगी, उसमें समता होगी, समानता होगी, न्याय होगा, socio-economic जस्टिस होगा, सामाजिक और आर्थिक न्याय होगा। पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने 13 दिसंबर, 1946 को यह प्रस्ताव रखा था। वही प्रस्ताव, objective resolution भारत के इस संविधान की उद्देशिका में है, preamble में है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज की पीढ़ी को यह जानना जरूरी है, आज की पीढ़ी को यह याद करना जरूरी है कि हम कृतज्ञ हैं उन तमाम महान नेताओं के, जिन्होंने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन का नेतृत्व किया था। वह एक वचन, जो राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गाँधी ने प्रजातंत्र के प्रति दिया था, एक समर्पित भारत के प्रति दिया था, हम आज के दिन उनको भी कृतज्ञता से याद करें। कई मित्रों ने डा. गोपालस्वामी अयंगर जी की चर्चा की, मैं तमाम बातें नहीं दोहराता हूँ, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने भी कहा, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा, अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा, पर मैं एक बात कहना थोड़ा जरूरी समझता हूँ कि अगर डा. गोपालस्वामी अयंगर जी ने दो सदनों की बात कहते हुए यह कहा कि किसलिए यह आवश्यक है? एक तो हमारी संघीय प्रणाली, एक इस देश की विविधता, जुबान की, धर्म की, अलग-अलग राज्यों की सांस्कृतिक विशेषताएँ, उनकी एक पहचान है, चाहे हम पश्चिमी बंगाल की बात करें, तमिलनाडु की बात करें, महाराष्ट्र की बात करें, गुजरात की बात करें, पंजाब की बात करें, एक विशेषता है, इतिहास है। हर भाषा का अपना एक इतिहास है। यह देश एक है, पर यह एक तभी रहता है, तभी मजबूत बनता है, जब हम इसकी diversity को, इसकी विविधता को celebrate करते हैं, उसका सम्मान करते हैं। अगर हम भारत की इस विविधता का सम्मान नहीं करते हैं, कहीं उसमें कोई कमजोरी आ जाती है, तो यह देश कमजोर होता है और देश की एकता कभी मजबूत नहीं हो सकती।

उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि यहाँ पर चर्चा हो, चर्चा ऐसे स्तर की हो, जिससे देश को प्रेरणा मिले। मुझे याद है, जब मैं इस सदन के अन्दर आया था, मैंने इस सदन में उस समय के बड़े-बड़े महान नेताओं को देखा। हमने उनसे कुछ सीखा भी। हम तो नए आए थे, मैं उधर बैठता था। कुछ दिनों के बाद यहाँ अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी थे, लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी जी थे। संसदीय परंपराओं के बारे में हमने आडवाणी जी से बहुत सीखा। किस तरह उनका व्यवहार था, कैसे वे बात को रखते थे। यहाँ जनेश्वर मिश्रा जी थे, चतुरानन मिश्रा जी थे। तमाम लोग थे, जिनका

बड़ा अनुभव था। हम उनको बारीकी से देखते थे, कम से कम मैं जरूर, मेरे और भी साथी और हर दिन, कोई ऐसा दिन नहीं दिन गया, जब कोई नई चीज न दिखी हो, जो हमने पढ़ी भी, उससे भी आगे बढ़ कर हमें सीखने को मिला। पर अयंगर जी ने कहा था कि इस सदन के अन्दर चर्चा का स्तर ऊँचा रहे, यहाँ पर विद्वान लोग हैं, विशेषज्ञ लोग हैं, राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि हैं, जो राज्यों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने, उनकी बात कहने, उनकी आवाज उठाने यहाँ पर आए हैं। साथ ही साथ delay legislation. Exact words are "delay legislation which might be the outcome of passions of the moment." And "provide opportunity to seasoned people who may not be in the thickest of the political fray." मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ूँगा। उसका क्या लाभ है, क्यों कहा गया, क्योंकि आज उसको एक दूसरे परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखा जा रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय आनन्द जी, मुझे सिर्फ यह बताना है कि आपके एक वक्ता और हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मुझे सब मालूम है, मुझे अपना समय भी मालूम है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप समय ले लें, आपके सिर्फ एक वक्ता और हैं।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** मुझे मालूम है। मेरा पिछले सत्र का अनुभव है, कृपा करके फिर वह न हो।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, अनुभव की बात नहीं है, आपको just याद दिला रहा हूँ।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कह रहा था कि जब लय में बात कही जाती है, व्यवधान अच्छा नहीं लगता। आज जब राज्य सभा के संदर्भ में यह कहा जाता है कि राज्य सभा बाधा डालती है, obstructionist है, हालाँकि हमारे माननीय पूर्व नेता सदन, अरुण जेटली जी, जो हमारे मित्र भी थे, आज हमने उनको याद किया, जब वे नेता प्रतिपक्ष थे, तो उन्होंने इसको उचित बताया था और मुझे इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि कई बार उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह प्रजातंत्र का हिस्सा है, it's an instrument available to the Opposition. मेरा यह मायने नहीं कि आज के दिन मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि हम बाधा डालेंगे, obstruction करेंगे, व्यवधान करेंगे, मैं उस दृष्टिकोण से यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, पर मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अगर इस सदन में यहाँ के माननीय सदस्यों ने कोई माँग की, आज की नहीं, वर्षों तक कि जब कोई कानून बनता है, नया बिल लाया जाता है, हर बिल, चाहे वह किसी भी विषय से सम्बन्ध रखता हो, वह भारत के लोगों को, हर नागरिक को, आज की तारीख में 134 करोड़ भारतीयों को किसी न किसी तरीके से प्रभावित करता है। A mass of our people are affected directly by the laws that are enacted by the Indian Parliament, whether you are dealing with the Air Act, whether you are dealing with the Motor Vehicles Act or the Goods and Services Tax or Constitution (Amendment) Bill which may have become necessary. We cannot overlook

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

the fact that the interest of the country demands and the interest of the democracy demands that no Bill is passed in haste. दूसरे सदन में जिन सत्ताधारी दलों का बहुमत होता है, अगर उनके द्वारा कहीं कोई बिल, बिना चर्चा, बिना legislative scrutiny, बिना जांच-परख, बिना Standing Committee या बिना किसी Joint Committee के पास गए हुए पारित हो जाता है, तो इस सदन का अधिकार ही नहीं कर्तव्य बनता है कि वह उसे देखे। हम अम्बेडकर जी का उदाहरण देते हैं, राज्य सभा के बारे में उन्होंने जो-जो कहा, मेरे पास उनकी कही हुई वे सब बातें हैं। मैंने अभी श्री गोपालस्वामी आयंगर जी की बात भी बताई। अगर हम इन नेताओं का वास्तव में सम्मान करते हैं, तो उन्होंने जो कहा है, हम उस पर अमल भी करें। जो कोई कानून बने, जो कोई बिल आए, पहले उसकी जांच परख हो, ताकि वह किसी विवाद का विषय नहीं बने। हम हर बिल के लिए नहीं कहते, आप भी विपक्ष में थे, हर बिल के लिए कोई भी नहीं कहता कि उसे विचार के लिए स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के पास भेजिए। लेकिन बहुत सारे ऐसे बिल होते हैं, कानून बनने से पहले जिनकी जांच-परख होनी चाहिए। यह हम सभी की जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की संसद में कोई भी बात जल्दबाज़ी में नहीं होनी चाहिए, न कोई कानून जल्दबाज़ी में बनना चाहिए, न बदला जाना चाहिए और न ही जल्दबाज़ी में हमारा संविधान बदला जाना चाहिए। केवल सत्ता पक्ष के सदस्य ही नहीं, हर संसद सदस्य संविधान की शपथ लेकर, सदन में अपनी जगह ग्रहण करता है।

डा. अम्बेडकर जी, जो ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के मुखिया थे, उन्होंने इस सदन के बारे में एक बात कही थी। मैं उनकी कही हुई केवल दो लाइनें पढ़ूंगा, "The Council representing the units of federation, in fact, also represented in a more fundamental and deeper sense the unity of our country as expressed through its many States and diversities of cultures, religions, languages and customs." जिस विविधता का डा. अम्बेडकर जी ने जिक्र किया है, वही विविधता इस सदन में हमको दिखती है। आज हमें यह चीज़ देखनी होगी कि यह सदन अपने कर्तव्य का निर्वहन सच्चे मन से करे, सच्ची प्रतिबद्धता से करे।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आज जो बात कही, वह अच्छी लगी। उन्होंने वाजपेयी जी को क्वोट करते हुए कहा कि यह Secondary House नहीं है, Second House है। सभी के लिए बड़े सम्मान के साथ आज मैं एक चीज़ और कहूंगा कि यह Upper House भी नहीं है, हालांकि कई प्रजातांत्रिक देशों में इसे Upper House कहा जाता है या House of Lords कहा जाता है। इस हाउस में मनोनीत लोग आते हैं, राज्यों के द्वारा चुने हुए सदस्य आते हैं, इसलिए हमारे संविधान और संसदीय प्रणाली में इसका एक विशेष स्थान है।

हमारे सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां बहुत सारी बातें कहीं, मैं उन बातों को दोहराऊंगा नहीं, लेकिन पंडित जी ने जो कहा, मैं उसे यहां बताना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा, "Neither House of the Indian Parliament was superior to the other and that each House had to perform the specific functions allotted to it by the Constitution."



अंत में मैं यह कहूंगा, आज के दिन जब यह चर्चा हो रही है, इसके कुछ ही दिन बाद, 26 नवम्बर को एक और दिन आएगा, जिस दिन हमारे संविधान की रिपोर्ट पेश की गई थी। बेहतर होगा कि आज के दिन सदन यह तय करे कि हमारे सदन के अंदर भारत के संविधान पर विस्तृत चर्चा होगी। 26 जनवरी, 1950 को, जिस दिन भारत रिपब्लिक बना था, गणराज्य बना था, जिस दिन हमारा संविधान लागू हुआ था, उस दिन पूर्ण प्रतिबद्धता के साथ हमने शपथ ली थी। आज हम पुनः अपने आप को समर्पित करते हुए, उसी प्रतिबद्धता को दोहराएं कि हमारे संविधान के जो बुनियादी उसूल हैं, न तो हम उनको कमजोर होने देंगे और न ही उन पर कोई चोट लगने देंगे। हम सदैव एक समर्पण की भावना से उन उसूलों की रक्षा करेंगे, यही राष्ट्र भक्ति है, यही देश के लिए हमारा कर्तव्य है, धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द।

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभापति जी, बहुत समय से चर्चा चल रही है और बहुत लम्बा तथा विस्तृत भाषण करने की शायद आवश्यकता भी नहीं है और मेरी वह मुद्रा भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि भाषण की लम्बाई और आवाज़ की ऊँचाई से आशय को गहराई प्राप्त होती है, यह कोई सही नहीं होता है। लम्बा भाषण करना आसान है, संक्षेप में छोटी बातें, मुद्दे की बातें रखना थोड़ा सा कठिन होता है, तो मैं इस कठिन कार्य की ओर थोड़ी सी कोशिश करने की मुद्रा में हूँ।

महोदय, आखिरकर राज्य सभा के 250वें सत्र को हम क्यों मना रहे हैं, क्योंकि राज्य सभा की अपनी एक विशिष्ट भूमिका है। राज्य सभा, लोक सभा जैसा सदन नहीं है। कई बिन्दु हैं, चार-पाँच प्रमुख बिन्दु हैं, जो राज्य सभा को लोक सभा से एक अलग पहचान देते हैं। पहली बात यह है कि यहाँ पर अप्रत्यक्ष चुनाव के आधार पर प्रतिनिधि चयनित होते हैं या कुछ प्रतिनिधि यहाँ पर मनोनीत भी होते हैं। दूसरी बात यह है कि जैसे लोक सभा के सदस्यों को एक दृष्टि से जनमत के दबाव के सामने हमेशा झुकना पड़ता है या सजग रहना पड़ता है, वह बात हमारे लिए नहीं होती, क्योंकि उस रूप में हम किसी भौगोलिक कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का, एक सीमित कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का रिप्रेजेंटेशन नहीं करते, बल्कि एक दृष्टि से हम यहाँ पर पूरे राज्य के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में आते हैं। तीसरी बात यह है कि लोक सभा के सदस्यों को पाँच साल की अवधि मिलती है, जबकि हमें छः साल की अवधि मिलती है, यानी हमें एक साल की अवधि ज्यादा मिलती है। जैसे बताया गया, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उल्लेख किया कि यह एक निरन्तर चलने वाला, एक शाश्वत सदन है, यद्यपि लोक सभा एक सीमित कार्यकाल में चलने वाला सदन है। इस दृष्टि से जब इन सारे पैमानों पर अगर लोक सभा से राज्य सभा को, शायद राज्य सभा सदस्यों को, अधिक सुविधाएँ हैं, अधिक अवसर हैं, तो स्वाभाविक रूप में मैं मानता हूँ कि जनतांत्रिक रचना की या संविधान के निर्माताओं की अपेक्षा भी है कि राज्य सभा के सदस्य कुछ थोड़ा-सा अधिक काम करें, कुछ थोड़ा अधिक जोड़ें, कुछ थोड़ा अधिक योगदान करें।

मुझे तो यहाँ लगभग साढ़े तीन साल हो रहे हैं, लेकिन यहाँ पर साढ़े तीन दशक से काम करने वाले लोग भी हैं, तो मैं अनुभव की दृष्टि से भी छोटा हूँ, इसलिए बहुत लम्बा लेक्चर देने

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे]

की जरूरत नहीं है। मगर मुझे लगता है कि स्वाभाविक रूप में संविधान निर्माताओं की अपेक्षा यह होगी कि हम दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर यहाँ पर चर्चा करें। इतिहास के कई उदाहरण हैं कि दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठने की इस अपेक्षा पर कइयों ने पानी फेर दिया। आज भी मैं देख रहा था। माननीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भाषण किया, अभी भी अन्यान्य सदस्यों ने भाषण किये। विषय है राज्य सभा के 250वें सत्र का और चर्चा एक राज्य को लेकर और उसमें भी एक राजनीतिक बिन्दु लाकर जिस पद्धति से उसको एक नयी दिशा में ले जाने की कोशिश हुई है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस राजनीतिक उठापटक से हमें ऊपर आकर, दलगत राजनीति को पीछे छोड़ कर, सदन के योगदान की और उसके बारे में और क्या सुधार हो सकते हैं, इसकी चर्चा करनी चाहिए। हम अगर उसी कूपमंडूकवृत्ति से एक-एक सर्कल में घूमते रहेंगे, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि जिस भावना से इस चर्चा को रखा गया है, उस भावना के साथ हम न्याय नहीं करेंगे।

बताया गया कि हर विधेयक के ऊपर, हर प्रस्ताव के ऊपर, हर लेजिस्लेशन जो आता है, उसके ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। बड़ी अच्छी बात है। यह भी बताया गया कि यह जो समिति पद्धति है, इस समिति पद्धति के 2018 में 25 साल पूरे हुए। वैसे तो जरूरी था कि दोनों सदन मिल कर इस समिति पद्धति की एक समीक्षा करें कि 25 साल हमने कमेटी सिस्टम को अपनाया, जो एक अलग सिस्टम है, बड़ी अच्छी बात है। हमें भी समितियों के अन्दर काम करते समय थोड़ा सा अनुभव मिला। हम सब जानते हैं कि समिति को हम "लघु संसद" कहते हैं। यानी "महा संसद" में चर्चा करने का उत्साह नहीं, यहाँ पर चर्चा को रोकने की कोशिश और बताया यह जाता है कि नहीं-नहीं, "लघु संसद" में चर्चा होनी चाहिए। यह कौन सा तरीका है, मुझे समझ में नहीं आता। हमें यहाँ पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। मैं दावे के साथ, विनम्रता के साथ कहता हूँ कि समितियों के अन्दर भी जो चर्चा होती है, उसका स्तर यहाँ की चर्चा से बहुत ऊँचा होता है, उसमें बहुत अच्छे सुझाव आते हैं, शायद ऐसा नहीं होता है। सामान्यतः ऐसा नहीं होता। आज कितने लोगों की उपस्थिति के बारे में भी कहा गया। इसलिए किसी एक चीज़ को सैक्रोसेंट मानते हुए कि वह चीज़ जो हम कह रहे हैं, वही पवित्र है, ऐसा आविर्भाव न लेते हुए इसकी चर्चा करनी चाहिए।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, he has yielded. धन्यवाद आपका। मैं सिर्फ एक चीज़ कहूँगा और वह यह है कि इस सभा में चर्चा और समिति में चर्चा में यानी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में या सेलेक्ट कमेटी में scrutiny में एक अंतर है और वह यह है कि समिति में इस संसद के सदन के जो सदस्य नहीं हैं, हम उनको बुला सकते हैं, stakeholders को बुला सकते हैं, अधिकारियों को witness के रूप में बुला सकते हैं, जिनको हम सदन के अंदर नहीं बुला सकते हैं।

**DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDHE:** Sir, I am conscious of this fact. I also have had some exposure to the Committee system. But, whether that is really adding some great value to the deliberations, that is the moot question. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no; that

may not be universally true. मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि यह निरंतरता से होता रहा है, ऐसा मानते हुए समिति पद्धति की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना और सदन की चर्चा से भाग जाना, सदन की चर्चा में रुकावटें लाना, सदन का काम चलने नहीं देना और दावा करना कि नहीं, नहीं, समिति की ओर चलें, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक आत्मवंचना है और आज जब हम आत्म परीक्षण की बेला पर हैं, तो आत्मवंचना से हमें छुटकारा पाना चाहिए। मैं इतना ही limited point बता रहा हूँ। I am not against the Committee system. I am not against deliberations in the Committees. But, point is that, let us also emphasise upon some kind of a structured and productive discussion and deliberations in this particular House. इतना ही मेरा कहना है।

मान्यवर, मेरे सीमित अनुभव के आधार पर मुझे दो-तीन बातें कहनी हैं कि जिस पद्धति से कुल मिला कर इस सदन के कामकाज को हम देखते हैं कि किस पद्धति से ये काम करते हैं और दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठने की बात भी मैंने कही।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

महोदय, मुझे एक प्रसंग याद है, जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी और हम सब जानते हैं कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के पहले इमरजेंसी की अंधेरी रात में संविधान का संशोधन किया गया। जब सदन के कई सदस्य अनुपस्थित थे, उसी समय यहां पर संविधान के Preamble में दो शब्द - 'Socialism' and 'Secularism' जोड़े गए। अब यह इतिहास का हिस्सा है और इसके ऊपर कोई आपत्ति नहीं जता सकता। मगर जब इसके बारे में चर्चा चली, तब लोक सभा ने इसके बारे में एक प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया, जिसमें socialism और secularism को व्याख्यित किया गया। प्रस्ताव क्या था? प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार था, 'Secular Republic', the Lok Sabha has defined in one of its resolutions, is a Republic in which there is equal respect for all religions and 'Socialist Republic' means a Republic in which there is freedom from all forms of exploitations - social, political and economic. Sir, I must mention over here that this proposed amendment needed two-third majority in the Lok Sabha, but got stuck down, very unfortunately, in the Rajya Sabha in the very year. इसलिए यह दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठने का परिचय नहीं है। इस तरह की व्याख्या मैं गलत क्या था? मगर उस समय सत्ता पक्ष के जो भी नेता थे और उनकी यहां पर majority नहीं थी, इसलिए उस प्रस्ताव को यहां पर ठुकराया गया। मेरा यह कहना है कि इतिहास का विस्मरण नहीं होना चाहिए। आज सुबह से हम भी बहुत इतिहास की बातें सुन रहे हैं कि प्रथम प्रधान मंत्री जी ने क्या किया। ये सभी मान्यवर हैं, सबके प्रति कृतज्ञता है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी सभी के प्रति कृतज्ञता व्यक्त की है। हमारी धारणा यही रहती है, मगर अभी निगाहें भविष्य की ओर भी रखनी चाहिए कि आने वाली पीढ़ियां हमसे क्या अपेक्षा करती हैं और जब हम आने वाली पीढ़ियों की अपेक्षा की बात करते हैं, तब सदन यानी केवल दीवारें, बड़े-बड़े खंभे, एक अच्छा सा स्ट्रक्चर, यह सदन

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

नहीं है, सदन की deliberations के ऊपर, यहां की चर्चा की गुणवत्ता के ऊपर लोगों की निगाहें हैं और उस दृष्टि से यह कार्य कैसे productive हो, इसके बारे में मैं मानता हूँ कि सुधारों की बहुत सारी गुंजाइश है। मुझे खुशी है और मैं गर्व का अनुभव करता हूँ कि माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार के समय राज्य सभा के चुनाव के बारे में एक बुनियादी सुधार लाया गया, जिसके कारण राज्य सभा के सदस्यों का चुनाव और जिसको horse trading करते हैं, उससे बाहर निकल कर एक पारदर्शी चुनाव की पद्धति को स्थापित करने में हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा।

सभापति महोदय, सुधारों की एक लंबी सूची है, जिसकी अपेक्षा है। हम नए सदस्य हैं, कई बार हमें समझ में नहीं आता है कि ज़ीरो आऑवर के लिए हम इतनी तैयारी से आते हैं, कई सदस्य मेरी भावना से सहमत होंगे और काम ही नहीं होता है या क्वेश्चन ऑवर में हमारा क्वेश्चन लगता ही नहीं है। मेरा यह विनम्र अनुरोध है कि जिनके ज़ीरो ऑवर मेंशनस आए हैं, ज़ीरो ऑवर नहीं चलता है, उस स्थिति में हम आपके चैम्बर में आ जाएं और आप किसी एक मंत्री जी को बुला लीजिए, उनके सम्मुख हम अपनी बात रखने की कोशिश करेंगे। इससे कम से कम एक समाधान तो होगा कि हमने किसी को अपनी बात सुनायी। यह जरूरी होता है। इसी तरह से क्वेश्चन ऑवर के बारे में I think the changing circumstances demand some extraordinary solutions as well, and, therefore, my humble request is that we should be looking into a slew of reforms to make the functioning of this House very productive. Sir, there are only two, three suggestions which I have to make.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे :** सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि कुल मिला कर यहां पर इसको कहा जाता है कि that is the Council of States.

अभी भी राज्यों के बारे में कई सारे विषय आए। क्यों न इस सदन की कार्यसूची में एक-एक राज्य पर चर्चा हो कि राज्य की स्थिति क्या है? चूंकि वे राज्यों के मसले हैं, इसलिए कई बार उन्हें उठाने नहीं दिया जाता और राज्यों की स्थिति हमेशा आदर्श होती है, ऐसा भी है। अगर सदन के हर सत्र में हम चार-पाँच राज्यों पर चर्चा करते हैं, तो सही अर्थ में यह Council of States होगा। इस दृष्टि से भी मैं मानता हूँ कि सुझाव को आकलन में लेने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय, लोक सभा के सदस्यों को जो सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, वे हमें भी मिलती हैं। लोक सभा के सदस्यों को भी एक सचिव, सहयोगी साथ में रखने का अवसर प्राप्त है। इसके लिए वेतन की भी रचना है और हमारे लिए भी वेतन की रचना है। मगर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों के संदर्भ में कोई अंतर है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि यहाँ पर अधिक research based propagations आने चाहिए, कुछ भाषण होने चाहिए, प्रस्ताव आने चाहिए। इसके लिए हमारा जो

भी सहयोगी हो, वह रिसर्च की क्षमता वाला हो। क्या हम इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान कर सकते हैं, जिसके कारण गुणवत्ता बढ़ेगी और हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्य के भाषण की भी गुणवत्ता बढ़े और अच्छा काम हो?

सभापति महोदय, MPLADS की बात आती है। हर सांसद को लोकल एरिया डेवलपमेंट का फंड दिया जाता है। सभापति जी, हम रास्तों के लिए, टॉयलेट बनाने के लिए, कुएं खोदने के लिए फंड देते हैं और देना भी चाहिए, मगर राज्य सभा के सदस्यों पर constituency के जनमत का दबाव नहीं है, हम कुछ मात्रा में इससे मुक्त हैं, तो क्या हम archeology के लिए, हमारे पुराने स्मारकों के संवर्द्धन के लिए, आर्ट और कल्चर के लिए, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes और महिलाओं के विकास के लिए क्या हम इस तरह की निधि का विनियोग करने के लिए कोई प्रोत्साहन, कोई incentive की रचना कर सकते हैं, ताकि हमारी निधि का विनियोग अधिक अच्छी पद्धति से हो?

सभापति महोदय, हम सब "सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना" के बारे में जानते हैं। लोक सभा के सदस्यों पर उसके लिए एक दुविधा होती है, क्योंकि वे एक गाँव चुन लेते हैं और चुनाव क्षेत्र के अन्य सदस्य नाराज़ हो जाते हैं कि आपने उस तहसील का, उस जिले का गाँव क्यों चुना? हम इससे मुक्त हैं, मगर हमारे कितने लोग "सांसद आदर्श ग्राम योजना" के अंतर्गत एक गाँव को गोद लेकर उसके विकास के बारे में काम करते हैं? मैं मानता हूँ कि यह अंतर्मुखी होकर सोचने का विषय है। अगर हम इसके बारे में अधिक सघन पद्धति से अपेक्षाओं को रखते हैं, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि अच्छा रहेगा।

सर, मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह दोनों का मिलकर कैसा होगा, मैं नहीं जानता, मगर राज्य सभा का एक अपना डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ रिसर्च होना चाहिए। जहाँ कुछ अच्छा शोध हो, शोध करने की प्रवृत्ति रखने वाले हमारे यहाँ के सदस्यों को भी उसमें कुछ अवसर मिले और एक अच्छी सामग्री, शोधपरक सामग्री लोगों के विचार के लिए उपलब्ध हो। मुझे लगता है कि इन दो-चार प्रमुख बिंदुओं पर कुछ न कुछ विचार होना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, लोक सभा के बारे में कहा गया कि वहाँ direct elected लोग होने के कारण से उन्हें वास्तविकता से, जमीनी हकीकत से अधिक जुड़ना पड़ता है, यह स्वाभाविक है। हमारी अपेक्षा रहेगी कि हम कुछ भविष्य के बारे में सोचें, थोड़ा आने वाले कल के बारे में सोचें। ब्रह्मदेव के बारे में एक कहानी बताते हैं कि एक बार स्वप्न और सत्य के बीच झगड़ा हुआ कि बड़ा कौन है, तो ब्रह्मदेव ने कहा जिसके पाँव जमीन पर रहेंगे और हाथ आसमान को छुएंगे, वह सबसे बड़ा है। स्वप्न के लिए यह संभव था कि उसके हाथ आसमान को छुएं, मगर पाँव जमीन पर न रुकें। सत्य के लिए जमीन पर पाँव रोकना संभव था, मगर उसके हाथ ऊपर तक नहीं पहुंचे। मैं मानता हूँ कि स्वप्न और सत्य दोनों को मिलकर काम करना चाहिए और समन्वय का संदेश देना चाहिए। अगर राज्य सभा और लोक सभा की समन्वय की भूमिका रहेगी, तो भारतीय

**6.00 P.M.**

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे]

जनतंत्र अधिक गतिशील बनेगा और हमारी कार्यवाही भी उत्पादक बनेगी। आज मैं मानता हूँ कि अंतर्मुखी होकर, पीछे मुड़कर खुद को सवाल पूछें, whether we have added any value, whether we have made any difference. If so, how and if not, why?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, I have a few more names, but 6 o'clock is the time given.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, take the sense of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is, sense of the House always says कि समय बढ़ाओ, मगर लोगों की संख्या कम होती रहती है। So, we would have an extension of half-an-hour. Shri Amar Patnaik; two minutes, please.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, it is a proud privilege for me today to be a part of this historic occasion, historic debate as well. I won't like to repeat what the hon. Members have said, but, in essence as it appears, the Rajya Sabha has been at the forefront of bringing out some of the most outstanding socio-economic legislations. If the Lok Sabha has had a pre-eminence on the Money Bills, the Rajya Sabha has had some of the outstanding socio-economic legislations like the Hindu Marriage and Divorce Bill which we talked about in the morning today, the Succession Amendment Bill, 1991, the marriage laws and several such laws, and the most important was historic Women's Reservation Bill about which our Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has been repeatedly writing. This Bill has been passed in this House but it has not been passed in the Lok Sabha. So, I would say, if there is one particular progressive House between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, it is the Rajya Sabha which has been fighting for women of this country. It is the actual double engine of growth and not the same Government at the State and the Centre. If the growth process, as the hon. Prime Minister said today, has to progress, then both the Houses should go together; it is the true double engine when the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha work in tandem. As Praful Patelji said, one of the challenges is the whip, the Anti-Defection law. The Anti-Defection law is to stop defection, but, in essence, what happens is that you are also prohibited from speaking your mind. Let's say there is a three-Judges bench. One particular Judge may have a judgement which is concurring, but he can write a separate judgement. Such kinds of views are not probably possible in Lok Sabha but that should

be allowed in the Rajya Sabha. That should be possible and that should be the hallmark of Rajya Sabha. One has to think about it. The second aspect is the discussion. The National Commission which was set up to review the working of the Constitution made mention of the absence of adequate parliamentary scrutiny. It noted that the Bills are often pushed in the Parliament with unbelievable speed and then found one thing in one respect or another, and recommended a more systematic approach to planning legislation. While changing is very good, but changing too frequently is bad. It probably reflects that we have not really applied our mind too much and, therefore, all the debates that we have been having about the Standing Committees has to be taken in a proper perspective and the scope for deliberation has to be made pre-eminent as observed by Dr. Radhakrishnan, when he said, "So far as deliberative functions are concerned, it will be open to Rajya Sabha Members to make very valuable contributions and it will depend on our work whether we justify this two Chamber system which is now an integral part of our Constitution." So it is a test to which we, as Members, are submitted. Mr. Arun Jaitley, about whom we talked about in the morning today, people look upon both the Houses of Parliament to improve the quality of politics and governance. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam; I would like to state one thing here. Here after, nobody will be given the second opportunity if he is absent at the first instance, even for right reasons also. When your name is called, you are supposed to be here.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Thank you very much for kindness. It was for rightful reason.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This doesn't apply to you alone; it is my general observation.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, while standing here, we are to remember those great names, those stalwarts who upheld the quality and practice of Rajya Sabha. To remember them all is not easy today due to lack of time. If I comprise them all, I will mention only one name, that is, Shri Bhupesh Gupta. I am sure that even those who may not agree with him ideologically would agree that Bhupesh Gupta was a man, a parliamentarian of excellence, and that also reflects the greatness of this House. Rajya Sabha is a permanent House. There is no doubt about it. But it is not expected to be a static House, it should be a House of motion to understand the people's pulse. The will of the nation is desired to have a better future. In that way, this permanency is not expected to be static.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

Sir, we talk a lot about democracy. In my humble opinion, democracy lives in discussions, debates and even dissents. It is a pity that on many occasions, this House saw that doors for discussions were closed by the strength of numbers. Many of the Bills, of which my friends on the other side were talking very much, were passed here without proper discussions, without even scrutiny, whatever we mean by those words. That is to be taken into consideration. 'Productive' or 'productivity' is a very good term. What is 'productivity' and what is 'productive'? Talking about quality of the Bills, I should say that some of the Bills that we passed recently, especially during the last Session of the House, cannot be called productive. It was passed in a very hasty manner, without paying proper attention to the Parliamentary norms and practices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, one sentence regarding the Money Bill. I strongly feel that this House should have a right to discuss and decide on Money Bills also.

Regarding structure of the Parliament House, the structure has to be maintained. The parents cannot be changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Internal facilities they can discuss but the great appearance of the Parliament House have to be kept intact with all historical importance. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Binoyji. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, nobody can compete with you in rhyming words in a sentence. But I am learning from you. So, let me begin by saying this. Today, we celebrate democracy and indulge in some hypocrisy because what we have listened today is our commitment to the Rajya Sabha. But what has been our track record in the last two, three years? Sir, there was a judgment of the Supreme Court on the 28th of September, 2018. It was a minority judgment by a man who is going to be the Chief Justice for three years from now. It was a minority judgment and he said that passing of the Aadhaar Bill is a fraud on the Constitution. Fraud on the Constitution. But it was a minority view. It can be ignored. But this is a Government that has taken a minority view and passed a historic legislation. This is the double standard, democracy



and hypocrisy. On 13th of November, just four, five days ago, the Supreme Court passes a unanimous judgment referring the Money Bill issue to a larger Bench. What does it mean? It is a rebuke of the Government. Sir, we don't want to listen to lectures on how important this House is. If this House is really a second House and not a secondary House, don't abuse the Money Bill route to pass important legislations. Number two, this is a House that has confronted the Government of the day. On 4th of December, 1970 — my friend Shri Tiruchi Siva is sitting here — Shri S. S. Rajendran, the DMK Member, goes to the men's room. He is not able to come back because the Lobbies have been cleared. The Privy Purse Bill falls by less than one vote because one DMK Member of Parliament was not present in the Rajya Sabha. In 1989, the 63rd and 64th Amendments, the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills, were rejected by this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: These are 73rd and 74th Amendments.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Panchayati Raj could have been passed as a Money Bill. Privy Purse could have been passed as a Money Bill. But, it was not done. So, my earnest plea to the Government through you is that demonstrate your seriousness to this House by respecting legislative scrutiny. Do not do this bypass surgery, based on Money Bill. Finally, Sir, never before has the Rajya Sabha seen such enforced migration as we have seen in the last one year. I used the word 'enforced migration'. The Lok Sabha has seen it but the Rajya Sabha has never seen it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): कोई enforced नहीं है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, this is wrong.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I can't help it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take care of it, Rameshji.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I can't help it.

श्री नीरज शेखर: मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे enforced है?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I can't help it if guilty conscience plagues the mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us come to the reality of the situation.

...(Interruptions)...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, इसे रिकॉर्ड से बाहर निकालना होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... This cannot be allowed. ...(Interruptions)... I don't agree with him.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got every right to disagree. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: How can he say that? ...(Interruptions)... Can he say anything? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Article 80(1) (a) of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have sixteen instances before me where the so-called migration has taken place earlier, and migration is allowed. What can I do? ...(Interruptions)... I have given reply to him. ...(Interruptions)... नीरज जी, आप बैठिए।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, let me end by saying. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have told that for years together, that has been happening. We are concerned now. But we should take care of what happened earlier and what should not happen in future.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Finally, Sir, under Article 80(1)(a) of the Constitution, twelve Members are nominated to this House. They represent the best of art, the best of science and the best of culture. We have had great scientists, we have had great artists, we have had great administrators. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Like Mani Shankar Aiyar. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, he is not present here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: In the last one year, eight, out of the twelve Members, have joined the Treasury Benches. It has never happened before. It is not illegal because within six months, you can join the Treasury Benches. My request to you is: please make a change in this rule. Let this House have twelve voices who can rise above party considerations and give us the benefit of their advice. Let them speak

independently. These twelve people should stand up and be independent, go beyond party and not misuse Article 80(1)(a) in order to boost the numbers of the Treasury Benches.

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, 'enforced migration' को रिकॉर्ड से निकालना होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will go through it. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** सर, पार्लियामेंट का प्रोसीजर वे लोग हमें सिखा रहे हैं, जो झारखण्ड मुक्ति मोर्चा का bribe case सुप्रीम कोर्ट का आप भी पढ़ते हैं कि आपने क्या conduct किया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think that we should get into those matters and then try to take a dig against each other. What we could not practice, if we preach it now, then there will be reactions and all. I only suggest that we should focus on the future and be constructive. Today is a very pious day. Now, Shri Rakeshji will speak, and afterwards the Deputy Chairman. I appeal to everyone.

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा** (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। आज सदन की 250वीं बैठक को आपने ऐतिहासिक बनाने का अवसर दिया है। हम सब भाग्यशाली हैं, इस अवसर के हम गवाह भी हैं और भागीदार भी हैं जो आज हम कर रहे हैं, उसका इतिहास मूल्यांकन भी करेगा। आपने introductory note में जो बातें कहीं, जो एक बहस की आधारशिला रखी है, मैं बड़े दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस आधारशिला को हममें से ही लोगों ने तोड़ा। आज एक अवसर था जब हम दलीय राजनीति और दलीय व्यवस्था से ऊपर उठकर आत्मालोचन करते। मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। सर, 249वें सत्र के अंत में जब आपने concluding speech दी थी, उसमें आपने एक घटना का जिक्र किया था कि 19 घंटे 12 मिनट obstruction में गए। परन्तु इसी सदन के सदस्यों ने 27 घंटे 52 मिनट अपने भोजन के समय को को छोड़कर, देर रात तक रुककर उसे पूरा किया। यह सदन की उस गरिमा को दिखाता है। और इस सदन की यदि हम House of Lords से तुलना करते हैं और Senate से तुलना करते हैं, तो अपने सदन की गरिमा को घटाते हैं। मैं House of Lords की निंदा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। वर्ष 1912 में ब्रिटेन के प्रधान मंत्री Herbert Asquith ने House of Lords को 'Constitutional dinosaur' कहा था, और 12 नवंबर, 2015 को New York Times में एक लेख छपा। जिसमें House of Lords के बारे में Matthew d'Ancona ने कहा 'heritage site masquerading as modern institution.' House of Lords में 824 सदस्य हैं, majority of hereditary हैं, 25 church of England से आते हैं तो House of Lords और राज्य सभा की कोई तुलना नहीं हो सकती है। यह द्वितीय चैंबर, second chamber संविधान सभा की conscious choice है। 147 सदस्यों ने भागीदारी दिखायी थी। ओडिशा

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

के लोकनाथ मिश्र जी ने एक संशोधन दिया था कि द्वितीय चैंबर को drop कर दिया जाए। 47 सदस्यों की भागीदारी हुई। इसमें दो और विषय थे। के.टी. शाह जी ने कहा था कि President को सदन का हिस्सा नहीं होना चाहिए, संसद का हिस्सा नहीं होना चाहिए। तीसरी सदस्य, बेगम एजाज रसूल ने यह कहा था कि संसद का नाम Indian National Congress होना चाहिए। इन तीन बातों को लेकर 47 सदस्यों ने लगातार विचार-विमर्श किया, गहराई के साथ विमर्श किया। इसलिए द्वितीय हाउस, राज्य सभा को हमने conscious choice से चुना है, यह किसी federalism का unitary षा का कोई द्योतक नहीं है, यह बात मैं इसीलिए कहना चाहता हूँ। फ्रांस, स्पेन और इटली जैसे Unitary States में भी आज द्वितीय सदन हैं। यदि जर्मनी में है, अमेरिका में है, आस्ट्रेलिया में है, जहां संघीय व्यवस्था है तो जहां संघीय व्यवस्था नहीं है, वहां भी द्वितीय चैंबर हैं, second chamber हैं।

सभापति महोदय, इस द्वितीय चैंबर को अपनाने का एक बड़ा कारण है। मैं उन लोगों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो औपनिवेशिक hangover से ग्रस्त हैं, औपनिवेशिक विरासत से ग्रस्त हैं। उन्हें आगे बढ़कर देखना चाहिए, इसका विकास औपनिवेशिक काल में नहीं हुआ। वैदिक काल में सभा और समिति हुआ करती थी। सभा को House of Elders कहते थे और समिति को Assembly कहते थे। मैं एक घटना के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण घटना है - कम से कम आज के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है, सदन की उपस्थिति को देखते हुए भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अजातशत्रु मगध के राजा थे। उन्होंने अपने मंत्री, भास्कर को भगवान बुद्ध के पास भेजा कि उनसे यह पूछो, सलाह लो कि हम लिच्छवी गणतंत्र पर आक्रमण करना चाहते हैं - उन्हें Vajjis कहते थे - तो भगवान बुद्ध क्या कहते हैं, क्या हम जीत पाएंगे? भगवान बुद्ध ने सीधा उत्तर नहीं दिया, उसका indirect answer दिया। उन्होंने अपने शिष्य आनन्द से पूछा कि आनन्द, क्या तुम्हें मालूम है कि Vajjis के यहां full and frequent public assemblies होती हैं। आनन्द ने कहा, जी भगवान, हमें मालूम है कि लिच्छवी गणतंत्र में full and frequent public assemblies होती हैं। भगवान बुद्ध ने उसके बाद कहा कि so long there has been full and frequent public assemblies, it cannot be expected that vajjis will decline rather they would prosper. तो अजातशत्रु को उत्तर मिल गया। आज राज्य सभा के पास सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता है, वह यह है कि हम अपनी प्रतिबद्धता इस सदन की मर्यादा, सदन के रूल, सदन की परम्परा के साथ रखें। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में एक बुनियादी अंतर है। दलीय व्यवस्था के खांचे में रहकर सदन के मित्त में व्यवहार करना लोक सभा की बाध्यता है, राज्य सभा उस बाध्यता से बाहर है इसलिए दलविहीन राजनीति का एक अंश राज्य सभा में होता है - उस दलविहीन राजनीति का अंश कम से कम आज तो नहीं दिखा, जब मैं बहुत से वरिष्ठ सदस्यों को सुन रहा था जब वे एक साल की एक घटना को प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे। व्यवस्था में कमियां हो सकती हैं, लेकिन जो वे प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन का मूल्यांकन होगा तो 13 मई,

1952 को यह सदन बना था, 13 मई, 1952 से लेकर आज तक का मूल्यांकन होगा। उसी काल में इस देश में emergency को लागू किया गया था, जिसमें राज्य सभा को भी शामिल कर लिया गया था। देश के सभी मौलिक अधिकारों को छीन लिया गया था। हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में ऐसी घटना पहले कभी नहीं घटी थी और आगे कभी नहीं घटेगी। हम आज ensure करें कि राज्य सभा कभी भी आपातकाल लगाने का, संविधान को निरस्त करने का, मौलिक अधिकार छीनने का अधिकार किसी व्यक्ति को, किसी राजनीतिक दल को, किसी सरकार को नहीं देगी। यह संकल्प हमने 1977 में लिया, जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी थी।

सभापति महोदय, तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातों को कहकर मैं अपनी बार समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। आज एक ऐसा अवसर है, जब हम अपनी गरिमा को भी देखें। मैं 1978 से लेकर 2013 तक के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ, जो दिखाता है कि राज्य सभा ने एक महत्वपूर्ण contribution किया है। नौ बार राज्य सभा की बैठकें 500 से अधिक घंटे चली। उसी 35 साल की अवधि में, 400 से लेकर 500 घंटों तक की sittings 19 बार हुईं। 300 से लेकर 400 घंटे की sittings 39 बार हुईं। 200 से लेकर 300 घंटे की sittings 56 बार हुईं। 100 से 200 घंटे की sittings 9 बार हुईं और 100 घंटे से नीचे एक sitting हुई। यह दिखाता है कि राज्य सभा को जो भूमिका दी गई थी, उस भूमिका में हम राजनीतिक मरुभूमि नहीं रहे। राजनीतिक मरुभूमि नहीं रहने का मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जब राज्य सभा के सामने privy purses का बिल आया था, जब पंचायती राज का बिल आया था, राजनीतिक कारणों से भले ही गिरा हो, लेकिन राज्य सभा ने यह दिखाया कि we co-produce the Bills. बिल सिर्फ लोक सभा से नहीं, राज्य सभा से भी बनते हैं। हम co-production में साथ होते हैं, हम अलग-अलग नहीं हैं।

दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष राज्य सभा के साथ यह है कि राज्य सभा House of Lords और Senate का प्रतिबिम्ब इसलिए नहीं हो सकता है कि इस सभा से लगभग 6 माननीय राष्ट्रपति बने हैं। हमारे 6 चेयरमैन भारत के राष्ट्रपति बने हैं। पहले, दूसरे, तीसरे, सातवें, आठवें और नवें। डॉ. सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन से लेकर श्री के.आर. नारायणन तक राष्ट्रपति बने। डॉ. शंकर दयाल शर्मा जी, श्री आर. वेंकटरमण जी, डॉ. जाकिर हुसैन भारत के राष्ट्रपति बने। इस देश में राज्य सभा ने कई प्रधान मंत्री भी दिए हैं। इंदिरा जी, जब 1969 में कांग्रेस का विभाजन हुआ और कांग्रेस का विभाजन किस तरह से किया गया, श्री वी. वी. गिरि राष्ट्रपति बने और अपनी ही पार्टी के राष्ट्रपति के उम्मीदवार को हराने का काम किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** इंदिरा जी पर क्या ...(व्यवधान)... यहां क्या चल रहा है?

**श्री सभापति:** इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है, इसे छोड़ दीजिए।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** सर, मैं आपकी बात को दो मिनट में समाप्त करता हूँ। इस House ने लगभग तीन प्रधान मंत्री दिए। सभापति महोदय, आज वक्त यह है कि राज्य सभा अपनी भूमिका के लिए दो चीजों में सुधार करे। जो Congressional Research Service है, अमेरिका में Senate

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

और House of Representatives के लिए रिसर्च दी जाती है और राज्य सभा के सदस्यों को जो रिसर्च के संबंध में दिया जाता है, दोनों में बुनियादी अंतर है। हमें Google Search के आधार पर बंडल पकड़ाया जाता है, उन्हें शोध के आधार पर वे चीजें दी जाती हैं, जो मेम्बर्स को चाहिए। एक ही शोध की रचना में Republicans के लिए Democratic Party के मेम्बर्स के लिए, उनकी विचारधारा को देखते हुए, perspective को देखकर दो अलग प्रकार के रिसर्च एक ही विषय पर, एक ही शोध संस्थान के द्वारा दिया जाता है, जो हमारे यहां नहीं होता है। एक तो शोध की व्यवस्था की जाए और दूसरा राज्य सभा की sittings को बढ़ाने की भी जो हमारी कल्पना है कि हम गैर-राजनीतिक विषयों पर जैसे पर्यावरण हुआ, जनसंख्या हुआ, ऐसे विषयों पर राज्य सभा अधिक deliberation करे, सिर्फ लोक सभा के साथ-साथ उन्हीं विषयों का deliberation नहीं करे। यदि राज्य सभा ऐसा करती है, तो संभवतः राज्य सभा की उपयोगिता अधिक होगी।

सभापति महोदय, मैं अंतिम बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। MPLADS fund, जो कि मुझे development के लिए दिया जाता है, मैं शिक्षा के क्षेत्र से मनोनीत हुआ हूं। मैंने 20 लाख रुपये विद्यापति और शिवाजी पर शोध के लिए भंडारकर रिसर्च संस्थान को दिए, वह पैसे लौट गए कि आप रिसर्च के लिए पैसे नहीं दे सकते हैं। हम सभी सांसदों को एक खांचे में देखना और एक खांचे में सही विकास की प्रक्रिया को देखना अनुचित होगा। सभापति महोदय, यदि आप अनुमति दें, तो मैं एक छोटी कहानी के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। यह सिर्फ एक मिनट की कहानी है। राज्य सभा फ्यूचर की कहानी कैसे रचती है, मैं एक छोटी-सी कहानी से अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूं। 'शिवाजी' नामक उपन्यास को रंजीत देसाई ने लिखा और कुरुंदकर जी ने उसका preface लिखा। कुरुंदकर जी ने preface में लिखा कि जब शिवाजी जीवित थे, तो औरंगजेब से लड़ रहे थे और जब शिवाजी नहीं थे, तो औरंगजेब से लड़ रहे थे। इसका कारण था कि शिवाजी ने अपने जीवन में औरंगजेब से लड़ने की जगह 300 किलों की रचना की और उन्हें मालूम था कि उनकी मृत्यु के बाद संघर्ष होगा। जब शिवाजी नहीं रहे, तो इन किलों से अंग्रेज टकराता रहा, 27 किलों से लड़ते-लड़ते औरंगजेब चला गया। राज्य सभा की भूमिका वही है कि हम फ्यूचर की रचना यहां से करते हैं, भले ही लोक सभा का मनी बिल में महत्व हो, लेकिन जिस बात पर हम बहस करते हैं, वह आने वाली पीढ़ी को कुछ देकर जाती है..

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद राकेश सिन्हा जी।

**श्री राकेश सिन्हा:** वह संसदीय जनतंत्र की रचना करती है, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am expecting the time of the House till the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha concludes his speech. He will be brief. You know him.

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद माननीय चेयरमैन साहब। पिछले सवा साल से सुनने का दायित्व आप सबने मुझे दिया, आज चेयरमैन साहब ने राज्य सभा के इस ऐतिहासिक 250वें सत्र पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आप सब का पुनः धन्यवाद करता हूँ। लगभग पौने छः साल से मैं इस सदन को नजदीक से देख रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी भावना भी एक सदस्य की हैसियत से आप सबके सामने इस ऐतिहासिक अवसर पर रखना चाहूँगा, वैसे आज की बहस मेरे लिए यादगार है। मैं बहुत सीखता भी हूँ। यहां बड़े अनुभवी लोग हैं, परन्तु मैं अपनी स्मृति पर जोर डालता हूँ कि इस तरह की कितनी बहसें मैंने पौने छः साल में सुनीं और मैं बता सकता हूँ, जैसे जीएसटी पर बहस सुनी, 10 प्रतिशत रिजर्वेशन पर सुनी। ये बहसें मुझे बताती हैं कि यह हाउस अलग क्यों बना था? इसकी जरूरत क्यों थी? क्यों आगे रहेगी? हम क्यों पूरी स्मृति में अपने को देख रहे हैं कि 249वां सत्र ही प्रोडक्टिव रहा? मेरे मन में सवाल है कि हम सब सामूहिक रूप से निश्चय करें, तय करें और जब अलग-अलग विचार आएंगे, तब उनसे ही रास्ता बनेगा कि हम हर सत्र ऐसा बनाएं, यह संकल्प लेने का भी आज अवसर है। हमारे इस सदन के जिन अत्यंत गौरव देने वाले नामों को हमने लिया है, उनमें एक राष्ट्रकवि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त भी थे। उनकी बड़ी मशहूर कविता है, जो उन्होंने कभी लिखी - "हम क्या थे, क्या हुए और क्या होंगे अभी।" आज जब हम इसका मूल्यांकन करें, तो इतनी तो दूर दृष्टि होनी ही चाहिए। हम क्या थे, जो नाम माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने भी गिनाये और कई लोगों ने गिनाये, भूपेश गुप्त, एरा सेजीयन, पीलू मोदी, चतुरानन मिश्र, जिन्हें मैं बहुत नजदीक से और बहुत वर्षों से जानता था। इसके अलावा चन्द्रशेखर जी थे, अनेक लोग थे, माननीय अटल जी, प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री आदि को इस अवसर पर याद करते हुए मैं खुद से पूछता हूँ कि इन 67 वर्षों में हमने क्या यात्रा की और आज यह सदन कहां पहुंचा है? आज माननीय चेयरमैन ने अत्यंत अनुभवी, प्रखर और बहुत तेजस्वी हमारे राजनेता, जो हमारे बीच मौजूद हैं, पूर्व राष्ट्रपति माननीय प्रणब बाबू ने जो लेख हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में लिखा है, उसको क्वोट किया। उस लेख के संदर्भ में पहले पेज पर हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में टिप्पणी है, "Even as we celebrate this momentous occasion, it will be desirable on part of the Members of the Rajya Sabha to remember that they have to maintain the fine balance between becoming obstructional or redundant." मैं अपनी कोई राय नहीं कह रहा हूँ, जैसा कि मैंने आपको बार-बार शुरू में निवेदन किया कि मेरा पौने छः साल का अनुभव है। यहां पर बड़े अनुभवी लोग हैं, जिनसे मैं आज भी सीखता हूँ, परन्तु ठीक दो दिन पहले इस देश के मशहूर कानूनविद् रहे, बड़े सम्मानित व्यक्ति, जिनकी स्मृति में व्याख्यान हुआ और जो इस सदन के सदस्य रहे डा. एल.एम. सिंघवी जी, उनकी बात को मैं क्वोट कर रहा हूँ। मैं आभारी हूँ डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी, माननीय सदस्य का, क्योंकि कुछ literature पढ़ने का मुझे अवसर दिया। इसी तरह से राज्य सभा के 200वें सत्र के महत्वपूर्ण अवसर पर, जब हमने 50 वर्ष पूरे किए थे, तो अक्टूबर 2003 में इस तरह का आयोजन हुआ, उसमें डा. सिंघवी ने क्या कहा, उसे मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

He said: Why has Rajya Sabha become so decisively partisan? Why must some of the Members rush to the Well of the House or denigrate the Chair or not allow other

[श्री उपसभापति]

Members to speak? He further said that this calls for fundamental thinking and we need to reconsider new parliament strategies and conduct in the two Houses.

ऐसा नहीं है कि डा. सिंघवी साहब ने ही यह सवाल किया। वर्ष 1960 और 1970 के दशकों में, जब से पराभव हुआ और हमारा जो गौरवमय अतीत रहा, जिसका उल्लेख मैं बहुत संक्षेप में आगे भी करूंगा। जब हम भटकने लगे, तो जिन्हें मैं ऋषितुल्य सांसद मानता हूँ, प्रो. हीरेन मुखर्जी, जिनसे मैं कभी मिला नहीं, लेकिन उनकी चीजों को पढ़कर मैं मानता हूँ कि उन्होंने पुस्तक लिखी Portrait of Parliament, उसमें उन्होंने लिखा, one hates to have to say it but deterioration in Parliamentary functioning has gone on apace. If Parliament did not save its own dignity, its power also will be in peril. हमारी गरिमा कैसे बढ़े, यह सुझाव शुरु के दिनों में किसने दिया। वे शायद बहुत दूरदर्शी लोग थे। उन्हें यह आहट मिल गई थी कि हम किस तरफ जा रहे हैं। मैं दिनांक 4 मार्च, 1958 के दिन की बात बताना चाहता हूँ, जिस दिन राज्य सभा के पहले बैच के सदस्यों का विदाई समारोह था। देश के पहले प्रधान मंत्री, पं. जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने माननीय सदस्यों को शुभकामना देते हुए क्या कहा-

The Parliament does set some kind of an example to the rest of the country. As we behave here to each other, towards our work, towards the general public, so to some extent, others will behave elsewhere, whether in the State Legislatures or in the many other organs of self-government, right way down to that foundation of our democracy — the Panchayats in the villages. Therefore, on all of us rests this great responsibility, not only to behave as we should behave, but to remember always that a million eyes are upon us and we may not do something that brings the slightest discredit or set a wrong line before the people.

इसके साथ ही मैं श्री एन.सी. सक्सेना साहब को, जो देश के जाने-माने ब्यूरोक्रेट हैं, उनकी एक किताब आई है- What Ails the IAS से जोड़ना चाहूंगा। उसमें उल्लेख है कि State Assemblies की और हमारी किस तरह की फंक्शनिंग हो गई है। यह मेरी कोई टिप्पणी नहीं है, मैं तो कम अनुभव का आदमी हूँ। शायद यह बात अधूरी रहेगी, यदि मैं राज्य सभा के पहले चेयरमैन और देश के गौरव रहे, डा. राधाकृष्णन जी को याद न करूँ। उनके बहुत सारे वोट्स बताए गए हैं, लेकिन उनके एक वोट ने मुझे बहुत प्रभावित किया। वर्ष 1955 में, उन्होंने हमें आगाह किया कि I do not want it to be said that sometimes these discussions suggest that we are not behaving like serious, responsible Members of the Parliament but rather like irresponsible professional agitators. That impression even all Members of this House, to whatever side they may belong, should avoid. We must be careful and



preserve our food name and our dignity, that is what I am anxious about. इन लोगों ने ऐसा क्यों कहा? जो हमारे महाभारत में कहा गया कि "महाजनो येन गता सो पंथः" यानी समाज के वे लोग जिस रास्ते जाएंगे, अगर राज्य सभा, जो सचमुच देश का उच्च सदन है, elders का सदन है, पंडित जी ने कहा कि जैसा आचरण आप यहां करते हैं, वह नीचे पंचायतों तक पहुंचेगा और अगर हमने आज अपने को नहीं बदला, तो क्या असर होगा और बाहर हमारे बारे में लोग क्या धारणा रखते हैं, इस पर भी हमें गौर करना चाहिए।

महोदय, संविधान की मूल आत्मा को स्वर देने वाले, डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने भी हमें सावधान किया, लेकिन समय के अभाव के कारण मैं उन्हें क्वोट नहीं कर पा रहा हूं, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि अगर समयबद्ध अपेक्षाएं हमने पूरी नहीं कीं, तो हमारे लिए पब्लिक को फेस करना कठिन चुनौती होगी।

इस अवसर पर, हम सभी को अपने स्वयं से यह सवाल करना चाहिए कि हमारे इन मनीषियों ने हमारे लिए जो मापदंड या कसौटी तय की है, उसे हम सब मिलकर सर्वसम्मति से कैसे प्राप्त करें? अतीत से भविष्य में सीखने का काम जो देश, कौम और समाज करता है, वह आगे अपना इतिहास बनाता है।

महोदय, मैं बहुत छोटे-छोटे, दो-तीन सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। जैसी आज सारगर्भित बहस हुई और इससे पहले जो बहस हुई, जो मेरी स्मृति में है, मैं चाहूंगा कि हम सब मिलकर इस प्रकार की गंभीर बहस का माहौल सदन में हमेशा बनाए रखें। इसके लिए राज्य सभा की रूल्स प्रोसीजर बुक में जो भी संशोधन करने हों, उसके लिए आम सहमति से हमें कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिए। समितियां, मिनी संसद के रूप में और सक्रिया तथा प्रभावी हों, उसके लिए जो भी और सुविधाएं सांसदों को देनी हों, वे दी जानी चाहिए। मुझे लगता है कि आगे के लिए IIT के जो लड़के, youngsters आते हैं, उन्हें हम कैसे अपने सांसदों के साथ attach करें, उसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए, जिससे बहस की गुणवत्ता और बढ़ सके। सदन का सत्र समय बढ़े, पर इस शर्त पर कि सदन में इन सब पर गंभीरता से, बिना व्यवधान उस बढ़े हुए समय का उपयोग हो।

महोदय, बड़ी छोटी-सी चीज़ है। हम आज गाँधी की 50वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं। मुझे अपेक्षा थी कि हम गाँधी को इस अवसर पर बहुत अच्छी तरह से याद करेंगे। मामूली चीज़ है, गाँधी ने कहा, उन्होंने editorial में लिखकर कहा कि अनुशासनहीनता हिंसा है, तो क्यों नहीं इस 150वें वर्ष पर यह Elders House, जो lighthouse के रूप में देखा जाता है, जो एक नैतिकता का मापदंड स्थापित कर सकता है, इसमें हम इसका पालन कर सकते हैं? राज्य सभा के rules और हर session से पहले जो bulletin जारी होता है, उसमें अपेक्षा होती है कि हम House के अंदर कैसे conduct करें।

सर, मैं आपकी इजाज़त से अपनी निजी भावना कहना चाहूंगा, किसी को हर्ट करने के लिए नहीं कहना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं पीछे बैठता था, बोलता था, तो देखता था कि लोग सदन में बात

[श्री उपसभापति]

कर रहे हैं, कह रहे हैं कि मुझे अपेक्षा होती थी कि सब लोग गौर से सुनें। आज मैं कई लोगों को देखता हूँ, उनको अपेक्षा होती है कि दूसरे लोग उनको गौर से सुनें, पर जो राज्य सभा में मामूली व्यवस्था है कि हम कैसे व्यवहार करें कि अगर मुझे चर्चा करनी है, बात करनी है तो हम बाहर जाएं, हम दूसरों को ध्यान से सुनें, तो गाँधी ने कहा था कि आप जो कुछ अपने साथ चाहते हैं, वह दूसरों के साथ भी चाहें, तो शायद हम एक नया मापदंड स्थापित करेंगे।

अब यह जो समितियों की बैठक की बात है, मुझे लगता है कि कोई राजनीतिक दल या राज्य सभा की Rules Book यह तय करे कि आप घर में उपस्थित हों, तो इसकी वजह स्वतः है। यह गाँधी का देश है, हम तय करें, हम अपनी जिम्मेदारी को समझें, हम इसके लिए प्रेरित हों। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अगर आज हम इन चीज़ों पर गौर करते हैं, तो हम एक नया संदेश, एक नई नियति भारत की बने, इसके लिए काम करेंगे।

सर, बड़े सवाल हैं। मेरी अपेक्षा होती है कि मैं सदन में लगातार बाकी चीज़ों के साथ इन पर भी चर्चा सुनूँ। दुनिया में जो futurology का अध्ययन कर रहे हैं, technology से लेकर sociology तक, जो क्या changes हो रहे हैं, उन पर वे कहते हैं कि दस बड़ी चीज़ें, जो दुनिया को face करनी हैं, वे भारत को भी face करनी हैं। पहली है genetic modifications of humans, हम designer babies के द्वार पर खड़े हैं। More aged population, यह भारत में भी होने वाला है, शहर खत्म होने वाले हैं। Lost cities, जो climate का असर हो रहा है, जिस पर आपने सुना होगा कि दुनिया में 11 हजार से अधिक वैज्ञानिकों ने climate emergency की बात की है। Evolution of social media, यह इतनी बड़ी चुनौती है कि जिस पर हम गौर नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। जो मीडिया के ढूँढ़ने वाले लोग हैं, जो उसके आविष्कारक हैं, Silicon valley, जो आज एक तरह से पूरी दुनिया को प्रभावित करती है, उसके जो CEOs हैं, वे अपने बच्चों को बेतहाशा छूट नहीं देते कि आप social media और बाकी चीज़ों पर रहें। यह गाँधी का देश है, यह मूल्यों का देश है, हमारी पुरानी मान्यताएं हैं, क्या हम इस पर गौर न करें, इस पर चर्चा न करें? इसी तरह से आने वाली सदी में नए geographical tensions खड़े होने वाले हैं। Safe driverless car technology, dwindling resources, rare earth material, हम ये सब इस्तेमाल करते हैं, हम अपने मोबाइल से लेकर सब कुछ इस्तेमाल करते हैं, ये दुनिया के दो एक देशों में हैं, अगर ये खत्म होंगे, तो आगे हमारा भविष्य कैसा होगा? दुनिया का भविष्य दो ही चीज़ें प्रभावित कर रही हैं। पहले, जिस दौर से हम लोगों ने प्रेरणा पाई, उसमें विचार किया करते थे, पर आज पूंजी और technology, इन पर हम कैसे अपनी जगह बनाएं? यह पुराना देश, जिसका अतीत इतना समृद्ध रहा है, यह बनाएं, हमें इस पर गौर करना चाहिए। Artificial intelligence, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा, यह Professor Hawking, जिनको मैं हमारे समय का Einstein मानता हूँ, जो सबसे बड़े वैज्ञानिक हुए हैं, वे ताकीद कर गए कि आप चार-पाँच चीज़ों का रास्ता ढूँढ़ लीजिए, नहीं तो यह Planet बचा नहीं रहने वाला है। हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम आने वाली

पीढ़ियों के लिए कम से कम सुरक्षित धरती तो छोड़ें। Boosted brain power, यह अलग मसला है, settling on another planet, ये बड़े issues हैं। मुझे जरूरत है कि कभी-कभी ऐसे सारे इश्यूज पर भी बड़ी गंभीरता और गहराई से चर्चा हो, क्योंकि अगर हम समय के साथ तालमेल रखकर इस सदन को नहीं चलाएंगे, तो हम इतिहास नहीं बना सकते। मैं क्यों यह बात कह रहा हूँ? मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि अनेक कानून, जिन्हें पहले बनना चाहिए था, पर किसी वजह से नहीं बन पाए, उनमें से अनेक 249वें सत्र में पास हुए। इस देश में 1991 में automobile revolution हुआ। जहाँ लाखों गाड़ियाँ थीं, वहाँ करोड़ों हो गईं और हमने traffic regulation कानून, 2019 में बनाया। मैं अनेक कानूनों को गिना सकता हूँ। उनके प्रभाव क्या हैं, मैं इसकी आपसे दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ। वह भी आधा-अधूरा लागू हो रहा है। मैंने दो दिन पहले बड़े अखबारों की सुर्खियों में खबर पढ़ी कि wrong side drive करने के कारण 2018 में रोज 24 लोग मरे, इस देश में पैदल चलने वाले 62 लोग रोज एक्सिडेंट में मरे। ऐसी चीजों पर कानून कितनी देर प्रतीक्षा करेगा? पिछले कुछ वर्षों में पैदल सड़क पर चलने वाले लोगों के मरने की संख्या 84 फीसदी बढ़ी है। इस तेजी से बदलती दुनिया में कहते हैं कि समय और लहरें किसी की प्रतीक्षा नहीं करती। पहले राज्य सभा की लाइट हाउस के रूप में जो उसकी भूमिका रही, अगर हमें वह गौरव हासिल करना है, तो हमें यह काम भी करना चाहिए। आज इस उच्च सदन को विवेकानन्द की भविष्यवाणी को याद करना चाहिए, जो उन्होंने भारत के जगद्गुरु होने का सपना देखा। यह सपना उन्होंने तब देखा, जब हालात और परिस्थितियाँ नामुमकिन थीं, सपना देखने की इजाजत नहीं देती थीं, पर आज यह मुमकिन लगता है। पिछले 70 वर्षों में हमने जो काम किया, उससे लगता है कि इस अवसर पर हम सब मिल कर कुछ कर सकते हैं। आज हम मिल कर इस Upper House में संकल्प लें कि हमारा कामकाज इसी दिशा में प्रेरित होगा, क्योंकि हम तो साझा संस्कृति के देश हैं। हम 'अनेकता में एकता' की जो बात कहते हैं, वह विकास की हमारी मूल सोच और संस्कृति से जन्मा है। हम "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" की बात करने वाले लोग हैं। "सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः", "सर्वजन हिताय सर्वजन सुखाय"। इसलिए पश्चिम की तरह एकवचन में नहीं, हम बहुवचन में जीने वाले लोग हैं। इस परंपरा को जीवंत रखने और आदर्श के अनुरूप देश, समाज गढ़ने का काम हम मिल कर इस Elder House की 250वीं बैठक में लें। यह आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत है। वैसे भी मैं लोक सभा के सदस्यों की औसत उम्र देख रहा था, वह 54 है, जबकि राज्य सभा में 64 है। इसलिए हम House of Elders हैं।

जिन डा. एन. गोपालस्वामी अयंगर की चर्चा माननीय आनन्द जी ने की, मैं पुनः उनको quote करना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने इस हाउस से क्या expect किया। 'We expect dignified debate in the Rajya Sabha.' उन्होंने इसके औचित्य को जरूरी बताया। उन्होंने आगे कहा कि इसमें कैसे लोग होंगे। '....Seasoned People who may not be in the thickest of the political fray, but who might be willing to participate in the debate with an amount of learning and importance which we do not ordinarily associate with the House of People.'

[श्री उपसभापति]

अंत में मैं बताऊँगा कि हम क्या थे, जो मैथिलीशरण गुप्त ने कहा। शुरू के दिनों में सदन क्या था, क्यों हम उससे प्रेरणा लें। मशहूर पत्रकार बी.जी. वर्गीज़ राज्य सभा के कामकाज की शुरुआत के दौरान 1952-1962 और आगे तक पत्रकार के रूप में coverage के लिए आते थे। उन्होंने लिखा, "...it was an education to listen to the Rajya Sabha debate which "were lively and animated" and the House functioned on the principle of mutual respect." He further says that "morality was looked upon above party discipline." हम मिल कर उन गौरवमय क्षणों को पुनर्जीवित कर सकें, वें सत्र का अवसर, यह संकल्प और आत्ममूल्यांकन का क्षण हमें यही प्रेरणा देता है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before we conclude, we have heard from all sides of the House their views, their experiences and we also heard their suggestions. Let us keep them in mind for our future journey and try to improve upon the functioning, the image of this Upper House. My simple advice, number one, is to improve the attendance. Pay attention, don't create tension. ...(Interruptions)... There are some people who always enjoy attention. If you have tension, you cannot pay attention. That is why, please be peaceful, quite and calm. My second advice is dignity, decorum, decency and discipline have to be maintained by each and everyone. This is not the responsibility of this party, that party, etc. Finally, as it was said earlier, I repeat, 'discuss, debate, decide but do not disrupt.' Let the Government propose, let the Opposition, if it chooses, oppose and let the House dispose. Thank you very much. सबको धन्यवाद।

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours, on Tuesday, the 19th November, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at forty-five minutes past  
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Tuesday, the 19th November, 2019.*