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Monday,  
2 March, 2020  
12 Phalgun, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT  
(FLOOR VERSION)

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## **RAJYA SABHA**

*Monday, the 2nd March, 2020/12 Phalguna, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

### **OBITUARY REFERENCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Shri A. V. Swamy**, a former Member of this House, on the 31st of December, 2019, at the age of 91 years.

Born in 1929, in Nabarangpur District of Odisha, Shri A. V. Swamy was educated at the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack University; the Bombay University, Mumbai; the Utkal University, Bhubaneswar and the Selly Oak College, Birmingham, U. K.

A social worker, Shri Swamy participated in the freedom struggle as a member of the 'Vanar Sena' at the tender age of 12 to support the underground freedom fighters during the Quit India Movement in 1942. In 1955, right after graduating as the first ever chemical technologist in Odisha from the Bombay University, he joined the Sarvodaya Movement under the leadership of Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Shri Swamy contributed immensely towards strengthening of the three tier Panchayati Raj system, introduced in the country for the first time in 1961. He served as the First Non-Official Block Development Officer of Boipariguda Block in Koraput District of Odisha in 1961, and as the Regional Development Officer of Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Eastern Zone, from 1963 to 1973.

Shri Swamy was actively involved in mobilising youth for the Bangladesh freedom movement from 1967 to 1971. He also contributed immensely to the relief work after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy in 1984. An ardent champion of voluntary action by youth across the country, Shri Swamy played a key role in the historic OXFAM West Odisha Programme which resulted in a spurt of voluntary agencies in Odisha and elsewhere since 1982. He also served as the Field Director of OXFAM in India.

Shri Swamy established an NGO named 'VISWAS' for experience sharing in voluntary action and served as its Director, from 1984 to 2011. He also made significant contribution in the fields of mass education, Total literacy, adult education and development of literacy materials etc., and was closely associated with several regional and national voluntary organisations.

Shri A. V. Swamy represented the State of Odisha in this House, from April, 2012 to April, 2018.

Shri Swamy used to make a very meaningful and constructive contribution in this House.

In the passing away of Shri A. V. Swamy, the country has lost a veteran freedom fighter, an able parliamentarian and a renowned and dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shri A. V. Swamy.

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

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

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

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#### **FELICITATIONS BY THE CHAIR**

##### **Felicitations to Indian wrestling contingent for their excellent performance at the Asian Wrestling Championship 2020 held in New Delhi**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on behalf of the whole House and on my own behalf, I congratulate the Indian Wrestling Contingent for winning five Gold Medals, six Silver Medals and nine Bronze Medals in their respective categories at the Asian Wrestling Championship 2020 held in New Delhi, from the 18th to 23rd of February, 2020. Indian men and women wrestlers put up an excellent show and, so far, this has been India's best-ever performance at the Asian Wrestling Championships.

It is indeed a matter of great pride that our wrestlers continue to better their past performances and achievements. Equally significant is the promise and potential being shown by our new wrestlers. Their example should inspire our young sports-persons to emulate and improve upon their achievements. I wish all these wrestlers success in their future endeavours and hope that they continue to bring many more laurels to the country.

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**OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Leader of the House and also Leader of the Opposition, Deputy Chairman and respected Ministers, leaders of various parties and groups in the House, I would like to extend a warm welcome to all of you as the important second part of the Budget Session of Parliament begins today. Besides considering the Budget for 2020-21 for our country of about 130-crore population, this part of the Session, with 22 sittings, offers all of you several opportunities to raise important issues of larger public concern and discuss some major legislative proposals of the Government.

The first part of the Budget Session has largely been purposeful with 96 per cent productivity besides quality discussions on the Motion of Thanks to the President and the General Budget for 2020-21. I hope that this part of the Session would prove to be even more meaningful.

We are meeting after a three-week recess meant for 24 Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committees to consider Demands for Grants of all the Ministries as proposed in the Budget presented to the Parliament during the first part of this Session that concluded on the 11th of last month. I am sure, various Committees would have gone about this task with all the seriousness that was required and would present informed reports to the Parliament for further consideration by the Government.

Of the 24 Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committees, 8 are with us, our House, and the remaining 16 with Lok Sabha. On the resumption of the Budget Session today, I thought it would be appropriate to give you an account of the functioning of 8 Committees of Rajya Sabha. I thought it necessary to present in the process, the functioning of the Parliament in proper perspective to the people through you and the media. It is because the general impression is that the sittings of the Parliament are steadily declining over the years and it is around 60 to 70 sittings per year now as against 100 or more than that earlier in the 50s. There is some essence in that. But, at the same time, let me put it in proper perspective to the people.

I would like to highlight that since the introduction of Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committees in 1993, substantial work of Parliament is being transacted by these Committees in which almost all parties and groups are represented. These Committees function in a non-partisan manner and mostly submit unanimous

reports on various important issues for further consideration of the Parliament and the Government as the case may be.

Hon. Members, I would now like to give a brief account of the functioning of various Committees during the recess.

In respect of the Demands for Grants for 2020-21, the 8 Committees of Rajya Sabha have held 20 meetings and discussed the demands of 18 Ministries over a Total duration of 63 hours. Taking into consideration that Parliament meets for about 6 hours during each sitting, the Total time spent by these 8 Committees examining the demands of various Ministries in effect amounts to over 10 sittings of the Parliament. Proportionately, the work done by the 16 Committees of Lok Sabha amounts to another 20 sittings of the Parliament. In all, the work put in by the Total 24 DRSCs in examining the Demands for Grants of all the Ministries equals to 30 days of functioning of the Parliament, which is quite significant. That alone takes the Total sittings of the Parliament during a year to over 100 days. If we consider the Total range of functions of these Committees, this would be even much more. So, I would like to assure the people and all other stakeholders, including the media, that the Parliament is meeting for sufficient time every year — there is always a scope for further improvement — in the discharge of its functions.

These 8 Committees of Rajya Sabha have 244 Members from both the Houses of Parliament, including 78 Members from Rajya Sabha and 166 Members from Lok Sabha. These Committees have had two to three sittings each. Overall, the attendance of Members in the 20 meetings has been 45.35 per cent. I am not happy on that count. Four of these eight Committees have reported attendance of more than 50 per cent, which is a positive sign. The highest attendance of 65.51 per cent has been in the meetings of the Committee on Health and Family Welfare.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, we congratulate the Chairman for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Chairman and Members also.

I am also happy to inform that 19 of the 29 Members of this Committee attended each of the three meetings of the Committee. Lowest attendance of 32.25 per cent has been in respect of the Committee on Commerce. I am happy to inform that the attendance of the Members of Rajya Sabha at 52.57 per cent continues to be higher than that of

Lok Sabha at 46.37 per cent. While the overall attendance of Members of the BJP and the Congress, accounting for a Total of 142 Members, has been much higher than 50 per cent, the attendance of Members from other parties, accounting for 102 Members, has been only about 40 per cent. On the whole, the Members seem to have taken more interest in issues concerning Health, Human Resource Development, Home Affairs and Transport & Tourism while somewhat lesser interest in Commerce, Industry and Science and Technology.

Hon. Members, you may recall that I have reviewed the functioning of various committees of Rajya Sabha with the Chairmen of all the Committees on the 5th of December last year and brought my concerns to the notice of this august House as well on the same day. The last review covered 41 meetings held by the eight Committees of Rajya Sabha since their reconstitution in September last year. This is being done in order to give you all a brief comparative account of the last and the present reviews. In a positive development, of the Total 36 Members from both the Houses who reported full attendance last time, a Total of 87 Members, accounting for 36 per cent of the Total 244 Members have reported full attendance in the meetings on Demands for Grants. My compliments to those Members who were in cent per cent attendance in the Committees.

The number of Members of Rajya Sabha with full attendance has increased from 18 last time to 28 now. In the case of Lok Sabha Members, the increase in this regard has been from 18 last time to 59 now. However, 95 Members, accounting for 39 per cent of the Total 244, did not attend any meeting on the Demands for Grants. Only 28 Members had zero attendance last time. Twenty-three of the 78 Rajya Sabha Members, that is, 29 per cent, did not attend any meeting this time as against only 11 such Members in the last review. Seventy-eight of the 166 Lok Sabha Members, that is, 47 per cent of the Total, did not attend any meeting as against 72 in the last review. The Total number of Members who skipped two or more successive meetings has increased from 100 last year to 106 now. These include 28 Members from Rajya Sabha as in the case of last review and 78 Members from Lok Sabha, with an increase of six from the last time. You may recall that in December last year I referred to 18 Members of this august House, including Chairmen of seven DRSCs, who have attended all meetings of the respective Committees. Besides these Chairmen, six of them have again attended all the meetings of respective Committees on Demands for Grants. I would like to refer



to those six Members as a token of appreciation for continuing with full attendance. These are Shri Rakesh Sinha, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh, Shri P. Wilson and Dr. Sasmit Patra.

In view of the facts cited earlier, I would like to reiterate my appeal to leaders of all parties, floor leaders and Members to ensure better attendance in the meetings of Parliamentary Committees so that they do justice to the mandate with which they have been conceived. This warrants qualitative and quantitative improvement.

I wish that the Secretariat makes available to all the Members details of each Party and each Member. I have no problem in passing on that information to the Media. The purpose is to reach the people because getting elected to the House and not attending even one meeting is really unfortunate. This has to be taken seriously by all the Parties concerned.

I join you all in looking forward to a meaningful and productive second part of the Budget Session. I have started this to bring in more accountability and transparency in the system so that we can improve our functioning. Thank you all. Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

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### **PAPERS LAID ON TABLE**

#### **Notification of the Ministry of Mines**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Mines, Notification No. G.S.R. 864 (E), dated the 20th November, 2019, notifying certain entities for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2147/17/20]

#### **Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of NYKS, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2156/17/20]

**Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of NEPA Limited, Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh and M/s Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Limited, Kolkata respectively and related papers**

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
  - (i) (a) Seventy-second Annual Report and Accounts of the NEPA A Limited, Nepanagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2130/17/20]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the M/s Bridge and Roof Co. (India) Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2129/17/20]

**Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of CPCB, Delhi and GBPIHED, Almora, Uttarakhand respectively and related papers**

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, as amended by the Amendment Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1997/17/20].
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Sustainable Development (GBPIHED), Almora, Uttarakhand, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2182/17/20]

**Report and Accounts (2017-18) of NERIWALM, Tejpur, Assam and related papers**

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2164/17/20]

**Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of OIDC, Daman and ANIIDEO, Port Blair respectively and related papers**

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

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

- (i) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli Limited (OIDC), Daman, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2164/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Thirty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited (ANIIDCO), Port Blair, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2164/17/20]

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2019-20) on "Demands for Grants (2020-21) of the Ministry of Railways".

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTES OF MEDICAL  
SCIENCES (AIIMS) AT GORAKHPUR, BATHINDA, GUWAHATI,  
BILASPUR, DEOGHAR, BIBINAGAR, VIJAYPUR AND RAJKOT**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN):  
Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) of the AIIMS Act, 1956 read with Section 6 of the AIIMS (Amendment) Act, 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to each of the eight All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS)

at Gorakhpur, Bathinda, Guwahati, Bilaspur, Deoghar, Bibinagar, Vijaypur and Rajkot, to be members of these eight Institutions, subject to the provisions of the Act."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

### OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I move on to the Zero Hour, I would like to inform the House that I have received notices from a couple of Members from all sides. They are interested in discussing the present situation in Delhi and also in other parts of the country. I am of the opinion that the matter that has been brought to my notice is, definitely, an important one and it deserves to be discussed. But, at the same time, I am of the view, keeping in view what has happened, that our priority should be to see that normalcy is restored and then we discuss the ways and means of preventing it and also taking measures. ...*(Interruptions)*... मैं चाहता हूँ कि ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम सब लोग सामान्य स्थिति लाने के लिए इस हाउस से एक स्वर से बोलें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कोई पद्धति नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह शोभा नहीं देता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सामान्य स्थिति लाना बहुत जरूरी है और यह हमारा कर्तव्य बनता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Normalcy is not prevailing. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: इसलिए मैं नेता विपक्ष और नेता सदन से चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*... और संबंधित मंत्री से बातचीत करने के बाद ही मैं समय तय करूँगा कि चर्चा कब करनी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह मेरा निर्णय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the TOTAL peace be restored. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us wait and see that the system works effectively and then normalcy is brought in, particularly in Delhi, in view of what has happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): महोदय, हम सरकार का ध्यान ...*(व्यवधान)*... तो यह केन्द्रीय सरकार तीन दिन और तीन रात सोई न होती ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिसकी वजह से यह सब झगड़ा हुआ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مہودے، ہم سرکار کا دھیان ...*(مداخلت)*... تو  
ہے کھنڈری سرکار تین دن اور تین رات تک سوئی نہ ہوتی ...*(مداخلت)*... جس کی وجہ  
سے ہے سب جھگڑا ہوا ہے ...*(مداخلت)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Today, discussion is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

give permission. I have to decide the time and I have to take the Minister into confidence for having the discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, let us help to restore normalcy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** लोग मारे गए हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** The Parliament is meant for discussion. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is not the way. I appeal to all of you to sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are the House of Elders. We must discuss the issue in depth; the background, what happened and then what is to be done. ...(*Interruptions*)... No badges are allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... No badges are allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please remove that. If you are disobeying the order of the Chair, then I have to...(*Interruptions*)... Please remove that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत):** सभापति महोदय, जो आपने कहा, मैं उससे अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करता हूँ और विरोधी पक्ष के समस्त लोगों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में शांति बनी रहे, इसको प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने जो कहा है, वह ठीक नहीं है, उचित नहीं है, निन्दनीय है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY:** The Government has said that normalcy has been restored. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, the discussion should start. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप लोग अपनी-अपनी जगह पर जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m. today.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

### Manufacturing of spare parts of defence products

†\*106. **SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently urged South Korean companies to explore the possibilities of manufacturing the spare parts of those defence products in the country which are imported by Indian Defence Undertakings;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has prepared any framework to take the bilateral defence cooperation to the new heights; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. A list of items in aerospace sector, shipyards, missiles and electronic systems which are being imported have been shared with Korean Ministry of National Defence with an aim to indigenisation of such items through Joint Ventures with Indian industries or by themselves in India.

On 4th February, 2020, a Roadmap for Defence Industries Cooperation between the Republic of India and the Republic of Korea (ROK) was exchanged in the presence of Shri Rajnath Singh, Defence Minister, Republic of India and Mr. Jeong Kyeong-doo, Defence Minister, Republic of Korea.

This Roadmap lists a number of possible areas of cooperation in Land Systems, Naval Systems, Aero Systems, Guided Weapon Systems including research and development cooperation, collaboration regarding testing, certification and quality assurance. The Roadmap aims to facilitate Defence Industries on participation and collaboration on Make in India initiatives of the Government of India.

This Roadmap also aims to promote investment in Defence Industrial Corridors of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

#### **Loss due to climate change**

\*107. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated loss to the country on account of Climate Change; and

(b) the cost of adaptation, the country will have to incur?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Climate model simulation studies done by various agencies including Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) project possible linkages of climate change with frequency and intensity of weather-related events. However, causal link between climate change and loss of life and property or financial loss is

difficult to establish. India's actions on climate change are rated highly by various independent think tanks. It is commensurate with the requirements under the Paris Agreement to keep increase in temperature to below 2°C by the end of century.

Various studies have shown that climate change will affect various sectors of the Indian economy depending on a number of parameters like- expected path of greenhouse gas emissions globally which is crucial for forecasting the physical, economic and social effects of climate change, global mean surface temperatures and the global actions taken by different countries. As such, considerable uncertainties surround both the extent of future climate change and the extent of the biophysical impacts of such change. However, based on modelling studies a number of agencies including multinational organizations have estimated and indicated differing impacts on various sectors of economy. Specific estimates on impact of climate change is therefore a complex exercise and it is difficult to enumerate a specific number for estimating the impact of climate change.

(b) The inventories for the methodologies to assess adaptation needs have yet not been developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) including needs related to action, finance, capacity-building and technological support in context of national adaptation planning and implementation. However, India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to UNFCCC in 2015, which are for post-2020 climate action under the Paris Agreement, indicate adaptation actions in agriculture, forestry, fisheries infrastructure, water resources and ecosystems, etc.

#### **Utilisation of CSR fund by coalfield companies**

\*108. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund disbursed by various coalfield companies in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the details of amount utilised by the said companies in different fields?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The details of CSR fund provision and expenditure incurred by CIL and its subsidiaries and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during the last three years are as under:



(All figures are in ₹ crores)

Company	CSR Statutory Provision (As per Companies Act) FY 2016-17	CSR expen- diture in FY 2016-17	CSR Statutory Provision (As per Companies Act) FY 2017-18	CSR expen- diture in FY 2017-18	CSR Statutory Provision (As per Companies Act) FY 2018-19	CSR expen- diture in FY 2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	13.52	128.05	7.88	24.31	6.99	27.33
Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL)	29.19	21.62	20.89	12.69	0.32	16.46
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL)	26.85	11.45	9.97	2.74	6.52	1.43
Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL)	55.90	30.29	54.88	37.90	45.78	41.14
Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	74.23	77.33	72.47	36.59	75.44	73.57
Western Coalfields Ltd. (WCL)	8.68	10.81	0.00	7.23	0.00	4.25
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	120.24	42.50	93.30	93.62	81.04	83.55
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd. (MCL)	113.36	166.60	122.85	267.52	136.36	167.16
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. (CMPDIL)	0.78	1.02	0.80	1.18	1.53	1.58
TOTAL	442.75	489.67	383.05	483.78	353.98	416.47
SCCL	30.42	15.36	34.34	19.42	49.63	20.33

The above amount has been utilized in the following major fields:- Healthcare and Sanitation, Promoting education, Women Empowerment, Environmental sustainability, Protection of heritage, Benefit to armed forces veterans, Promoting sports, Contribution to relief funds, Rural development, Slum area development and Disaster management etc.

### **Area under Tiger Reserve Projects**

†109. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Total areas where Tiger Reserve Projects exist and whether there is any plan to develop a new sanctuary; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) India has the distinction of having 75% of the world's wild tiger population. It has established 50 tiger reserves across the country to conserve tigers and their habitats. The country has an estimated number of 2967 tigers, as per the fourth round of country level tiger status assessment completed in 2018.

The details of existing tiger reserves alongwith their areas are given in the Statement (*See* below). Tiger Reserves are notified under section 38 V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 by the respective State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Before such notification, the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) of Government of India accords "in-principle" approval on receipt of proposal from the State/Union Territory. In so far as new tiger reserves are concerned, "in-principle" approval has been accorded by the NTCA in respect of Sunabeda Wildlife Sanctuary in Odisha, MM Hills Wildlife Sanctuary in Karnataka, Guru Ghasidas National Park in Chhattisgarh, Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh and Umred-Karhandla (as extended core of Bor) in Maharashtra.

The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers the Central Government and the State/Union Territories for declaration of Sanctuaries. There is no such proposal pending notification in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***List of Tiger Reserves in India*

Sl. No.	Name of Tiger Reserve	State	Area of the core / critical tiger habitat (in sq.kms.)	Area of the buffer / peripheral (in sq.kms.)	Total area (in sq.kms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Nagarjunsagar Srisaïlam	Andhra Pradesh	2595.72	700.59	3296.31
2.	Namdapha	Arunachal Pradesh	1807.82	245	2052.82
3.	Pakke	Arunachal Pradesh	683.45	515	1198.45
4.	Kamlang	Arunachal Pradesh	671	112	783
5.	Manas	Assam	526.22	2310.88	2837.1
6.	Nameri	Assam	320	144	464
7.	Kaziranga	Assam	625.58	548	1173.58
8.	Orang	Assam	79.28	413.18	492.46
9.	Valmiki	Bihar	598.45	300.93	899.38
10.	Udanti-Sitanadi	Chhattisgarh	851.09	991.45	1842.54
11.	Achanakmar	Chhattisgarh	626.195	287.822	914.017
12.	Indravati	Chhattisgarh	1258.37	1540.7	2799.07
13.	Palamau	Jharkhand	414.08	715.85	1129.93
14.	Bandipur	Karnataka	872.24	584.06	1456.3
15.	Bhadra	Karnataka	492.46	571.83	1064.29
16.	Dandeli-Anshi	Karnataka	814.884	282.63	1097.514
17.	Nagarahole	Karnataka	643.35	562.41	1205.76
18.	Biligiri Ranganath-aswamy Temple	Karnataka	359.1	215.72	574.82
19.	Periyar	Kerala	881.00	44.00	925.00
20.	Parambikulam	Kerala	390.89	252.772	643.662

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Kanha	Madhya Pradesh	917.43	1134.361	2051.791
22.	Pench	Madhya Pradesh	411.33	768.30225	1179.63225
23.	Bandhavgarh	Madhya Pradesh	716.903	820.03509	1536.938
24.	Panna	Madhya Pradesh	576.13	1021.97	1598.1
25.	Satpura	Madhya Pradesh	1339.264	794.04397	2133.30797
26.	Sanjay-Dubri	Madhya Pradesh	812.571	861.931	1674.502
27.	Melghat	Maharashtra	1500.49	1268.03	2768.52
28.	Tadoba-Andhari	Maharashtra	625.82	1101.7711	1727.5911
29.	Pench	Maharashtra	257.26	483.96	741.22
30.	Sahyadri	Maharashtra	600.12	565.45	1165.57
31.	Nawegaon-Nagzira	Maharashtra	653.674	1241.27	1894.944
32.	Bor	Maharashtra	138.12	678.15	816.27
33.	Dampa	Mizoram	500.00	488.00	988.00
34.	Similipal	Odisha	1194.75	1555.25	2750
35.	Satkosia	Odisha	523.61	440.26	963.87
36.	Ranthambore	Rajasthan	1113.364	297.9265	1411.291
37.	Sariska	Rajasthan	881.1124	332.23	1213.342
38.	Mukandra Hills	Rajasthan	417.17	342.82	759.99
39.	Kalakad- Mundanthurai	Tamil Nadu	895.00	706.542	1601.542
40.	Mudumalai	Tamil Nadu	321.00	367.59	688.59
41.	Sathyamangalam	Tamil Nadu	793.49	614.91	1408.4
42.	Anamalai	Tamil Nadu	958.59	521.28	1479.87
43.	Kawal	Telangana	892.23	1123.212	2015.44
44.	Amrabad	Telangana	2166.37	445.02	2611.39
45.	Dudhwa	Uttar Pradesh	1093.79	1107.9848	2201.7748
46.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	602.798	127.4518	730.2498
47.	Corbett	Uttarakhand	821.99	466.32	1288.31

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Amangarh (buflfer of Corbett TR)	Uttar Pradesh	-	80.6	80.6
48.	Rajaji	Uttarakhand	819.54	255.63	1075.17
49.	Sunderbans	West Bengal	1699.62	885.27	2584.89
50.	Buxa	West Bengal	390.5813	367.3225	757.9038
		TOTAL	40145.30	32603.72	72749.02

#### **Closure of Sterlite Copper Plant**

\*110. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received several petitions/representations against the closure of Sterlite Copper Plant at Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu on unsubstantiated pollution related environment concerns by State Pollution Control Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken on these petitions/representations;

(c) whether the Government contemplates to inquire into the functioning of State Pollution Control Board and look into their exercise of powers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government is in receipt of petitions/representations against the closure of Copper Smelter Unit of M/s Vedanta Limited located at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu. M/s. Vedanta Limited has filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in February 2019, challenging the closure order of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and the matter is presently *sub-judice*.

(c) and (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) recently conducted a performance appraisal of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in 2019 in five functional areas *viz.*, (i) environmental monitoring; (ii) regulatory actions; (iii) data management and public outreach; (iv) advisory role in decision making and (v) R&D Training etc.

**Incentive to farmers to curb stubble burning**

\*111. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Supreme Court has directed Government to pay an incentive of 100/- per quintal to farmers to curb stubble/paddy straw burning;
- (b) if so, the details of TOTAL amount released/paid to farmers in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh so far;
- (c) the cost of various types of stubble disposal machines vis-a-vis average compensation paid to farmers; and
- (d) the fresh steps taken by Government to provide suitable stubble disposal machines to farmers at reasonable cost to enable them to get rid of agriculture residue?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 06-11-2019 directed to take steps for stubble which had not been burnt by the small and marginal farmers in the States of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and for the State Governments to provide them financial support at ₹100/- per quintal of non-Basmati Paddy.

(b) In compliance of the above directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 06.11.2019, the Government of Punjab worked out a scheme for providing compensation @ ₹ 100/-per quintal to those small and marginal farmers who cultivated non-basmati paddy and managed the paddy residue *in-situ* without burning. The Government of Haryana also worked out scheme to provide ₹ 1000/-per acre operational charges for crop residue management for *in-situ* and *ex-situ* purposes. In addition, the Government of Haryana has provided ₹ 100 per quintal incentive to those farmers who sold their paddy between 06.11.2019 to 15.11.2019 and did not burn the crop residue. The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have paid ₹ 22.45 crore and ₹ 3.02 crore, respectively to farmers in Punjab and Haryana. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has not implemented any such scheme.

(c) The cost of various types of stubble disposal machines along with the subsidy paid to farmers is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) In order to control stubble burning, the 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' is being administered by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, with outgo of Central funds of ₹ 1178.47 crore during 2018-2020.

As informed by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, the existing 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' is envisaged to continue during 2020-21 with a tentative budgetary provision of ₹ 600 crores (100% Central grants).

Under this Scheme the agricultural machines and equipment 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, Rotavators, Super Seeder and Self-Propelled/Tractor Drawn Crop Reaper/Reaper cum Binders are envisaged for the farmers on individual ownership basis at 50% subsidy.

Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres for the agricultural machines and equipment to the small and marginal farmers on reasonable rent is being promoted by way of providing 80% subsidy for purchase of set of machines costing up to ₹ 5.00 lakh to Village Panchayats and Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) and Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs) where the paddy straw burning happened last year and no Custom Hiring Centre has been established in the concerned village during the last two years.

A reduction of about 18.8% and 31% in active fire incidents in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been recorded in 2019 over the figures for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

*Statement*

Sl. No.	Name of the machine/equipment	Average cost of machines including GST @ 12% (₹)	Maximum Permissible subsidy per Machine per beneficiary inclusive of GST @ 12%	Pattern of assistance for individual farmers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Super Straw Management System (Super SMS) to be attached with Combine Harvester	108580	54290	50%
2.	Happy Seeder			
	(a) 09 tine	148000	74,000	50%
	(b) 10 tine	153000	76,500	50%
	(c) 11 tine	157000	78,500	50%
	(d) 12 tine	164000	82,000	50%
3.	Paddy Straw Chopper/ Shredder/Mulcher			
	(a) Mounted type (Straw Chopper & Mulcher)			
	(i) 5 ft	148000	74,000	50%
	(ii) 6 ft	156000	78,000	50%
	(iii) 7 ft	164000	82,000	50%
	(iv) 8 ft	173000	86,500	50%
	(b) Trailed type	268000	1,34,000	50%
4.	Shrub Master	44750	22,375	50%



1	2	3	4	5
5.	Cutter cum Spreader	63500	31,750	50%
	Hydraulic Reversible M.B. Plough			
	(a) Two bottom	142500	71,250	50%
	(b) Three bottom	185500	92,750	50%
	(c) Four bottom	228500	1,14,250	50%
6.	Rotary Slasher	46900	23,450	50%
7.	Zero Till Seed cum Fertilizer Drill			
	9 tine	45000	22,500	50%
	11 tine	51200	25,600	50%
	13 tine	56000	28,000	50%
	15 tine	60000	30,000	50%
8.	Rotavator	50%		
	5 feet	90000	45,000	50%
	6 feet	93500	46,750	50%
	7 feet	98500	49,250	50%
	8 feet	105000	52,500	50%
	9 feet	113000	56,500	50%
	10 feet	120000	60,000	50%

Note: The financial assistance will be limited to 50% of the cost of the machine or the maximum permissible subsidy per machine as indicated above, whichever is lower.

2. The subsidy for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres is @ 80% cost of the machines as indicated in above table.

**Allotment of coal to the States**

\*112. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the coal being allotted to the States as of now;
- (b) whether Government has revised the coal allotment to the States recently, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any State Government has requested the Centre for allotment and supply of additional coal to meet their requirements, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the decision taken by the Central Government on such request?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The details of quantity of coal allocated by Coal India Limited (CIL) for 2019-20 (up to 31.01.2020) to the State Nominated Agencies (SNAs), notified by the concerned State Governments, are as under:

(Figures in Lakh Tonnes)

State	State Nominated Agencies (SNAs)	Earmarked Quantity	State Recommendation	Allocated Quantity	Coal Company
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bihar	Bihar State Mining Corp. Ltd.	3.85	10.00	2.00	BCCL
				8.00	CCL
Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	3.46	1.00	1.00	SECL
Gujarat	Gujarat Coal Coke Traders & Consumers Association	2.16	2.16	1.16	WCL
				1.00	WCL
Jharkhand	Jharkhand State Mineral	8.25	6.00	6.00	CCL

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Development Corporation Limited				
Maharashtra	Maharashtra State Mining Corporation	7.26	7.26	7.26	WCL
Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Ltd.	6.67	4.33	3.33 1.00	WCL SECL
Manipur	Consumers Affair, Food and Public Distribution Department	7.00	7.00	3.95 0.85 2.20	ECL BCCL NEC
Nagaland	Nagaland State Mineral Development Corp. Ltd.	1.02	1.02	1.02	ECL
Punjab	Punjab Small Industries & Export Corp. Ltd	2.18	2.18	1.09 1.09	CCL NCL
Tripura	Tripura Small Industries Corporation Ltd.	0.35	1.00	1.00	ECL
Uttar Pradesh	U.P. Co-operative Federation Limited	11.39	6.83	1.71 1.71 1.71	ECL BCCL CCL NCL
West Bengal	West Bengal Mineral Development Trading Corporation Ltd.	3.14	1.20	1.20	ECL

(b) to (d) The New Coal Distribution Policy, 2007 (NCDP, 2007), provided for distribution of coal to those units/consumers in small and medium sector across the country whose requirement was less than 4,200 tonnes per annum and were otherwise not having any access to purchase coal or concluded Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) for coal supply with coal companies. The earmarked coal quantity would be distributed through State Nominated Agencies (SNAs) notified by the State Governments. This provision of the NCDP, 2007 has been amended on 27.09.2016 by which the annual cap of 4,200 tonnes per annum for sale through SNAs has been increased to 10,000 tonnes

per annum and the phrase of small and medium sector as mentioned in NCDP, 2007 has been amended as small, medium and others.

Accordingly, CIL allocates coal to SNAs for distribution to small, medium and other consumers, whose annual requirement is less than 10,000 tonnes, based on the recommendation received from the concerned department of State Governments/Utilities. The quantity earmarked for distribution to SNAs is 8 Million Tonnes (MT) annually. The SNA so notified by the State Government is required to enter into FSA with the coal company. The SNAs would be free to devise their own distribution mechanism which inspires public confidence and results in coal distribution in a transparent manner.

Further, the request of the State Governments for any additional allocation in favour of the SNA is also taken into consideration by CIL based on the availability of coal. However, the overall allocation to the SNAs is within the earmarked quantity of 8 MT.

**Autonomy to sports authorities in selection  
of sportspersons**

\*113. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sports authorities exercise autonomy in the selection of sportspersons for various games/events;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is any special provision to encourage the talented sportspersons belonging to weaker sections for various international sports meets;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the efforts made by Government in this regard; and
- (e) the other steps taken by Government to encourage the sportspersons and upgrade their standards for such competitions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, Sports Associations and Sports

Federations enjoy full autonomy in selection of sportspersons for various games and events. The Government does not interfere in the selection process for sportspersons.

(c) to (e) The schemes of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports *viz.* Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) support the identified promising sportspersons, including those belonging to weaker sections of the society, in terms of modern sports sciences, exposure in abroad under experts of respective sports discipline and participation in International events/competitions recognized by Indian Olympic Committee (IOC).

Apart from this, recently this Ministry has merged various schemes under Sports Authority of India (SAI) and established 23 National Centres of Excellence (NCoE) across the Country to impart specialized training to promising athletes by providing state of the art infrastructure and training facilities, sports science backup, diet prescribed by nutritionists with overall supervision of the best coaches, qualified support staff and High Performance Directors.

#### **Promotion of 'indigenous sports' in Maharashtra**

\*114. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a number of sports in different States as per their traditions;

(b) the details of steps taken to promote 'indigenous sports' like Kushti (wrestling), Mallakhamb, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, etc. in Maharashtra; and

(c) whether any training facilities and financial help is being extended to sportspersons, particularly in rural areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Under the Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat (EBSB) Programme, the following events funded by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports have been conducted in Maharashtra:

(i) Mallakhamb (U-21 Boys) at Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, Maharashtra from 19-21 December, 2019.

- (ii) Mallakhamb (U-21 Girls) at Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amravati, Maharashtra from 19-21 December, 2019.
- (iii) Tug of War Men at Nanded, Maharashtra from 12-15 January, 2020.
- (iv) Tug of War Women at Nanded, Maharashtra from 12-15 January, 2020.

The Maharashtra Amature Mallakhamb Association is making strong efforts under the aegis of Mallakhamb Federation of India for popularizing and spreading this game in all parts of Maharashtra.

This Ministry has sanctioned a sum of ₹ 4,91,60,000/- to the Mallakhamb Federation of India for financial year 2019-20 for the promotion of Mallakhamb in the country.

The Wrestling Federation of India has conducted two events in Maharashtra, namely, Cadet National Championship 2018 and Mitti Dangal Freestyle National Wrestling 2018.

Each of the 37 players of Maharashtra who have won medals in Mallakhamb at National level are receiving Scholarship at the rate of ₹ 10,000/- per month under the Khelo India Scheme.

Sports Authority of India is assisting 10 schools across the country for promotion of indigenous games & martial arts in the discipline of Kalaripayatu, Silambam, Kabaddi, Archery, Mallakhamb, Mukna, Thang-Ta, Khomlainai, Gatka. These include one school for Mallakhamb in Dharamveer Sambhaji Hr. Sec. School, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.

#### **Illegal sand mining in rivers**

†\*115. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Muram sand is being mined in Ken, Betwa, Yamuna, Bagen and Chandrawal rivers of Bundelkhand by illegally blocking the rivers and constructing roads for passage of sand carrying vehicles, due to which aquatic animals living in rivers are dying;

(b) the details of action taken on the persons involved in illegal mining by blockage of rivers during last three years in the region of Bundelkhand; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of cases of complicity of officers and mining mafias unearthed in the said illegal mining and present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) As per section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957, State Governments have been empowered to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals.

As reported by State Government of Uttar Pradesh, there is nomuram sand being mined in Ken, Betwa, Yamuna, Bagen and Chandrawal rivers of Bundelkhand by illegally blocking the rivers and constructing roads for passage of sand carrying vehicles. Further, there is no reported incidence of dying of aquatic animals due to such transportation of sand.

Details of action taken against illegal mining in Bundelkhand region as reported by State Government of Uttar Pradesh for the last three years is as under:-

District	Total No. of Cases	Compounded cases	Deposited amount (₹ in lakhs)	FIR Lodged	Complaint lodge
Chitrakoot	1660	1295	499.77	90	275
Banda	5993	4167	2105.75	134	1697
Jhansi	2563	2036	104.9	299	228
Jalaun	2073	1760	727.72	26	287
Fatehpur	2281	2126	749.94	112	34
Hamirpur	1996	1152	394.38	339	505
Prayagraj	2687	958	591.30	3902	1059

No case of complicity of officers and mining mafias or illegal mining has been reported by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh.

**Upgradation of Churhat urban area and  
Mohaniya Valley road**

†\*116. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for approval of the Ministry has been sent by the General Manager, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), Bhopal to the NHAI Headquarter, New Delhi for a one-time cost plan for upgradation and repairing work of Churhat urban area and Mohaniya Valley after the construction of a bypass of National Highway which falls under the ambit of NHAI;

(b) if so, the action taken on the proposal and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) As per the conditions of the Concession Agreement, the Concessionaire is required to maintain the existing road in Churhat Urban Area and Mohaniya Valley which are being bypassed. Only after the end of the construction period, the work for one time improvement of the existing road in Churhat town and Mohaniya Valley with an estimated cost of ₹ 19.26 crore will be taken-up.

**Ken-Betwa river inter-linking project**

†\*117. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of and current status of framework of the Ken-Betwa river interlinking project in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that the project for inter-linking of rivers was chalked out, but only minimal work in this regard has been carried out so far; and

(c) whether Government would consider speeding up the inter-linking of rivers keeping the interests of the farmers of Bundelkhand in mind and what is the current status thereof?

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



to (c) The Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) (Phase-I, Phase-II and Comprehensive) has been completed.

As per the comprehensive DPR, the Total command area for irrigation under the KBLP is 9.04 lakh ha out of which 6.53 lakh ha lies in Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh, Panna, Damoh, Vidhisha, Datia, Sagar, Raisen and shivpuri districts of Madhya Pradesh and 2.51 lakh ha lies in Jhansi, Mohaba and Banda districts of Uttar Pradesh. The project also envisages to provide domestic water supply to about 63 lakh population in the region.

The techno-economic clearance and various statutory clearances of the KBLP Phase-I have been accorded (except Stage-II Forest clearance and clearance from Central Empowered Committee of the Supreme Court). The Environmental clearance and Forest land diversion clearances for Lower Orr dam (part of phase-II) have been recommended by Environment Appraisal Committee and Forest Appraisal Committee of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) respectively. Stage-I forest clearance has been accorded by MoEF&CC for Lower Orr dam project. Ministry of Tribal Affairs clearance for Rehabilitation and Resettlement plan of Project Affected Families of Lower Orr dam has also been accorded. Environmental clearance and Stage-I&II forest clearances for Bina complex projects have been accorded by MoEF&CC.

The interlinking of rivers (ILR) programme has been taken up on high priority. The Government is pursuing the ILR program in a consultative manner. A "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" has been constituted in September, 2014 for the expeditious implementation of ILR programme. Seventeen 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 (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in April, 2015 and eleven meetings of the Task Force have been held so far. Efforts have been made for building consensus among the concerned States and also setting out road maps for implementation of the projects.

In respect of KBLP, meetings have been convened by Central Government at the level of Chief Ministers as well as at the level of Chief Secretaries of the party States to expedite the implementation of the project. The draft Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for implementation of KBLP has been sent to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for concurrence. Secretary (DoWR, RD&GR) convened a meeting on 20.07.2019 with Chief Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for finalisation of MoA for implementation/water sharing. The Task force also held a meeting of Secretaries of

Water Resources Department of MP and U.P. on 26.02.2020 to sort out the issues between both the States.

#### **Amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1927**

\*118. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to drop a plan to bring in changes to the Indian Forest Act, 1927;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the draft had mooted for giving a wide range of powers to forest officers; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the said zero draft contained the views of various State Governments and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As on date, no such proposal exists for amendments to the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

(c) and (d) In view of above, questions do not arise.

#### **Increasing groundwater pollution in NCR**

\*119. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about the increasing groundwater pollution in National Capital Region (NCR) as well as National Capital Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to prevent the over exploitation of groundwater in these regions?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) Central Ground Water Board generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring throughout the country including National Capital Region (NCR) as well as National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi. These studies indicate the occurrence of Fluoride, Arsenic, Nitrate, Iron and Heavy Metals beyond the BIS permissible limits in isolated pockets in various parts of the country. District-wise details of contamination of ground water in NCR and NCT of Delhi are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) monitors water quality of ground water at 45 locations in Delhi. No increasing/decreasing trends observed in ground water pollution level in NCT of Delhi as per the groundwater quality assessment for the years 2018 and 2019.

(b) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. However, 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\\_controlwater\\_depletion\\_Jun2019.pdf](http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_controlwater_depletion_Jun2019.pdf).

Further, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments,' Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

In addition, a number of States have done notable work in the field of water conservation/harvesting. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh, Jal Jeevan Hariyali in Bihar, 'Jal Hi Jeevan' in Haryana among others.

Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan, a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks of 256 districts in India. In this regard, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions.

The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Department of Water Resources, RD & GR and the Ministry of Agriculture ^Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable framework for Natural Resources Management (NRM), titled "Mission Water Conservation" to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) now PMKSY-Watershed Development Component and Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM), given their common objectives. Types of common works

undertaken under these programmes/schemes are water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, groundwater recharge, flood protection, land development, Command Area Development and Watershed Management.

Government of India has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹ 6000 crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation in water stressed blocks of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme is being implemented with the financial assistance of World Bank with a sharing pattern of 50:50 between Government of India and World Bank.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a conceptual document titled "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water - 2013" to augment the ground water resources. The Master Plan envisages construction of about 1.11 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in urban and rural areas to harness 85 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre) of water. Master Plan has been circulated to the State/UT Governments for its implementation and also placed in public domain at the following URL <http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/MasterPlan-2013.pdf>.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the 'Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the Country. CGWA is regulating ground water withdrawal by industries / infrastructure/ mining projects in the country including in NCR region for which guidelines/ criteria have been framed, which are modified from time to time. The current guidelines, effective from 15.11.2015 are available on the website <http://cgwa-noc.gov.in>.

Further, CGWA had notified fresh guidelines for development and management of ground water resources in the country *vide* Gazette Notification SO 6140(E) dated 12.12.2018. However, further fresh guidelines are being finalized.

In addition, Ground water regulation in the NCT of Delhi is being done by Delhi Jal Board.

As per information received from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, has been issued for guidance of the States/UTs which has a chapter on 'Rainwater Harvesting'. The provisions of this chapter are applicable to all the buildings. 33 States/UTs have adopted the rainwater harvesting provisions. The implementation of the rainwater harvesting policy comes within the purview of the State Government/Urban Local Body/Urban Development Authority.

**Statement**

*Details of partly affected Districts with different Contaminants in Ground Water in NCR and NCT of Delhi in 2019*

Sl. No./State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm) EC: Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi	New Delhi, North, South, East, West, North West, South West	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi	East, North East	Lead: Along Najafgarh drain in North, West and South-west districts Cadmium: Southwest Chromium: Northwest, South, New Delhi, East	

2.	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Mohendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonapat, Mewat, Palwal	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Mahendergarh, Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonapat, Mewat	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonipat, Mewat, Palwal	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Mahendergarh, Palwal	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sonipat	Lead: Bhiwani, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Mahendragarh, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sonapat. Cadmium: Bhiwani, Gurgaon, Jhajjar, Jind, Rewari, Rohtak.
3.	Rajasthan	Alwar, Bharatpur,	Alwar, Bharatpur	Alwar, Bharatpur		Alwar, Bharatpur,	
4.	Uttar Pradesh		Bulandshahar, G B Nagar, Ghaziabad	Baghpat, Bulandsahar, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Shamli	Meerut		Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Ghaziabad
TOTAL		22 districts	25 districts	30 districts	13 districts	12 districts	Pb in 16 districts Cd in 7 districts
							Cr in 4 districts

Written Answers to

[2 March, 2020]

Starred Questions

35

**Khelo India Programme**

†\*120. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the main features of "Khelo India" and "Fit India" programmes;
- (b) the amount provided by Government for this purpose during the last financial year;
- (c) the details of expenditure and allocations thereon, State-wise; and
- (d) whether Government would pay attention to the rural areas on priority basis while making allocations where attention is actually required?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The main features of Khelo India and Fit India programmes are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) An amount of ₹ 342.24 crore was spent on Khelo India Scheme in the last financial year *i.e.* 2018-19. 'Fit India' programme was launched in the financial year 2019-20 and there was no expenditure in the last financial year on this account. Further, since the role of the Central Government is that of a catalyst in making Fit India a people's movement, no separate fund has been provided for the same.

(c) State-wise fund allocations are not made under Khelo India Scheme. However, as stated above, an expenditure of ₹ 342.24 crore was incurred under Khelo India Scheme during the last financial year *i.e.* 2018-19.

(d) The Khelo India Scheme is a demand driven scheme which covers both rural as well as urban areas of the country and no separate funds are allocated.

***Statement******Main features of Khelo India***

The "Khelo India - National Programme for Development of Sports" Scheme or the Khelo India Scheme, with its 12 verticals being implemented across the country w.e.f 2017-18, aims to infuse sports culture and achieve sporting excellence in the

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

country and also to encourage sports all over the country thus allowing the population to harness the power of sports through its cross-cutting influence, namely, holistic development of children & youth, community development, social integration, gender equality, healthy lifestyle, national pride and economic opportunities related to sports development.

The 12 verticals of Khelo India Scheme are:

- (i) Play Field Development
- (ii) Utilization and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure
- (iii) Sports for Peace and Development
- (iv) State Level Khelo India Centers
- (v) Annual Sports Competitions
- (vi) Talent Search and Development
- (vii) Sports for Women
- (viii) Support to National/Regional/State Sports Academies
- (ix) Promotion of Sports among persons with disabilities
- (x) Promotion of rural and indigenous/tribal games
- (xi) Physical Fitness of School going Children
- (xii) Community Coaching Development

*Main features of Fit India*

The objective of Fit India Movement is to make FITNESS an integral part of the daily life of all Indians as envisaged by Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address on the occasion of the launch of Fit India Movement on 29th August, 2019. The main focus of the movement is to create awareness amongst Indians about the importance of fitness in daily life and showcasing the ease and simplicity of doing things which make us fit. For the Fit India Movement, the Government is playing the role of a catalyst so that Fit India becomes a people's movement.



The intent of Fit India Movement is the inclusion of FITNESS in our routine life by emphasizing that:

- Fitness is free, fitness is fun, fitness is essential
- Fitness does not need any expensive equipment / it does not require huge space or any major set up
- Fitness is easy and can be done by anyone and anywhere

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### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Coal deposit in the country

1121. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of coal deposits in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the way the coal deposit is being exploited and used for thermal power, there would be no coal left in the country after fifty years;
- (c) if so, the prospective future plan of Government for fifty years hence when all the coal would be Totally exploited; and
- (d) whether Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) or any other organization has been entrusted to start work on such type of prospective planning?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) As per "The inventory of Geological Resources of Indian Coal" (as on 01.04.2019), state-wise resources in the country is given below:-

#### *State-wise break-up of Indian coal resource*

(Figures In Million Tonnes)

State	Resource
Jharkhand	84505.96
Odisha	80840.34

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State	Resource
Chhattisgarh	59907.76
West Bengal	31690.15
Madhya Pradesh	28793.10
Telangana	21838.94
Maharashtra	12677.16
Bihar	1833.84
Andhra Pradesh	1607.21
Uttar Pradesh	1061.80
Meghalaya	576.48
Assam	525.01
Nagaland	446.42
Sikkim	101.23
Arunachal Pradesh	90.23
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TOTAL	326495.63

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(b) to (d) There is no threat of coal resources for the thermal projects even after 50 years in our country with present rate of coal extraction. The Total coal extracted from the coalfields of the country during 2018-19 was 730.29 million tonnes and the cumulative coal extraction since 1950 up to 2018-19 was 15852.57 million tonnes (as per Coal Controller Organization). Geological Survey of India (GSI), Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI) and other exploration agencies are continuously exploring coal deposits in the country and every year about 4 to 6 billion tonnes of proved resources is added in the coal inventory of India.

**Critical factors for coal production in the country**

1122. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of critical factors for coal production in the country;
- (b) to what extent the Ministry is able to address each of the above factors;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has failed to address the critical factors which result in perceptible increase in coal imports and lesser production; and

(d) if so, how Ministry is going to address the same?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The major critical factors for coal production *inter alia* include Land acquisition, Physical possession of land, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) issues, Forestry Clearance, Environmental clearance, Evacuation and logistics infrastructure etc.

(b) to (d) The focus of the Government is on accelerating domestic production of coal through allocation of more coal blocks, pursuing with MoEF&CC for early environmental clearance and State Governments for assistance in land acquisition and coordinated efforts with Railways for putting in place suitable evacuation infrastructure.

Due to persistent efforts of the Government, all India raw coal production has increased from 565.77 MT in 2013-14 to 730.35 MT in 2018-19. Absolute increase in all India coal production during this period was 164.58 MT as compared to an increase of 73.01 MT achieved in the preceding five years (2008-09 to 2013-14). Coal India Limited (CIL) has also increased its production from 462.41 MT in 2013-14 to 606.89 MT in 2018-19, an absolute increase of 144.48 MT as compared to increase of coal production of 58.68 MT between 2008-09 and 2013-14.

#### **Coal production in private mines**

1123. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether private parties who get coal blocks during allotment, declare on their websites about quantum of coal production and their mode of commercial use/ transactions;

(b) whether they declare on website about quality of coal and names of sub-contractors;

(c) steps taken by Government to ensure fair production and commercial transaction of coal produced in Government owned coal mines;

(d) the manner in which Government would ensure that safety norms are followed by private coal block owners for the workers engaged in production; and

(e) measures taken by Government to ensure fair wages to workers engaged in coal production in private mines?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Private parties (Successful Bidders) are not required to declare on their website information about quantum of coal production, their mode of commercial use/transactions and commercial names of sub contractors in respect of coal being used for captive purposes. However, when the Successful Bidder wants to sell coal in open market, they shall adhere to following modalities/guidelines:

"In order to maintain transparency in sale of coal, the Successful Bidder shall arrange to publish the pre-sale notice and post-sale notice on the website of respective State Government department, Ministry of Coal and Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO).

#### **Pre-Sale Notice**

The Pre-Sale Notice shall be published 15 days before the sale of coal. The Notice shall contain the following:

- (i) Grade of Coal
- (ii) Quantity of Coal available for sale
- (iii) Point of sale

#### **Post Sale Notice**

After the completion of sale of the quantity offered, a post-sale notice shall be published by the Successful Bidder in three working days after the sale of coal. The notice of post-sale information shall contain the following:

- (i) Grade of coal
- (ii) Quantity of Coal sold
- (iii) Point of sale
- (iv) Name and address of the party to which sale has been made
- (v) The post-sale notice shall also be accompanied with copy of the GST invoice. The Successful Bidder shall also be required to send this information vide email to the office of CCO."

(c) Government owned coal mines obtain all statutory clearances/licenses before commencement of coal production. During the course of coal production all statutory provisions under various Acts, Rules and Regulations are observed for conducting various activities.

(d) and (e) The Coal Mine Development and Production Agreement/ Allotment Agreement between Nominated Authority and Allocatees has a clause regarding Health, Safety, Welfare, Social Security and Minimum Wages. The relevant clause is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Clause neqarding Health , Safety, Welfare, Social Security and Minimum Wages*

"11.4. Health, Safety, Welfare, Social Security and Minimum Wages

- 11.4.1. The Allottee shall comply with all Applicable Laws and observe Good Industry Practice for the protection of the general health, safety, welfare, social security and minimum wages of employees engaged at the Coal Mine, including employees of any contractor or sub-contractor and of all other persons having legal access to the area covered by this Agreement.
- 11.4.2. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the Allottee shall ensure payment of minimum wages to the employees engaged at the Coal Mine and in related activity including employees of any contractor or sub-contractor.
- 11.4.3. The Allottee shall install and utilize such recognized modern safety devices and observe such recognized modern safety precautions as are provided and observed under Good Industry Practice. The Allottee shall maintain in a safe and sound condition for the duration of this Agreement all infrastructure and equipment constructed or acquired in connection with mining operations and required for ongoing operations.
- 11.4.4. The Allottee shall train employees engaged at the Coal Mine, including employees of any contractor or sub-contractor and of all other persons having legal access to the area covered by this Agreement, in accordance with the Good Industry Practice.
- 11.4.5. The Allottee shall construct, maintain, and operate health programs and facilities to serve the employees engaged at the Coal Mine, including employees of any contractor or subcontractor and of all other persons

having legal access to the area covered by this Agreement, which programs and facilities shall install, maintain and use modern health devices and equipment and shall practice modern health procedures and precautions in accordance with Good Industry Practice.

- 11.4.6. Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, in the event the Allottee provides housing, the same shall be built to a standard that provides suitable living environments adequate for health and well-being, and which meet applicable sanitation standards in terms of Good Industry Practice."

#### **Turn around of private sector coal mines**

†1124. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to bring about a turn around for the coal blocks allocated to private sector for the purpose of captive mining by means of granting an approval through Foreign Direct Investment and commercial mining;
- (b) the number of companies which themselves are capable of coal production from their own coal blocks and are not dependent on Coal India Limited; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) The methodology for auction of coal mines/blocks for sale of coal under the provisions of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015 [CM (SP) Act, 2015] and the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MM(DR) Act, 1957] has been approved by the Government and the Order in this regard has been issued on 27.02.2018. The methodology has provision for allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to the extent of 100% in coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure to attract international players to create efficient and competitive coal market. On 18.09.2019, Government has allowed 100% FDI under automatic route for sale of coal, coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure subject to the provisions of CM (SP) Act, 2015 and the MM(DR) Act, 1957 as amended from time to time and other relevant Acts on the subject. Associated Processing Infrastructure includes coal washery,

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

coal handling and separation (magnetic and non-magnetic). So far, 77 coal mines under CM(SP) Act, 2015 and 9 coal mines under MM(DR) Act, 1957 have been allocated for specified end use. The operationalization of these coal mines by allocatees is expected to substantially reduce their dependence on CIL.

#### **Compensation to farmers by mining companies**

†1125. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legal provisions have been put in place by Government to provide compensation to the farmers on account of loss to their crops caused by mining companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Coal India Limited has evolved any public redressal system to know the opinion of farmers to assess the impact of mining on their sole means of livelihood, i.e. agriculture; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) For providing compensation to the farmers on account of loss to their crops, Coal India Limited (CIL) follows the legal provisions laid down under 'The Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957' and 'The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLAAR) Act, 2013'.

(b) and (c) As per section 29(3) of RFCTLAAR Act, 2013, crop compensation is payable for acquired land. For assessing of the value of standing crops damaged during the process of land acquisition, Collector may use the services of experienced persons in the field of agriculture as may be considered by him. As per section 13 (5) of CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 stipulates that where any land is acquired under section 9, there shall be paid compensation to the person interested, the amount of which shall be determined after taking into consideration and as per section 13(5) (b) of the said Act, the damage sustained by the person interested, by reason of the taking of any

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the taking possession thereof.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir, The project specific arrangements are made to deal with grievances of Project Affected Families at subsidiary level, as per clause 5 (A) (vi) of CIL Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2012. Under this provision need based meetings and consultations with villagers are organized and individual representations/grievances are disposed of in time bound manner.

### **Mechanized transportation of coal**

1126. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether transportation of coal from mining sites to delivery points using trucks is a major issue in quick shifting of coal produced, besides causing environmental pollution;

(b) if so, plans of Government controlled and private companies to provide alternative system to increase efficiency and contain pollution;

(c) whether any target has been fixed for switching over to better system for transportation of coal by the mining companies; and

(d) whether Coal India Ltd., which is the largest coal mining company, has worked out any proposal for alternate system and if so, the cost involved?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Coal companies have planned to minimize movement of coal through road mode in a phased manner and to substitute the same by conveyor belt, Ropeways etc. The coal companies have also taken measures to mitigate the effect of air pollution due to coal transport by covering of coal by tarpaulin during transportation, black topping of the roads, water spraying, avenue plantation along the road, etc. The following steps have been taken as part of alternative system to increase efficiency and contain pollution:

- Maximum quantity of coal produced is transported through conveyors and rails to reduce road transportation
- The mist type water spraying systems have been installed along the conveyor belts and bunkers in major coal handling plants which are also covered by side cladding with GI Sheets to control pollution at source



(c) and (d) Apart from the existing capacity of 151 Million Tonne per Annum (MTPA) CHP-SILO with Rapid Loading System, CIL has identified 35 dispatch points having capacity of 4 MTPA and above for mechanized loading and transportation of coal and has started implementation so as to operationalize these by 2023-24. One dispatch point of 10 MTPA capacity feeding to the Power Plant of CSGPCL in the State of Chhattisgarh has been inaugurated on 30.12.2019. SCCL has planned Coal Handling Plants at Jalagam Vengal Rao (JVR) Open Cast (10 MTPA) and railway line from Bhadrachalam to Sathupali to convert the transport by road to rail mode.

#### **Allotment of coal block**

1127. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited is waiting for the announcement of result of allotment of coal blocks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the status?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, the Karnataka Power Corporation Limited has already been declared successful allottee of three coal blocks under Coal Mines (Special Provision) Act, 2015 namely Mandakini, Durgapur II/ Sariya and Durgapur II/Taraimar. Allotment Agreements for these coal mines has been signed on 31.12.2019. The date for issue of Allotment Orders has been fixed on 02.03.2020.

#### **Schemes launched by the Ministry**

1128. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes launched by the Ministry during the last five years along with the details of the targets set and the achievements made under each of the said schemes, year-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals received from various States along with the proposals approved by the Central Government under the schemes sponsored by the Ministry, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the funds allocated and utilized for implementation of various schemes of the Ministry during each of the last four years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) No Sir. No new schemes have been launched by Ministry of Coal during the last 5 years.

(b) No proposal has been received from any state under the schemes sponsored by the Ministry of Coal. The Schemes of this Ministry are implemented through Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) and Coal Controllers' Organisation - a subordinate office under the administrative control of this Ministry.

(c) The details of the funds allocated and utilized for implementation of various schemes of this Ministry during last four years and current years is as below:-

Sl. No.	Schemes	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		BE/ RE	Fund released/ utilized	BE/ RE	Fund released/ utilized	BE/ RE	Fund released/ utilized	BE/ RE	Fund released/ utilized	BE/ RE	Fund released/ utilized (upto Jan'20)
1	Research and Deve- lopment	20.25/ 20.25	18/ 17.59	10/ 10	8.5/ 10.38	10/ 10	8.8/ 11.50	10/ 25	24.27/ 24.23	25/ 22	18.78/ 9.40
2	Regional Explor- ation	115/ 115	105.05/ 104.37	50/ 50	45/ 48.04	60/ 60	55.78/ 56.84	150/ 150	100.74/ 99.31	120/ 90	70.28/ 42.21
3	Detailed Drilling	168/ 168	151.20/ 138.40	89.50/ 89.50	80.55/ 125.20	115/ 115	103.5/ 116.78	350/ 350	346.91/ 339.50	817/ 665.05	584.78/ 487.74
4	EMSC	0.50/ 0.50	0 0	0.50/ 0.50	0 0	0.50/ 0.50	0.05 0.05	0.5/ 0.5	0 0	0.5/ 0.5	0 0
5	Conservation and safety in coal mines	170/ 170	170/ 170	80/ 170	170/ 170	200/ 200	200/ 200	59.5/ 59.5	42.4/ 42.4	4/ 4	3.6/ 3.6
6	Development of Trans- portation Infrastructure in coalfield areas	75/ 75	75/ 75	70/ 180	180/ 180	299.5/ 299.5	299.5/ 299.5	140/ 140	140/ 140	130.5/ 90	75.46/ 75.46
TOTAL		548.75/ 548.75	519.25/ 505.36	300/ 500	484.05/ 533.62	685/ 685	667.63/ 684.67	710/ 710	654.32/ 645.44	1097/ 871.55	752.9/ 618.41

**Shortage of coal**

1129. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of coal to meet domestic demand including that of thermal power plants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of quantity of coal supplied and the present stock of coal with the thermal power plants during the last three years and the current year;
- (d) whether coal is being imported to tide over the situation;
- (e) if so, details thereof during the last three years and current year; and
- (f) the details of other steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure regular supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (f) All India domestic coal supply in 2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020) was 576.16 Million Tonne (MT). As on 24.02.2020, the pithead coal stock with the Coal India Limited (CIL) was 41.63 MT and that of Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) was 2.24 MT. As a result of the concerted efforts of the stakeholders *viz.* Ministry of Coal, Ministry of Power, Railways, Coal Companies and Central Electricity Authority (CEA), sufficient coal has been supplied to power plants and the coal stock at power plants end has increased from 24.59 MT as on 24.02.2019 to 36.62 MT as on 24.02.2020 which is equivalent to 20 days consumption. As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA), the receipt of coal (domestic and imported) in the country during the last three years and current year is given below:

(Figures in Million Tonne)

Year	Domestic coal	Imported coal	Total Receipt
2016-2017	494.8	66.1	560.9
2017-2018	538.6	56.4	595.0
2018-2019	582.1	61.7	643.8
2019-2020 (up to 31.01.2020)	466.1	58.1	524.2

The progress of coal offtake is reviewed on a regular basis. Coal supplies to Power sector is monitored regularly by an Inter-Ministerial Sub Group comprising representatives of Ministries of Power, Coal, Railways, Shipping, CEA, NITI Aayog, CIL etc.

**Delay in starting the production of coal**

1130. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to auction large coal reserves for commercial mining;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that several existing operators, who were allotted coal blocks, have not been able to start production from blocks that are ready to produce; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and there reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes. Discussion paper on auction of coal mines for sale of coal containing key terms & conditions have been published for Stakeholders consultation on 14.01.2020 by Office of Nominated Authority. Stakeholder's consultations were held in Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai on 23.01.2020, 28.01.2020 and 29.01.2020 respectively. Auction of coal mines for sale of coal is proposed to be held in multiple tranches. Tentatively 80 coal mines [68 under CM (SP) Act and 12 under MM (DR) Act] have been identified for auction.

(c) and (d) Yes. The details of coal mines that have not been able to start production after obtaining Mine Opening Permission and reason thereof is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of the mines which has got Mine Opening Permission (MOP) but still coal production has not started*

**(1) Trans Damodar Coal mine:**

Allocatte:- Durgapur Projects Ltd (M/s DPL).

*Reason for delay in coal production:*

Coal production has not started due to following two reasons-

- (a) During monsoon the mine got flooded with huge quantity of water. Dewatering has been done but still substantial volume of water is still present in the mine and MDO has stopped the dewatering.
- (b) M/s DPL is having 294.949 acre of land within mine boundary and 85.2384 acre of land outside mine boundary for over burden (OB) dump. DGMS, Sitarampur has prohibited further OB dumping on main OB dump (85.2384 acre) till the mine boundary is established covering the dump area and permission in this regard is obtained from DGMS. MDO is not willing to do OB dump in the remaining area because of re-handling cost involvement.

(2) **Talabira II and III:**

Allocate: Neyveli Lignite corporation of India Ltd. (M/s NLCIL)

*Reason for delay in coal production:*

There was delay in tree cutting at the site of mine due to resistance from the villagers. Whenever efforts were made for tree cutting violent protests were made by local villagers. Now with help of State administration tree cutting has been done and overburden removal is in progress. Coal production is likely to start from last week of March 2020.

(3) **Chatti Baraitu and Chatti Baraitu South:**

Allocate: M/s NTPC Reason for delay in coal production:

*Reason for delay in coal Production:*

Appointment of Mine Developer and Operator (MDO) which had been done earlier has now been terminated and the MDO appointment issue has become *sub-judice*. Further, M/s NTPC decided to go for another MDO for the part of the mine which is not *sub-judice* and new MDO appointment has been done and the coal production is likely to start very soon.

(4) **Gangaramchak & Gangaramchak Bhadulia:**

Allocate:- West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.(M/s WBPDCCL)

*Reason for delay in coal production:-*

There was inordinate delay in obtaining Environmental Clearance (EC) and Forest Clearance (FC). After getting mining opening permission in April, 2020 overburden removal has been done and coal production is likely to start from March 2020.

(5) **Kerandari:**

Allocate: M/s NTPC

*Reason for delay in coal production:-*

Appointment of MDO is pending from several months. NIT has again been issued for appointment of MDO. In the meanwhile M/s NTPC is also making preparation for operationalisation of the mine through departmental route.

**Inactive coal mining companies**

† 1131. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of companies that have been sitting idle even after obtaining coal mining license for years;

(b) if so, the details of such inactive license holder companies;

(c) the reasons due to which these companies have not started the mining works;

(d) whether Government proposes to cancel the coal mining license of these companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Yes. The details of these coal mines and reasons for not undertaking mining activity is given in the Statement Referto the Statement appended to the answer to USQ No. 1130 Part (c) and (d)].

(d) and (e) No. There is no proposal to cancel the coal mining license of these coal companies.

**Decline in production of coal**

†1132. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after a good growth of nearly eight per cent in production of coal during the financial year 2018-19, the production is down by 5 per cent in the financial 2019-20 till date;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is also a fact that coal production in the current financial year has been affected by the economic slowdown in the country, decline in power generation and few other reasons; and

(c) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in order to achieve its coal production target?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) All India coal production achieved a growth of 8.1% in 2018-19. During April -January 2019-20, coal production declined by 2.2% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The decline in coal production is largely due to heavy rainfall witnessed in the coal mining areas in the current year which was around 25% more than the previous year. Further, rains also continued during the month of October. However, production has started showing an upward trend since November, 2019 and the country achieved highest ever production of 69.6 MT in the last five years in December, 2019 and 74.8 MT in January 2020.

(c) 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 domestic production, 25% of coal production has been allowed for sale of coal for newly allocated coal blocks.

Further, for sale of coal, allowing 100% FDI for coal mining activities including associated processing infrastructure is expected to attract international players and create efficient and competitive coal market.

In order to enhance coal production, Coal India Limited (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.

#### **Innovative measures for improving work culture**

1133. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any innovative measures have been undertaken by the Ministry and/or its various departments or Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Coal signs Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on yearly basis with Coal India Limited (CIL) and NLC India Limited (NLCIL) as per guidelines, issued by the Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for enhancing accountability and result orientation. E-office is also implemented in the Ministry of Coal in place of the old process of working on physical files to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also to enhance result orientation.

Further, following innovative measures are undertaken by the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for improving work culture, accountability and transparency during the last 5 years along with details and impact:-

(i) E-Empowerment of Executives

Executives of CPSEs are provided corporate e-mail ids and laptops and e-office concept has been introduced in place of the old process of physical file movement.



This has resulted in employees becoming tech savvy with improved digitization and more productive and faster mode of correspondence within and outside the organization.

(ii) Digitization of Performance Management System

Appraisal process has been made fully online. Due to this, appraisal ratings are available for all related decision making with respect to foreign training, promotion etc. in time.

(iii) Increased and purposive communication and training programmes

Regular meetings of different functions (*e.g.* Medical, Legal, HRD, IR etc.) and training programmes are being conducted regularly on various issues of concern/clarifications, which has resulted in improvement of work culture and focus on result orientation.

(iv) Job Rotation and Transfer Policy

Job rotation concept has been introduced in the CPSEs. This will bring transparency in the working of the CPSEs.

(v) Human Resource (HR) Audit and People Capability Maturity Model (P-CMM)

Due to evaluation processes of HR Audit and P-CMM, areas of improvement are being noticed, which result in proper efficiency management of CPSEs.

(vi) Online Vigilance Clearance

The Vigilance Clearance System for employees has been made online. This has made the tracking of case easier, expedited the process and help in timely completion.

**Fund allocation for armed forces**

†1134. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budget estimates, revised estimates and actual expenditure incurred on modernisation of armed forces during last three years;

(b) whether any underutilisation of funds has been reported during the said period;

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons for underutilisation of funds;

(d) the details of amount spent on import of defence equipment by Government during last three years; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) whether Government has taken any steps to promote indigenous production of state-of-the-art defence systems and to use indigenous technologies for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details of Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual Expenditure (Actuals) on the modernisation of Armed Forces under Defence Services Estimates (DSE) for the last three years and this financial year, are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimates (BE)	Revised Estimates (RE)	Expenditure (Actuals)
2016-17	69,898.51	62,619.36	69,280.16
2017-18	69,473.41	68,965.24	72,732.20
2018-19	74,115.99	73,836.43	75,892.85
2019-20	80,959.08	89,836.16	77,494.82*

\*Expenditure is upto January, 2020.

(b) The Ministry has fully utilized the allocated budget and there has been no under utilization in the last three years.

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

(d) During the last three financial years (2016-17 to 2018-19), 58 contracts worth about ₹ 138727.16 crore have been signed with foreign vendors for capital procurements of defence equipment for Armed Forces.

(e) The policy initiatives taken to promote indigenous production of State-of-the-art defence systems and to use indigenous technologies for the same are as following:-

- (i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry.
- (ii) A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian—IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in DPP-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment. It has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment.

Besides this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories.

- (iii) Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model which envisages establishment of long-term strategic partnerships with Indian entities through a transparent and competitive process, wherein they would tie up with global Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) to seek technology transfers to set up domestic manufacturing infrastructure and supply chains.
- (iv) The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving Government funded Make-I projects not exceeding development cost of ₹10 crore and procurement cost of ₹ 50 crore per year for MSMEs. The industry funded Make-II Projects not exceeding development cost of ₹3 crore and procurement cost of ₹ 50 crore per year have also been reserved for MSMEs.
- (v) 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. Till date, 44 proposals for development by industry have been given 'In-principle' approval under Make-II.
- (vi) Government has decided to establish two defence industrial corridors to serve as an engine of economic development and growth of defence industrial base in the country. These are spanning across Chennai, Hosur, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu and spanning across Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh (UP).
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Defence Investor Cell has been created in the Ministry to provide all necessary information including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedures and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.

- (ix) The Defence Products List for the purpose of issuing Industrial Licences (ILs) under IDR Act has been revised and most of the components, parts, sub-systems, testing equipment and production equipment have been removed from the list, so as to reduce the entry barriers for the industry, particularly small & medium segment. The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case-to-case basis.
- (x) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now not required to indicate the details of IOPs and products at the time of signing of contracts. 'Services' as an avenue of offset have been re-instated.

#### **Establishment of proposed Indian Defence University**

1135. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the establishment of an Indian Defence University, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any other existing Defence training and research establishments will be affiliated to this University, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the proposed role of this University *vis-a-vis* the paramilitary forces, intelligence services and strategic policy bodies along with the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

#### **Start-ups dealing with defence production and indigenisation of imported equipment**

1136. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has seen a surge in start-ups dealing with defence production and indigenisation of imported equipment in last three years;

(b) if so; whether Government has been working to remove entry, barriers for start-ups in defence domain;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the financial or any other assistance provided to these start-ups in the last three years;

(d) whether there are any challenges faced by Government in boosting defence related start-ups, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which Government plans to address the challenges faced?

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

(b) to (e) The following initiatives have been taken by the Government to remove entry barriers for private industry including start-ups in the defence domain:

1. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) framework, was launched by the Hon'ble PM in April 2018, with the aim for achieving self-reliance and to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, startups, individual innovators, R&D institutes and academia. Under iDEX, the projects or problem statements are identified based on the requirements projected by the Armed Forces, OFB & DPSUs. The selected applicants are eligible for grants upto ₹ 1.5 Cro're for development of the prototype.
2. In Make-I category (Govt. funded) of development of prototype of defence products/platforms, projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 crore are reserved for MSMEs/Start-ups. Similarly, under Make-II category of development of prototype of defence products/platforms, projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 3 crore are reserved for MSMEs/Start-ups.
3. The 'Make-II' procedure has been simplified to encourage wider participation of Indian industry, with impetus for MSME/start-ups sector and timely induction of equipment into the Indian Armed Forces. The 'Startups' recognized, by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) "-from time to time, are eligible to participate under 'Make-II'-procedure. In addition, the framework for implementation of 'Make-II' at OFB and. DPSU level has also been notified. More than 25.00 items have been notified by OFB and DPSUs for development under 'Make-II'.

4. Department of Defence Production has notified 127 items under Public Procurement Order 2017 issued by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
5. Government has notified a 'Policy for indigenisation of components and spares used in Defence Platforms' in March, 2019 with the objective to create a domestic industry ecosystem.
6. Industrial licensing regime for Indian manufacturers in Defence sector has been liberalized. This has reduced entry barriers for new entrants in defence sector, particularly SMEs.
7. FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, Foreign Investment up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under the Government route.
8. Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) has evolved a new industry friendly ToT policy for transfer of DRDO developed technologies to industries. DRDO has also promulgated new patent policy to facilitate Indian industries to get free access to use DRDO patents.
9. DRDO has launched a program termed as Technology Development Fund (TDF) for meeting the requirements of Tri-Services, Defence Production and DRDO. The scheme has been established to promote self-reliance in Defence Technology as a part of the 'Make in India' initiative by encouraging participation of public/private industries especially MSMEs.
10. A Defence Investor Cell (DIC) was set up by the Department of Defence Production in January, 2018 to provide help, support and guidance to defence industry, MSMEs and start-ups.
11. During 2017-2018, DDP had notified 275 items which were previously exclusively sourced from OFB, for sourcing from open industry and 141 items have been placed on Government e-Marketplace.
12. Testing facilities: The Test facilities/ infrastructure available with various Government agencies (OFB, DPSUs, DRDO, DGQA, DGAQA & SHQs) have been made available to private sector with the objective to assist them in design and

development of defence systems. The details of test facilities, procedure and other terms & conditions are available on websites of respective Government Agencies.

13. Third Party Inspection (TPI) of Defence Stores: To align with the 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 Policy Document on 'Utilisation of Third Party Inspection Services' for effective administration of inspection function of out-sourced work with involvement of third parties for inspection services.
14. Mission Raksha Gyanshakti: This Mission was launched with the objective to encourage IPR for self-reliance in defence. IPR is the key enabler for developing an ecosystem of innovation and indigenization. As part of Mission Raksha Gyanshakti, an IPR Division has been constituted in DDP.

#### **ESM organisations approved by Government**

1137. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Ex-Servicemen (ESM) organizations recently approved by Government as per the Notification No. 28 (86) 2017/D (Res-1) dated 06 March, 2018;
- (b) the criteria for verification of their organizational profile;
- (c) whether the National Ex-servicemen Co-ordination Committee (NExCC) is amongst them, if so, the details of data submitted by them; and
- (d) the entities registered under the name NExCC and action Government has taken to avoid impersonation of name and logo under the same name (ibid) against the culprits and their collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Following four Ex-servicemen Associations have been recognized by Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare:

- National Ex-servicemen Co-ordination Committee, Kolkata.
- The Disabled War Veterans (India), Delhi

- The Air Force Association, Delhi.
- The Indian Ex-Services League, Delhi

(b) As per the procedure prescribed in the letter No.28(86)2017/D(Res.I) dated 6.3.2018, Directorate General Resettlement (DGR), an attached office of Department of Ex-servicemen Welfare recommends recognition of Associations after examining the documents such as Memorandum of Understanding, Constitution, Bye Laws, Memberships, Certificate of registration by the Registrar of Societies etc. submitted by the Associations.

(c) Yes, Sir. The following documents have been submitted by the National Ex-servicemen Co-ordination Committee (NExCC):

- (i) Copy of the Constitution.
- (ii) List of Members.
- (iii) List of office bearers/Central Committee Members.
- (iv) Certificate of Registration under Societies Registration Act of 1860.
- (v) Registration certificate of various States.
- (vi) Requisite Certificates/undertakings as below:
  - Non-acceptance of donation/pecuniary benefits from any concern/entity.
  - Not to raise issues in the interest of any caste, tribe or religious denominations.
  - Not to maintain any political fund or lend itself to the propagation of the view of any political party or member of such party.
  - Not to publish any periodicals, journal, magazines, bulletins etc. without the prior consent of the Government.
  - Affirming its faith in democratic principles.

(d) Only one Association under the name National Ex-servicemen Co-ordination Committee (NExCC) which has applied for recognition has been recognized after scrutiny of documents mentioned in reply to (c) above.



**PSUs, participation in construction bid of  
LPD class of ships**

1138. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Public Sector Ship building companies are allowed to take part in the bid for the construction of Landing Platform Dock (LPD) class of ships for the Indian Navy;
- (b) if so, the number of PSUs which have taken part in the bid; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The shortlisting of Shipyards for participation in Landing Platform Dock (LPD) Class of ships for the Indian Navy is based on the technical capability, capacity of the Shipyard and the financial assessment. Larsen & Toubro (L&T) and Reliance Naval and Engineering Ltd., had submitted bids for LPD Project.

**Steps taken to strengthen the army**

1139. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of steps taken by Government to strengthen the army and defence of the country during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): During the last five years concerted steps have been initiated by the Government for Modernisation of the Army, leading to its strengthening and capability development. The Make in India initiative and Strategic Partnership Model are important reforms implemented by the Government to provide impetus to capability development by facilitating acquisition of modern weapon systems. Major impetus has been given in upgradation and development of infrastructure along the borders in a holistic and comprehensive manner, including habitat, roads, tunnels, bridges and Advance Landing Grounds (ALGs). The appointment of Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) and the creation of Department of Military Affairs has resulted in far greater synergy with Ministry of Defence and also given the twin objectives of Integration/Jointness within the Services.

**New and innovative measures by the Ministry**

1140. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new and innovative measures have been undertaken by Government in general and/or its various departments or Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and autonomous bodies associated with it to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation, during the last five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence has taken several new and innovative measures to improve work culture, bring more transparency and accountability and also enhance result orientation which are as under:-

- (i) Measures for promoting Probity, Public Accountability and Transparency in defence capital procurements: Execution of Pre Contract Integrity Pact (PCIP) for all cases above ₹ 20 crore is being done to ensure integrity in procurement process. Guidelines for Handling of Complaints provide for time bound disposal of complaints and are aligned to CVC/DoP&T guidelines. Instructions have been issued for ascertaining vigilance status of L-1 vendor before seeking approval of the Competent Financial Authority. Guidelines for Penalties in Business Dealings with Entities and Capacity Assessment for Shipbuilding Entities have been notified.
- (ii) Measures undertaken by Services to improve work culture, transparency: The Organizations follow a fair and transparent policy in distribution of work, posting, grant of leave, honours and award etc. through constant monitoring of cases on weekly and monthly basis and ensuring timelines and accountability. IT resources are being exploited to the optimum to ensure monitoring of work flow, pendency of cases and achievement of results. Online tests for selection of personnel through examination web portal have been started which increased IAF's testing capability by 8 to 10 times' and facilitated candidates to appear for exams in their nearby locations. IAF has successfully implemented Project e-MMS (e-Maintenance Management System) which is a versatile maintenance management tool. Non-classified communications have been moved towards paperless office

using software developed by IAF. An Automation Cell have been set up by IAF to digitize, automate and reengineer various operational, maintenance and administrative tasks of IAF with an aim to bring transparency and accountability. IHQ MoD (Navy) has also commenced centralized online recruitment of Naval Civilians to lead a fair and transparent recruitment process.

In addition to the above measures, installation of biometric attendance system; implementation of IT to monitor workflow, pendency of cases and achievements of results; Performance Management System (PMS) to improve individual performance; online recruitment portal have been undertaken.

#### **Infiltration by terrorists**

1141. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cases of infiltration by terrorists into India with the help of Pakistani soldiers have risen in the last one year;
- (b) if so, the details of the incidents that have come to the notice of Government in the past one year; and
- (c) the details of the terrorists killed and wounded in the encounters between the Indian Army and terrorists and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. There have been 138 cases of infiltration by terrorists along Line of Control/International Border during the year 2019.

Due to concerted and synergized efforts of security forces, 157 terrorists were neutralized in the year 2019 in Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **Action taken against sale of defence personnel uniform pattern**

1142. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the sale of defence personnel uniform pattern is banned in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether any action has been taken against those involved in sale of defence personnel uniform pattern; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Section 140 and Section 171 of the Indian Penal Code impose certain penalties/punishments on wearing of Armed Forces uniform by unauthorised persons.

Sale of Defence personnel uniform in Cantonment bazars and authorised shops in other military stations are to be made to defence personnel only.

All lower headquarters have been instructed to approach security forces/agencies that have been found to be defaulting on instructions of not wearing defence personnel uniform, to desist from doing so. In case of non compliance of instructions, necessary measures are to be taken to prevent its misuse or unauthorised usage.

#### **Procurement of armoured fighting vehicles**

1143. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal before Government for the induction of Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs) for the Indian Army, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government is committed to purchasing of the AFV requirement only through the Buy Indian — IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed & Manufactured) route under the Defence Procurement Procedure, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of combat systems procured over the last three years through the Buy Indian-IDDM route?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Capital acquisition of defence equipment including Armoured Fighting Vehicles (AFVs) is carried out as per the extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). Procurement of any Defence platform/system is based on the operational necessity of the Defence Forces and the capability desired to meet the security challenges. An

indent for manufacture of Tanks in India has been placed on Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi on 04.11.2019.

DPP-2016 accords the highest priority to Buy Indian (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured) (IDDM). Government has put in place enablers to achieve higher level of indigenization and self-reliance in the defence sector by harnessing the capabilities of the public and private sector industries in the country.

During the last two years (2017-18, 2018-19) and current financial year 2019-20, 13 contracts for defence equipment including combat systems have been concluded under Buy (Indian-IDDM) category. Further, during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) and current financial year 2019-20, Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) for the 121 acquisition proposals has been accorded under India based categories including Buy (Indian-IDDM).

**Export promotion of indigenously made  
defence products**

1144. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to promote exports of India made defence products in various countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof indicating the Total defence exports during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for increasing the defence exports through Ordnance Factories and-private industry to the various friendly nations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) 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 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Based on the value of Authorization/Licence issued by DDP to Private companies and actual export by DPSUs/OFB, defence exports during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Export (in ₹ crores)	1521.91	4682.36	10745.77	5883.24*

\* As on 31.12.2019

### Statement

#### *Details of the steps taken to promote defence*

- (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) 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 (ETJC) 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 way 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 & 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 & 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.

#### **Strategic air force centre in Andhra Pradesh**

1145. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Air Force wanted to make Andhra Pradesh its strategic centre;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that strategic centre at Donakonda in Prakasam district, drone manufacturing unit in Anantapur and cyber security centre at Amaravati have been chosen for setting up training centre for helicopters; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the progress of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Hon'ble CM of Andhra Pradesh had proposed setting up an Air Force Command and training base in Andhra Pradesh in February, 2017 which included providing land on nominal charges by State Govt to Indian Air Force. During subsequent meetings, providing land at nominal charges was not agreed to by the State Government. Further, the proposal to set up a base after acquiring land on market rate was not found economically viable by the IAF.

(b) and (c) The proposal for setting up of a training centre for helicopters pilots at Donakonda (Prakasam district) was deferred after due consideration. No proposal is under process for acquisition of land at Anantapur and Amaravati (Cyber Security Centre)

#### **Project Beehive for workshops**

1146. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that Army's Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers has launched a major initiative under Project Beehive for automation of the entire corps to enable real time monitoring and response of its 2,000 workshops across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Operation Beehive will be completed by October, 2020; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Start-ups in Defence sector**

1147. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of start-ups that manufacture defence equipment and focus on defence intelligence development, set up between the years 2014-2019, year-wise; and

(b) whether there are any special schemes that encourage start-ups in the defence sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b)

1. Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) framework, was launched by the Hon'ble PM in April, 2018, with the aim for achieving self-reliance and to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, startups, individual innovators, R&D institutes and academia. Under iDEX, the projects or problem statements are identified based on the requirements projected by the Armed Forces, OFB & DPSUs. Till date, three phases of Defence India Startup challenges have been launched under aegis of iDEX, with over 700 responses from across the country. Further, as per information provided by Invest India, as in end November, 2019, there are 483 start-ups operating in the Aeronautics, Aerospace & Defence sector. In addition, 2,352 start-ups are engaged in Artificial Intelligence (AI), robotics and analytics.

2. In addition to the above, the following initiatives have been taken by the Government to encourage the private industry including start-ups in defence sector.
- (i) Under iDEX, the selected applicants are eligible for grants upto ₹ 1.5 crore for development of the prototype.
  - (ii) In Make-I category (Govt. funded) of development of prototype of defence products/platforms, projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 crore are reserved for MSMEs. Similarly, under Make-II category of development of prototype of defence products/platforms, projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 3 crore are reserved for MSMEs.
  - (iii) The 'Make-II' procedure has been simplified to encourage wider participation of Indian industry, with impetus for MSME/start-ups sector and timely induction of equipment into the Indian Armed Forces. The 'Start-ups' recognized by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) from time to time, are eligible to participate under 'Make-II' procedure. In addition, the framework for implementation of 'Make-II' at OFB and DPSU level has also been notified. More than 2500 items have been undertaken by OFB and DPSUs for development under 'Make-II'.
  - (iv) Department of Defence Production has notified 127 items under Public Procurement Order 2017 issued by Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT).
  - (v) Government has notified a 'Policy for indigenisation of components and spares used in Defence Platforms' in March, 2019 with the objective to create a domestic industry ecosystem.
  - (vi) Industrial licensing regime for Indian manufacturers in Defence sector has been liberalized. This has reduced entry barriers for new entrants in defence sector, particularly SMEs.
  - (vii) FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, Foreign Investment up to 49% is allowed through automatic route and above 49% under the Government route.

- (viii) Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) has evolved a new industry friendly ToT policy for transfer of DRDO developed technologies to industries. DRDO has also promulgated new patent policy to facilitate Indian industries to get free access to use DRDO patents.
- (ix) DRDO has launched a program termed as Technology Development Fund (TDF) for meeting the requirements of Tri-Services, Defence Production and DRDO. The scheme has been established to promote self-reliance in Defence Technology as a part of the 'Make in India' initiative by encouraging participation of public/private industries especially MSMEs.
- (x) A Defence Investor Cell (DIC) was set up by the Department of Defence Production in January, 2018 to provide help, support and guidance to defence industry, MSMEs and start-ups.
- (xi) During 2017-2018, DDP had notified 275 items which were previously exclusively sourced from OFB, for sourcing from open industry and 141 items have been placed on Government e-Marketplace.
- (xii) Testing facilities: The Test facilities/ infrastructure available with various Government agencies (OFB, DPSUs, DRDO, DGQA, DGAQA & SHQs) have been made available to private sector with the objective to assist them in design & development of defence systems. The details of test facilities, procedure and other terms and conditions are available on websites of respective Government Agencies.
- (xiii) Third Party Inspection (TPI) of Defence Stores: To align with the 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 Policy Document on 'Utilisation of Third Party Inspection Services' for effective administration of inspection function of out-sourced work with involvement of third parties for inspection services.
- (xiv) Mission Raksha Gyanshakti: This Mission was launched with the objective to encourage IPR for self-reliance in defence. IPR is the key enabler for developing an ecosystem of innovation and indigenization. As part of Mission Raksha Gyanshakti, an IPR Division has been constituted in DDP.

**Women in Defence forces**

1148 SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women officers commissioned in the defence forces *i.e.* Army, Air Force and Navy during the past three years and current year;

(b) the current number and percentage of women Officers in the defence forces, service-wise;

(c) the percentage, of women working in the Army Medical Corps' (AMC), Army Dental Corps (ADC) and Military Nursing Service (MNS);

(d) whether Government has any plans to allow women to hold commanding posts in the armed forces; and

(e) 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) Year-wise induction details of women officers in the three armed forces during the past three years and current year is as follows:

	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indian Army	949	819	364	01
Indian Air Force*	59	59	51	00
Indian Navy	57	38	54	18 (in progress)

\*excluding Medical and Dental branch officers.

(b) The number and percentage of women officers in the Indian Navy (except Medical, Dental and MNS branch) is 527 (5.12%). The corresponding figure in respect of Indian Air Forces is 1601 (13.81%). The information in respect of Indian Army in this regard is as under:-

Sl. No.	Arm/Service	Held strength of women officers as on 01 January, 2020	Percentage (%) of women officer against held strength of respective services as on 01 January, 2020
1.	AAD	69	4.14%
2.	Engrs	205	14.07%
3.	Sigs	235	7.71%
4.	ASC	276	11.87%
5.	AOC	303	15.24%
6.	EME	275	7.55%
7.	Int	75	11.26%
8.	Army-Avn	24	3.46%
9.	AEC	83	24.05%
10.	JAG	103	40.23%

The current number and percentage of women officers in Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) are as under:

Women Officers	Army (Number/ Percentage)	Air Force (Number/ Percentage)	Navy (Number/ Percentage)	Total
Medical Officers	1185 (21.25%)	265 (29.38%)	141 (20.74%)	1591 (22.22%)
Dental Officers	170 (25.15%)	07 (20.59%)	05 (14.29%)	182 (24.43%)
Military Nursing Service (MNS)	(In all 03 Armed Forces)			4658 (100%)

(d) and (e) Indian Army is committed to comply to the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court passed on 17th February, 2020 granting permanent commission to the women officers as per their qualification, professional experience, specialization, if any and organization requirement.

The commanding posts in the Indian Air Force (IAF) are decided purely on merit basis. There is no embargo for detailment of women officers for Commanding Officers' post in the IAF.

Male and female officers inducted into the Navy in various Branches/Cadres/Specialisations under similar schemes are treated at par and without discrimination for posting/billeting.

**Army personnel and civilians killed  
in terrorist attacks**

1149. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Total number of personnel of armed forces and common citizens killed in various terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether there are any guidelines for payment of compensations to the personnel of armed forces who died while on duty and those martyred in action and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for payment of compensation to the deceased armed forces personnel at uniform rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Details of Battle Casualties (Fatal) of Armed Forces and citizens occurred in counter terrorist operations in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years are as under:-

Sl. No.	Years	No. fatal casualties of Armed Forces	No. of fatal casualties of civilians
1.	2017	80	40
2.	2018	91	39
3.	2019	80	39

Details of *ex-gratia* lump sum compensation being paid to the Next of Kin (NoK) of Defence personnel are as under:-

Sl. No.	Details	Compensation amount (w.e.f. 01/10/2016)
(i)	Death in the course of duties attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, etc.	₹ 25 lakh
(ii)	Death occurring during enemy action in war or border skirmishes or in action against militants, terrorists, etc.	₹ 35 lakh
(iii)	Army Group Insurance Fund	Officers - ₹ 75 lakh JCOs/OR - ₹ 40 lakh
(iv)	(a) Liberalised Family Pension as applicable to Battle Casualty which is equal to emoluments last drawn by the deceased individual.  (b) Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity which is based on length of service rendered and emoluments such drawn by the deceased individual.	

The compensation to the civilians is given by the concerned State Government.

#### **Military academies and staff colleges**

1150. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Military Services established numerous academies and staff colleges across India over the years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the purpose these institutions are serving at present with the details thereof, institution-wise;

(c) whether any evaluation has been done or is being done on-a regular basis on the efficacy of these establishments; and

(d) the performance levels of these institutions and their contribution in strengthening the Defence set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Military Services have established a number of academies

and Staff Colleges across India over the years. The details of these academies and staff colleges are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The purpose of these institutions is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The efficacy of the Training Establishments is evaluated on yearly basis by Joint Training Committee.

(d) These institutions since inception have been training cadets and officers efficiently & effectively to mould them to the desired standards required for fulfilling their mandated tasks within the Armed Forces.

**Statement-I**

*Name of Military Academies and Staff Colleges in the country*

Sl. No.	Name of Military Academies and Staff Colleges
1	2

Pre Commission Training Academies

1. Indian Military Academy, Dehradun, Uttarakhand
2. Officers Training Academy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
3. Officers Training Academy, Gaya, Bihar
4. National Defence Academy, Pune, Maharashtra

Staff College & Technical Staff College

5. Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, Tamil Nadu
6. Military Institute of Technology, Pune, Maharashtra

Other Training Establishments

7. Army War College, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh
8. Infantry School, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh
9. Junior Leader Wing, Belgaum, Karnataka
10. High Altitude Warfare School, Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir
11. Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School, Vairengte, Mizoram



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12. Junior Leaders Academy, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh
  13. NCOs Academy, Binnaguri, West Bengal
  14. College of Military Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra
  15. Heavy Bridging Training Camp, Marve, Maharashtra
  16. Military College of Telecommunication Engineering, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh
  17. Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secunderabad
  18. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Vadodara, Gujarat
  19. Military Intelligence Training School and Depot, Pune, Maharashtra
  20. Army Institute of Physical Training, Pune, Maharashtra
  21. Army Sports Institute, Pune, Maharashtra
  22. Army Service Corps (ASC) Centre & College, Bengaluru, Karnataka
  23. College of Material Management, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh
  24. RVC Centre and School, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
  25. Remount Training School and Depot, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh
  26. Remount Training School and Depot, Hempur, Uttarakhand
  27. AMC Centre and School, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
  28. Institute of Military Law, Kamptee
  29. Institute of National Integration, Pune, Maharashtra
  30. CMP Centre and School, Bengaluru, Karnataka
  31. Army Education Corps Training College & Centre, Panchmarhi
  32. Armed Corps Centre & School, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
  33. Mechanical Infantry Regimental Centre, Ahmendnagar, Maharashtra
  34. School of Artillery, Devlali, Maharashtra
  35. Army Air Defence College, Gopalpur, Odisha
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1	2
36.	Combat Army Aviation Training School, Nasik, Maharashtra
37.	Army Airborne Training School, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
38.	Special Forces Training School, Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh
39.	College of Defence Management, Secunderabad
40.	National Defence College, New Delhi

**Statement-II**

*Purpose of Academies, Staff Colleges and Training Establishments*

Sl. No.	Institute	Purpose
1	2	3

**Pre Commission Training Academies**

- |    |                                   |                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Indian Military Academy, Dehradun | To impart pre-commission training to Gentleman Cadets (Permanent Commission) of the Army.                                                                             |
| 2. | Officer Training Academy, Chennai | To impart pre-commission training to Gentleman/Lady Cadets (Short Service Commission) of the Army.                                                                    |
| 3. | Officer Training Academy, Gaya    | To impart pre-commission training to Gentleman Cadets (Permanent Commission) of Special Commissioned Officer (SCO) entry and Technical Entry Scheme TES) of the Army. |
| 4. | National Defence Academy, Pune    | To impart pre-commission training to cadets of Tri-Service.                                                                                                           |

**Staff College & Technical Staff College**

- |    |                                            |                                |
|----|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5. | Defence Services Staff College, Wellington | To train officers of the three |
|----|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|

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Services in command & staff function in peace & war in own service, inter service & Joint service environment, as also, to provide related general education to enable them to perform effectively in command & staff appointments tenable by Major to Colonel in the Army, Lt Cdr to Captain in Navy & Squadron Leader to Group Captain in Air Force.

6. Military Institute of Technology, Pune

To impart training in various disciplines of Science & Technology relevant to Defence requirements in general and weapon systems in particular to meet the short & long-term non-degree training needs of the officers of Defence Services.

#### **Other Training Establishments**

7. Army War College, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh

To impart training on tactical & operational level in an inter-services environment. It imparts professional military knowledge in the art of warfare with special emphasis to jointmanship and revolution in military affairs. It also imparts leadership training to all officers of the Indian Army.

8. Infantry School, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh

To train officers & men of Infantry in tactical & technical aspects of various Infantry Operations & weapons.

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1	2	3
9.	Junior Leader Wing, Belgaum	To train officer, JCOs & NCOs in Sub-Unit level tactical and special mission techniques to enable them to carry out assigned operational mission in varied terrain under severe stress and strain be able to command and administer their Sub-Units effectively in war and peace
10.	High Altitude Warfare School, Gulmarg, Jammu and Kashmir	To train personnel in all aspects of high altitude mountain warfare and develop technique for fighting
11.	Counter Insurgency and Jungle Warfare School, Vairengte, Mizoram	To impart training to officers, JCOs & NCOs of Indian Army on aspects of Low Intensity Conflict operations
12.	Junior Leader Academy, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh	To train Junior leaders to perform their task & selected functions in their units with greater confidence. It also trains Sub Majors & potential Sub Majors into individuals with enlarged vision, enhanced leadership & high motivational levels.
13.	NCOs Academy, Binnaguri, West Bengal	To impart combat leadership training to NCOs of all Arms and Services.
14.	College of Military Engineering, Pune, Maharashtra	To train personnel of Corps of Engineers, Border Road Org, Military Engineering Service, all Arms / Services in Combat

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Engineering, Chemical Biological Radiological & Nuclear (CBRN) Protection, Works Services & GIS matter.

15. Heavy Bridging Training Camp, Marve, Maharashtra

To train officers/JCOs/OR of Corps of Engineers on heavy bridging and watermanship for combat engineering tasks

16. Military College of Telecommunication Engineering, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh

To train personnel of Corps of Signals, all arms/services in Combat Communications, Electronic Warfare, Communication Engineering, Computer Technology, Regimental Signal Communications and Cryptology.

17. Military College of Electronics and Mechanical Engineering, Secunderabad

To provide technical education in engineering and in various weapon systems and equipment with special reference to their maintenance, repairs and inspection to all ranks of EME including civilians.

18. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Vadodara, Gujarat

To provide technical education in science, engineering and management disciplines for the enhancement of the operational effectiveness of the equipment held in the Indian Army.

19. Military Intelligence Training School and Depot, Pune, Maharashtra

To impart training on intelligence and security aspects to all ranks of the Indian Army, Navy, Air Force, Para Military Forces.

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1	2	3
20.	Army Institute of Physical Training, Pune, Maharashtra	To impart systematic and comprehensive instructions to selected all ranks of the Army regarding the conduct of physical training in unit and sub units with a view to develop "Integrated Effectiveness" comprising emotional, mental, social, physical and moral qualities in soldiers.
21.	Army Sports Institute, Pune, Maharashtra	To train selected sportsman in seven sports discipline comprising archery, athletics, boxing, diving, fencing, weightlifting and wrestling.
22.	ASC Centre & College, Bengaluru, Karnataka	(a) Responsible to train officers, JCOs and OR of Army Service Corps (ASC) on transport, Catering and ration management. (b) To train recruit drivers of Int Corps, Pnr, Navy and Royal Bhutan Army.
23.	College of Material Management, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	To impart training on modern techniques of material management to officer, JCOs, OR and civilian personnel of AOC, other Arms and Services, Para Military Force and State Police.
24.	RVC Centre and School, Meerut, Madhya Pradesh	To train officers, JCOs, OR and animals of Remount and Veterinary Corps (RVC) towards discharge of their duties in active ops in mine detection, explosive detection, search and rescue and patrol duties.

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1	2	3
25.	Remount Training School and Depot, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	To train horses and mules.
26.	Remount Training School and Depot, Hempur, Uttrakhand	
27.	AMC Centre and School,Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	To train medical and para-medical soldiers to provide health care to the Indian Armed Forces during Peace and War.
28.	Institute of Military Law, Kamptee	To impart quality education in Military and Allied law to the officers and men of Indian Army towards dispensation of justice.
29.	Institute of National Integration,Pune, Maharashtra	To impart advance and refresher training to Religious Teachers of Indian Army towards commonality of religion.
30.	CMP Centre and School, Bangaluru, Karnataka	Responsible to impart training to officers, JCOs and OR of Provost Corps towards maintaining of discipline and vigilance during peace and war in Indian Army.
31.	AEC Training College & Centre, Panchmarhi, Madhya Pradesh	To impart training to personnel of all Arms and Services, Para Military Forces, State Police and officers and other ranks from friendly foreign countries in various domain of map craft, Personality Development Programme (PDP), Military Music and B Ed and B Library Science and Info.

1	2	3
32.	Armed Corps Centre & School, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	To train Military Persons on technical and tactical aspects of Armed Corps.
33.	Mechanical Infantry Regimental Centre, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	To train Mechanised Infantry battalion on technical and tactical aspects of mechanized Infantry.
34.	School of Artillery, Devdali, Maharashtra	To train Artillery persons on technical and tactical aspects of Artillery.
35.	Army Air Defence College, Gopalpur, Orrisa	To train Military persons on technical and tactical aspects of Air Defence in close liaison with Indian Air Force.
36.	Combat Army Aviation Training School, Nasik, Maharashtra	To provide flying training to volunteer officers and select flying Instructors.
37.	Army Airborne Training School, Agra, Uttar Pradesh	To provide Air Borne training to the individuals of Para & Para (SF) battalion in close coordination with Para Training School (IAF).
38.	Special Forces Training School Bakloh, Himachal Pradesh	To train Para (SF) individuals on requirement of Special Forces.
39.	College of Defence Management, Secunderabad	To impart training to officers of Indian Army on Management & behavioral sciences.
40.	National Defence College, New Delhi	To conduct course every year for selected senior officers to develop leadership quality, better understanding, mutual co-operation, desirable linkages in the National, Regional, and International Security related fields with selected foreign countries.



**Code of conduct for army veterans**

1151. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a code of conduct for Army veterans;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that many veterans have made objections to introduction of code of conduct for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Government has not received any proposal from any Department to introduce Code of Conduct for Defence Veterans.

(b) Not Applicable.

(c) Not Applicable.

**Opening of cantonment road for common public**

1152. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cantonment roads that are closed on the recommendations of local military authorities;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to above closure, general public are finding it difficult as they cannot pass through cantonment roads since barriers, check-posts and roadblocks have been installed by Army;

(c) whether it is also a fact that recently the MPs' and Army officers' wives met the Minister and requested to open the roads for common public; and

(d) if so, what decision the Ministry has taken on this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The following roads have been closed by LMA under SOP guidelines for Road Closure dated 04.09.2018, as per Section 258 of Cantonment Act, 2006:

**Bareilly Cantonment:**

(i) Road opposite Bareilly Club

- (ii) PB Marg (JLA to DOU Gate)

**Amritsar Cantonment:**

- (i) Harikirat Road
- (ii) Mohindra Road
- (iii) Hospital Road

(b) to (d) On difficulties faced by general public due to closed roads in Cantonment Areas, demands have been raised by MPs/various public representatives. In this regard, SOP guidelines on Road Closure dated 04.09.2018 have been issued as per Section 258 of Cantonment Act, 2006 after due consideration and consultation with various stake holders including Army.

**Establishment of defence corridors at Tamil Nadu**

1153. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the status of defence corridors established in the State of Tamil Nadu;
- (b) whether it will increase any employment avenues for the local residents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, if not reasons therefor; and
- (d) the scope of job opportunities in Tamil Nadu due to establishment of the said defence corridor in Tamil Nadu and the number of persons likely to get-direct and indirect employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) In pursuance to the Union Budget announcement (2018-19), it has been decided to set up two Defence Industrial Corridors in the Country, one in Uttar Pradesh and another in Tamil Nadu. Subsequently, five nodes for Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor, viz. Chennai, Coimbatore, Hosur, Salem and Tiruchirapalli have been identified. Investments of approximately ₹ 3100 crore were announced by Ordnance Factory - Board (OFB)/Defence Public Sector Undertaking (DPSUs) and Private Industries in Tamil Nadu Corridor.

Till date, six consultation meetings of stakeholders in Tamil Nadu were organized across its various nodes. Further, Government has also appointed a consultant for the preparation of Detailed Project Report for these two Defence Corridors.

Setting, up of Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor would- catalyse indigenous production of defence and aerospace related items, thereby reducing our reliance on imports and promoting export of these items to other countries. This will lead to generation of direct & indirect employment opportunities and growth of private domestic manufacturers including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and start-ups.

#### **Auctioning of Defence land**

1154. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing auctioning of defence land spread across the country;
- (b) if so, the details of such land being proposed for auctioning; and
- (c) the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

#### **Replacement of aging Avro 748 aircraft by multi-role transport aircraft C 295**

1155. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to replace aged Avro 748 with multi-role transport aircraft was finalised by Government in 2015 itself but the process of acquisition has not yet begun;
- (b) if so, the details thereof with the current status of acquisition process;
- (c) whether any schedule has been finalised for delivery of 62 transport aircrafts; and

(d) whether there is any provision in the agreement reached between the manufacturers of the aircrafts for production within the country as a part of 'Make In India' scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Commercial bid for replacement of Avro aircraft has been received. Delivery schedule is as per mutually agreed terms of the contract.

(d) The bid requires manufacture of 40 out of 56 aircrafts in India.

#### **Vacancies in post of Judge Advocate General**

1156. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are six vacancies for men and only two vacancies for women in recruitment in year 2020 for the post of Indian Army Judge Advocate General (JAG) Branch;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of female candidates that have achieved merit and recommendation continuously for three years, but have not been selected for JAG;

(d) the ratio for rejection of female candidates to male candidates in the recruitment for JAG; and

(e) whether there is a proposal to increase female participation in the JAG Branch?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Number of vacancies for recruitment in Judge Advocate General (JAG) Branch for the year 2020 are sixteen (16). The details are given below:-

Sl. No.	Course	Vacancies	
		Men	Women
(i)	JAG-24 Apr (2020 Course)	05	03
(ii)	JAG-25 Oct (2020 Course)	06	02
	TOTAL	11	05

(b) The vacancy for men and women of Judge Advocate General (JAG) Branch officer is being released based on the functional requirement of JAG Department.

(c) No such cases exist.

(d) There is no specific ratio for rejection of female candidates/male candidates in the recruitment for JAG. It varies from year to year.

(e) There are various factors that are taken into consideration that lead to decisions on cadre restructuring of both male and female officers in JAG Branch.

#### **Awards given to NCC cadets**

1157. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the number of awards given to cadets of the National Cadet Corps (NCC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to increase cash incentives to cadets of the NCC; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The Government has increased number of awards and cash incentives to the cadets of National Cadet Corps (NCC). A detailed list is given in Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Details regarding increase in number of awards and cash incentives to the cadets of National Cadet Corps (NCC) Cadets*

(a) Increase in Padak and Commendation Cards alongwith cash incentives

Award	Earlier		Now	
	Number of Awards	Cash Incentive	Number of Awards	Cash Incentive
1	2	3	4	5
Raksha Mantri Padak	01	20,000/-	02	30,000/- each

1	2	3	4	5
Raksha Mantri Commendation	03	15,000/- each	04	20,000/- each
Raksha Rajya Mantri Commendation	—	—	08	15,000/- each
Defence Secretary Commendation	10	10,000/- each	10	12,000/- each
DG's Commendation	102	2,000/- each	200	2,500/- each
TOTAL	116	₹ 3,69,000/-	224	₹ 7,60,000/-

## (b) Increase in best Cadet Awards alongwith Cash Incentives

Category	Earlier		Now	
	Nos.	Cash Incentive	Nos.	Cash Incentive
1	2	3	4	5
Best Cadet JD/JW (Army/Navy)	02	10,000/- each	02	15,000/- each
Best Cadet JD/JW (Air)	-	-	1	15,000/-
Best Cadet SW (Army)	1	14,000/-	1	21,000/-
Best Cadet SW (Navy)	-	-	1	21,000/-
Best Cadet SW (Air)	-	-	1	21,000/-
Best Cadets SD (Army/Navy/Air)	3	14,000/- each	3	21,000/- each
II Best Cadet JD/JW (Army/Navy)	2	4,000/- each	2	6,000/- each
II Best Cadet JD/JW (Air)	-	-	1	6,000/-
II Best Cadet SW (Army)	1	10,000/-	1	15,000/-
II Best Cadet SW (Navy)	-	-	1	15,000/-

1	2	3	4	5
II Best Cadet SW (Air)	-	-	1	15,000/-
II Best Cadets SD (Army/Navy/Air)	3	10,000/- each	3	15,000/- each
III Best Cadet JD/JW (Army/Navy)	2	2,000/- each	2	3,000/- each
III Best Cadet JD/JW (Air)	-	-	1	3,000/-
III Best Cadet SW (Army)	1	4,000/-	1	6,000/-
III Best Cadet SW (Navy)	-	-	1	6,000/-
III Best Cadet SW (Air)	-	-	1	6,000/-
III Best Cadet SD (Army/Navy/Air)	3	4,000/- each	3	6,000/- each
TOTAL	18	1,44,000/-	27	3,24,000/-

**Establishment of Coast Guard Academy  
in Kenjaru, Mangaluru**

1158. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the request for establishment of Coast Guard Academy in Kenjaru, Mangaluru, Karnataka; and

(b) the details of the process under the Ministry and the time it will take to complete the process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government has accorded in-principle approval in November, 2019 for setting up of India Coast Guard Academy at Kenjaru, Mangaluru, Karnataka.

(b) The process of acquiring land for the Academy is currently underway. Project timelines are contingent upon the same.

### Decline in defence expenditure as a part of GDP

1159. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the military expenditure as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has reduced over a period of time, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is spending insufficient proportion on operations and maintenance of military equipment and development of defence infrastructure; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the funds allocated for modernisation and procurement/manufacturing of equipment during the last three years and the current year so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per the table below, Defence Expenditure is increasing every year in absolute terms implying higher spending.

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Defence Budget (BE)	GDP	Def. Exp% of GDP
2016-17	3,40,921.98	153,62,386 (2nd RE)	2.22
2017-18	3,59,854.12	170,95,005 (1st RE)	2.11
2018-19	4,04,364.71	1,90,10,164 (PE)	2.13
2019-20	4,31,010.79	2,04,42,233 (RE)	2.11

Note:

- (i) GDP figures from FY 2015-16 to 2018-19 are as per Economic Survey 2019-20 (Vol-2) – Table 1.6-Components of GDP at Current Prices
- (ii) GDP figures for 2019-20 (RE) and 2020-21(BE) are as per Budget at a Glance (2020-21)
- (iii) BE= Budget Estimates, RE=Revised Estimates, PE = Provisional Estimates



It may be seen from above data that Defence Budget as a percentage of GDP may appear to be decreasing due to increasing trend in the growth of GDP. However, it is increasing in absolute terms, implying higher spending. In BE 2019-20, Total Defence Budget (including Miscellaneous and Pensions) is ₹ 4,31,010.79 crore, for the year 2019-20, which is 15.47% of TOTAL Central Government Expenditure. In BE 2019-20, Capital Budget of Ministry of Defence is approximately 31.97% of the Total capital expenditure of the Central Government Expenditure.

(b) The expenditure on operations/ 'maintenance and Defence Infrastructure has been maintained optimally.

(c) Details of Capital Budget which includes expenditure on modernization and equipment for the last three years including the current year are as follows:-

(₹ in Crore)		
Year	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
2016-17*	86,340.00	86,370.92
2017-18	86,488.01	90,438.39
2018-19	93,9821.13	95,229.06
2019-20	1,03,394.31	91,862.97#

\* includes figures of Seven Departments which were shifted to MoD (Civil)

# Expenditure is upto January, 2020.

#### **Conservation of endangered migratory species**

1160. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for inclusion of the endangered Asiatic Elephant, Great Indian Bustard and Bengal Florican in the world list of Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any initiative for conservation of migratory species; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had submitted proposals to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) for listing Asian Elephant, Great Indian Bustard and Bengal Florican in Appendix I of the CMS.

The CMS had considered the proposals during the 13th Meeting of the Conference of Parties to CMS held from 15-22 February 2020 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat and approved for listing the Asian Elephant, Great Indian Bustard and Bengal Florican in Appendix I of the CMS.

(b) and (c) The important initiatives taken by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for conservation of migratory species include:

- (i) Several important habitats of migratory species have been declared as Protected Areas.
- (ii) Rare and endangered species listed in the Appendices of CMS and found in India, like Snow Leopard, Olive Ridley Turtles, Great Indian Bustard, Gangetic Dolphin, Dugong, etc. have been listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby providing them highest degree of protection.
- (iii) Stringent punishments have been provided in the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.
- (iv) A National Action Plan for conservation of migratory birds along the Central Asian Flyway has been launched.
- (v) Local communities have been involved in conservation of migratory species, like Amur Falcon protection in State of Nagaland; Whale Shark protection in Gujarat; Dugong protection in Tamil Nadu; Olive Ridley Turtles in Odisha, etc.
- (vi) India is a signatory to the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and India has also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on conservation of species including Siberian Cranes, marine Turtles, Dugongs and Raptors.

**Forest cover in Konkan region**

†1161. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the Total forest area in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra at present;

(b) the area which should be kept as forest area as per the rules in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(c) whether all the districts have the required forest area as per the rules at present; and

(d) if not, the names of districts in the Konkan region of Maharashtra which do not have the required forest area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) As per information received from State Forest Department of Maharashtra, the Konkan region of Maharashtra State includes Mumbai city, Mumbai suburban, Palghar, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane districts. The forest cover as per India State of Forest Report 2019 in these districts is as follows:-

(Area in Square Kilometre)

District	Geographical area	Forest Cover	Percentage to Geographical area
Mumbai city	157	3.00	1.91
Mumbai suburban	446	139.86	31.36
Palghar and Thane	9558	2998.09	31.37
Raigad	7152	2939.46	41.10
Ratnagiri	8208	4212.90	51.33
Sindhudurg	5207	2827.98	54.31
TOTAL	30728	13121.29	42.70

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per the National Forest Policy 1988, the national goal should be to have a minimum of one-third of the Total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hill and in mountainous regions, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of fragile eco-system.

In the Konkan region, 42.70 per cent of geographical area is having forest cover. Thane, Raigarh, Ratnagiri, Sindhu gurg, Mumbai suburban, Palghar and Raigad districts are having more than 30 per cent geographical area under forest cover, whereas Mumbai has 1.91 per cent of geographical area under forest cover.

To further increase the forest and tree cover in the country, the Ministry is taking several initiatives. These include ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry such as National Afforestation Programme, National Mission for a Green India and Development of Wildlife Habitats. The recently promulgated Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 also contain provisions for taking up assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration and silvicultural operations in forests which contribute to increase in forest cover. The Ministry also supports school nursery and urban forestry programmes through people's participation. Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and under the schemes/plans of State and Union Territories.

#### **Impact of global climate change**

1162. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the latest predictions on the impact of global climate change on India;
- (b) the coastal cities that have been projected as vulnerable to sea level rise and consequent submersion; and
- (c) the steps Government proposes to maintain the agricultural production commensurate with the increase in population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) India is a Party to the United

Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). India has submitted Initial National Communication (INC) in 2004 and Second National Communication (SNC) in 2012 to the UNFCCC. As part of the National Communications, the Ministry conducted studies on the impact of climate change in India which are summarized in the 'Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation' chapters. Impact of climate change and climate variability on the water resources are likely to affect irrigated agriculture, installed power capacity, environmental flows in the dry season and wet season. The report projects variable impacts in terms of the composition of forests and net primary productivity.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has conducted studies under the National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project, which indicates variable impacts of climate change on production of certain crops like rice, wheat, maize etc. in different regions of India.

Government of India has also published a report titled "Climate Change and India: A 4x4 Assessment - A Sectoral and Regional Analysis for the 2030". This report provides for projections on impacts of climate change on four key sectors of Indian economy namely, Agriculture, Water, Natural Ecosystems and Biodiversity, and Health in four climate-sensitive regions of India namely, the Himalayan region, the Western Ghats, the Coastal Areas and the North-East Region.

(b) As per Ministry of Earth Sciences, the observed rate of change of sea level at 10 major ports is as under:

Sl. No.	Location	Rate of change of sea-level (mm/year)	Duration of data used (years)
1	2	3	4
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

1	2	3	4
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	1.5	1964-1991

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.

(c) Government has embarked upon a number of initiatives that aim at addressing the multiple concerns affecting the agricultural sector with the focus on enhancing productivity on a sustainable basis; post-production front; credit facilitation; rejuvenation of soil health; balanced use of fertilizers; efficient use of water resources; higher returns to farmers; risk mitigation, etc. Some of the key programmes/schemes of the Government are:

- (i) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana ("Per Drop More Crop") initiative under which drip/sprinkler for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity.
- (iii) "Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)" for promoting organic farming.
- (iv) "Har Medh Par Ped", agroforestry is being promoted for additional income.
- (v) Beekeeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination among many other initiatives to maintain the country's agricultural production.
- (vi) Neem Coated Urea (NCU).
- (vii) Enhanced credit facility to the farm sector.
- (viii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM) which has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas.

- (ix) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is a Government sponsored crop insurance scheme.
- (x) Micro Irrigation Fund.
- (xi) Agriculture Contingency Plan to tackle extreme events affecting crops, livestock and fisheries.

**Pollution due to e-waste**

†1163. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of e-waste produced per year during the years 2016 to 2019 and percentage of said e-waste which got recycled;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken any assessment of the damage caused to the environment by the e-waste;
- (c) whether it is a major reason of air pollution; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken by Government towards maximum disposal of e-waste and putting a ban on its import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The approximate estimated generation of e-waste in FY 2017-18 for electrical electronic equipment as listed in the schedule-I of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016 based on the sales data of 244 EPR (Extended Producers Responsibility) authorised producers is 7,08,445 tonnes. In FY 2018-19, based on the sales data of 1168 EPR authorised producers, the e-waste generation estimate is 7,71,215 tonnes. 69,414 MT and 1,64,663 MT of e-waste was collected, dismantled and recycled in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively as per information available with CPCB (Central Pollution Control Board).

(b) to (d) The electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) after their useful life may not cause any harm if stored safely and recycled or disposed of in environmentally safe manner. In case recovery of precious metals or useful components/materials are attempted are done in an un-scientific manner or in a manner not consistent with the guidelines of CPCB or it may cause health risks and damage to environment.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to ensure safe disposal of e-waste, the Government has notified E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016, as amended in 2018 for its effective implementation. The provisions of these Rules include extended producer responsibility (EPR), setting up of producer responsibility organisations (PRO) and e-waste exchange to facilitate collection and recycling, assigning specific responsibility to bulk consumers of electronic products for safe disposal. The Rules also state the responsibility of producers of electrical and electronic products for collection and channelization of electronic waste. State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility for earmarking industrial space for e-waste dismantling and recycling facilities, to undertake industrial skill development and establish measures for protection of health and safety of workers engaged in dismantling and recycling facilities of e-waste. The transboundary movement of waste including e-waste is regulated under the Hazardous and Other Waste (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 and under these rules, no import of waste for dumping or for disposal in the country is permitted.

#### **Visitors in National Museum of Natural History**

1164. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of visitors to the National Museum of Natural History during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for the low number of visitors compared to similar museums in other countries; and
- (c) the action Government will take to improve its functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi (NMNH) was completely destroyed in a massive fire incident in April, 2016. Land admeasuring around 6 acres has been identified for developing a new NMNH. However, the number of visitors to the four regional museums of Natural History under the aegis of the NMNH, located at Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, Mysuru, Karnataka, and Bhubaneswar, Odisha is given in Statement (*See* below). Driven by the response towards exhibitions and show casing of the elements of natural history, the number of visitors in the Regional Museums has



shown an increasing trend over a period of last three years. Collection, development and exhibition of artefacts/specimens in a natural history museum is a continuous process and the NMNH and its regional units constantly endeavour to work in this direction.

**Statement**

*Details of visitors in National Museum of National History*

Regional Museums	Number of visitors		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Rajiv Gandhi Regional Museum of Natural History, Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan	160377	184770	207281
Regional Museum of Natural History, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	162333	172953	181869
Regional Museum of Natural History, Mysuru, Karnataka	139487	176106	184327
Regional Museum of Natural History, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	191272	206091	211272

**India Cooling Action Plan**

1165. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has released the 'India Cooling Action Plan' recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with its objectives, targets and timeline;
- (c) whether the Ministry is coordinating with other Ministries/State Governments for better implementation of the plan and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has taken steps to reduce the average consumption of per capita cooling space and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the action plan of Government to reduce the use of traditional cooling system like air conditioner and refrigerator; and
- (f) the other steps taken by the Government to reduce carbon emission in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) The India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP) was launched on 8th March, 2019. The ICAP has long term vision with a 20 year time horizon and lists out actions which can *inter alia* help reduce cooling demand. Besides refrigerant based space cooling technologies such as air conditioners, the ICAP provides for use of non-refrigerant based technologies such as fans and coolers and not-in-kind technologies such as district cooling.

The India Cooling Action Plan seeks to (i) reduce cooling demand across sectors by 20% to 25% by 2037-38, (ii) reduce refrigerant demand by 25% to 30% by 2037-38, (iii) Reduce cooling energy requirements by 25% to 40% by 2037-38, (iv) recognize "cooling and related areas" as a thrust area of research under national S&T Programme, (v) training, and certification of 1,00,000 servicing sector technicians by 2022-23, synergizing with Skill India Mission. The Ministry has constituted a Steering Committee and six thematic working groups having representatives from other Ministries of the Government of India/State Governments for better implementation of the ICAP.

(f) Government of India is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides the overarching framework for actions regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation. NAPCC comprises of missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan eco-system, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. Climate actions at the State level are also guided by the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC). Thirty-three States/Union Territories have prepared their SAPCC in line with NAPCC taking into account State's specific issues relating to climate change. These SAPCCs *inter-alia* outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority climate actions. In the pre-2020 period, India announced its voluntary goal to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 20-25% from 2005 levels by 2020. According to the second Biennial Update Report submitted by Government of India to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2018, India has achieved 21% reduction in emission intensity between 2005 and 2014. For the post-2020 period under the Paris Agreement, India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) including, *inter alia*, goals (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35% by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40% 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), (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.

#### **Clearances for coal mining**

1166. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) on 'Assessment of Environmental Impact due to Mining Activities and its Mitigation in Coal India Limited (CIL) and its Subsidiaries' has mentioned that six out of seven coal producing subsidiaries of CIL did not formulate environmental policy as mandated while being accorded environment clearance for projects;

(b) whether Expert Appraisal Committee was notified that Dipka Coal Mine, Chhattisgarh, had been submerged in a flood, five months, before it was given 30-year environmental clearance; and

(c) whether villagers living nearby had complained of pollution due to mine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Coal, Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have formulated a Corporate Environment Policy (CEP) 2018 and the policy is being followed by CIL and its subsidiaries at present.

(b) The proposal was appraised by EAC as mandated under the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The project was required to undertake EIA studies and prepare Environment Management Plan for obtaining environmental clearances from the concerned regulatory authorities. Different measures to control dust/emissions and water pollution, as proposed by the project proponent were examined by the sectoral Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) for their efficacy and adequacy and suitable conditions and mitigation measures have been imposed accordingly while granting environment clearance to the project.

(c) No Sir.

**Installation of smog towers**

1167. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted by the Ministry to combat ever deteriorating air pollution problem in the country; and

(b) whether the Ministry is considering installation of smog towers in all major cities in the country to address the menace of air pollution, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Government has taken several measures for prevention, control and abatement of pollution across the country which *inter-alia* includes formulation and implementation of National Clean Air Programme for the country; Comprehensive Action Plan, Graded Response Action Plan for Delhi NCR; monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality; Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country; Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.); ensuring the stricter norms for reducing industrial emissions; management of Municipal, hazardous, chemical and industrial waste by issuing Regulation on Lead contents in Household and Decorative Paints Rules, 2016, Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016, Regulation of Persistent Organic Pollutants Rules, 2018, Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016, Notification of E-waste Management Rules, 2016, Notification of Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016. Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has adopted several technologies for mitigation of air pollution which *inter-alia* includes Deployment and Evaluation of Air Purification Units for Traffic Junction Pollution Abatement in Delhi, Control of Dust Emissions using dust Suppressant, Demonstrate the effectiveness of Air Pollution Mitigation by Pariyayantra Filtration, Multiple antenna high density ion generator for pollution control.

(b) A High Level Committee (HLC) was constituted based on the direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court to assess the feasibility of technologies to control air pollution and give a report on pollution control technique including smog tower. The High Level Committee recommended installation of smog tower as a pilot in some sensitive and hot

spot areas. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that one smog tower be installed at Connaught Place by the Delhi Government and another be installed at Anand Vihar by the Central Pollution Control Board. The Project Appraisal and Approval Committee at CPCB has in-principle approved the proposal for installation of one smog tower at Anand Vihar in Delhi.

### **High level of air pollution**

1168. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the level of air pollution has been extremely high as compared to the previous years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated to handle this threat, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board presently monitors ambient air quality in 793 locations covering 344 cities across the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Most of the cities have been found complying to the National Standards with respect to SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> levels. However, as per last five-year ambient air quality data (2014-2018), 122 cities were identified as the non-attainment cities.

(c) Under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), for cities with million plus population and PM<sub>10</sub>>90µg/m<sub>3</sub>, MoEF&CC has earmarked ₹10 crores per city for various components which inter-alia includes Installation and commissioning of Continuous Ambient Air Quality monitoring Stations (CAAQMS), Creating green buffer zone along the roads, Mechanical street sweeper, Mobile Enforcement Unit, Public awareness and capacity building activities, water sprinkler, etc. For cities with population less than 5 lakhs, funds of ₹10 lakhs per city and for cities with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs, ₹20 lakhs per city has been allocated for capacity building and public awareness programmes.

### **Forest coverage across the country**

1169. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of area under forest across all States in the country, State-wise;

(b) the increase/decrease in the area under forests across all States during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been large scale encroachments on forest land across various States including but not limited to New Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, details of the Total forest land encroached and the steps taken by Government to recover such land, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organisation under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest and tree cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). ISFR-2019 is the latest in the series. As per ISFR-2019, the State/UT-wise forest cover alongwith percentage is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The State/UT-wise details of increase/decrease in the forest cover as per ISFR-2019, 2017 and 2015 are given in Statement-II and III (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per reports received from States/UTs Forest Departments, the State/UTs-wise area under encroachment is given in Statement-IV (*See below*).

The primary responsibility of protection of forests from various threats including encroachment lies with the respective States and Union Territories (UTs). The respective State Governments and UT Administrations take action against those who found guilty in this regard, as per the extant acts, rules and regulations made thereunder.

The State Governments and UT Administrations, besides taking legal actions against encroachment as per the extant acts, rules and regulations, also take various other measures such as demarcation and digitization of forest boundaries, strengthening infrastructure for forest protection, involving fringe area forest communities such as Joint Forest Management Committees, Eco Development Committees etc., to prevent and control encroachments.

**Statement-I***Forest Cover in the States/UTs as per ISFR-2019*

(Area in square kilometre)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Area	2019 Assessment			Percentage of forest cover to the Total geogra- phical area	
			VDF	MDF	OF	Total Forest Cover	Forest cover to the Total geogra- phical area
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	1,994	13,938	13,205	29,137	17.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	21,095	30,557	15,036	66,688	79.63
3.	Assam	78,438	2,795	10,279	15,253	28,327	36.11
4.	Bihar	94,163	333	3,280	3,693	7,306	7.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,35,192	7,068	32,198	16,345	55,611	41.13
6.	Delhi	1,483	6.72	56.42	132.30	195.44	13.18
7.	Goa	3,702	538	576	1,123	2,237	60.43
8.	Gujarat	1,96,244	378	5,092	9,387	14,857	7.57
9.	Haryana	44,212	28	451	1,123	1,602	3.62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,113	7,126	5,195	15,434	27.72
11.	Jammu and Kashmir#	53,258*	4,203	7,952	8,967	21,122	39.66
	UT of Jammu and Kashmir						
	UT of Ladakh	1,69,421*	78	660	1,752	2,490	1.47
	TOTAL (J&K)	2,22,236	4,281	8,612	10,719	23,612	10.62
12.	Jharkhand	79,716	2,603	9,687	11,321	23,611	29.62
13.	Karnataka	1,91,791	4,501	21,048	13,026	38,575	20.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Kerala	38,852	1,935	9,508	9,701	21,144	54.42
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	6,676	34,341	36,465	77,482	25.14
16.	Maharashtra	3,07,713	8,721	20,572	21,485	50,778	16.50
17.	Manipur	22,327	905	6,386	9,556	16,847	75.46
18.	Meghalaya	22,429	489	9,267	7,363	17,119	76.33
19.	Mizoram	21,081	157	5,801	12,048	18,006	85.41
20.	Nagaland	16,579	1,273	4,534	6,679	12,486	75.31
21.	Odisha	1,55,707	6,970	21,552	23,097	51,619	33.15
22.	Punjab	50,362	8	801	1,040	1,849	3.67
23.	Rajasthan	3,42,239	78	4,342	12,210	16,630	4.86
24.	Sikkim	7,096	1,102	1,552	688	3,342	47.10
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	3,605	11,030	11,729	26,364	20.27
26.	Telangana	1,12,077	1,608	8,787	10,187	20,582	18.36
27.	Tripura	10,486	654	5,236	1,836	7,726	73.68
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	2,617	4,080	8,109	14,806	6.15
29.	Uttarakhand	53,483	5,047	12,805	6,451	24,303	45.44
30.	West Bengal	88,752	3,019	4,160	9,723	16,902	19.04
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	5,678	684	381	6,743	81.74
32.	Chandigarh	114	1.36	14.24	6.43	22.03	19.32
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	0	80	127	207	42.16
34.	Daman and Diu	111	1.40	5.69	13.40	20.49	18.46
35.	Lakshadweep	30	0	16.09	11.01	27.10	90.33
36.	Puducherry	490	0	17.66	34.75	52.41	10.70
TOTAL		32,87,469	99,278	3,08,472	3,04,499	7,12,249	21.67

\* Area of shape file provided by Survey of India (December, 2019). Notified geographical area from SOI awaited.

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



**Statement-II***Change in forest cover of States/UTs between 2015 and 2017 assessment*

(Area in square kilometre)

States/UTs	Geographic Area as per census	Forest cover as per ISFR 2015 (updated)	Forest cover as per ISFR 2017	Total Change in forest cover
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	26,006	28,147	2,141
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	67,154	66,964	-190
Assam	78,438	27,538	28,105	567
Bihar	94,163	7,254	7,299	45
Chhattisgarh	1,35,192	55,559	55,547	-12
Delhi	1,483	188.77	192.41	3.64
Goa	3,702	2,210	2,229	19
Gujarat	1,96,244	14,710	14,757	47
Haryana	44,212	1,580	1,588	8
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	14,707	15,100	393
Jammu and Kashmir*	2,22,236	22,988	23,241	253
Jharkhand	79,716	23,524	23,553	29
Karnataka	1,91,791	36,449	37,550	1,101
Kerala	38,852	19,278	20,321	1,043
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,426	77,414	-12
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,699	50,682	-17

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	22,327	17,083	17,346	263
Meghalaya	22,429	17,262	17,146	-116
Mizoram	21,081	18,717	18,186	-531
Nagaland	16,579	12,939	12,489	-450
Odisha	1,55,707	50,460	51,345	885
Punjab	50,362	1,771	1,837	66
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,106	16,572	466
Sikkim	7,096	3,353	3,344	-9
Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	26,208	26,281	73
Telangana	1,12,077	19,854	20,419	565
Tripura	10,486	7,890	7,726	-164
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,401	14,679	278
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,272	24,295	23
West Bengal	88,752	16,826	16,847	21
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6,751	6,742	-9
Chandigarh	114	21.66	21.56	-0.1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	206	207	1
Daman and Diu	111	19.61	20.49	0.88
Lakshadweep	30	27.06	27.10	0.04
Puducherry	490	56.95	53.67	-3.28
TOTAL	32,87,469	7,01,495	7,08,273	6,778

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

**Statement-III***Change in forest cover of States/UTs between 2017 and 2019 assessment*

(Area in square kilometre)

States/UTs	Geographic Area as per census	Forest cover as per ISFR 2017	Forest cover as per ISFR 2019	Total change in forest cover
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	28,147	29,137	990
Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	66,964	66,688	-276
Assam	78,438	28,105	28,327	222
Bihar	94,163	7,299	7,306	7
Chhattisgarh	1,35,192	55,547	55,611	64
Delhi	1,483	192.41	195.44	3.03
Goa	3,702	2,229	2,237	8
Gujarat	1,96,244	14,757	14,857	100
Haryana	44,212	1,588	1,602	14
Himachal Pradesh	55,673	15,100	15,434	334
Jammu and Kashmir*	2,22,236	23,241	23,612	371
Jharkhand	79,716	23,553	23,611	58
Karnataka	1,91,791	37,550	38,575	1,025
Kerala	38,852	20,321	21,144	823
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,414	77,482	68
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,682	50,778	96

1	2	3	4	5
Manipur	22,327	17,346	16,847	-499
Meghalaya	22,429	17,146	17,119	-27
Mizoram	21,081	18,186	18,006	-180
Nagaland	16,579	12,489	12,486	-3
Odisha	1,55,707	51,345	51,619	274
Punjab	50,362	1,837	1,849	12
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,572	16,630	58
Sikkim	7,096	3,344	3,342	-2
Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	26,281	26,364	83
Telangana	1,12,077	20,419	20,582	163
Tripura	10,486	7,726	7,726	0
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,679	14,806	127
Uttarakhand	53,483	24,295	24,303	8
West Bengal	88,752	16,847	16,902	55
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8249	6,742	6,743	1
Chandigarh	114	21.56	22.03	0.47
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	207	0
Daman and Diu	111	20.49	20.49	0.00
Lakshadweep	30	27.10	27.10	0.00
Puducherry	490	53.67	52.41	-1.26
TOTAL	32,87,469	7,08,273	7,12,249	3,976

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

***Statement-IV****Area under encroachment as reported by the State/UTs Forest Department*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area (in hectare)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29800.50
2.	Bihar	132.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	19330.64
4.	Gujarat	157.862
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Haryana	153.51
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4629.88
8.	Jharkhand	26496
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10279.28
10.	Karnataka	2,04,297.36
11.	Kerala	7801.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	534717.28
13.	Maharashtra	59663.85
14.	Odisha	78505.08
15.	Punjab	5363.05
16.	Rajasthan	10839.76
17.	Tamil Nadu	15010.71
18.	Telangana	3056.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	26125.35
20.	Uttarakhand	10649.11
21.	West Bengal	10214.80
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	58636.13
23.	Assam	317215.39
24.	Manipur	2213.82

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area (in hectare)
25.	Meghalaya	9850.52
26.	Mizoram	9457.23
27.	Nagaland	2479.96
28.	Sikkim	2817.21
29.	Tripura	6.77
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,887.72
31.	Chandigarh	14.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.08
33.	Daman and Diu	87.83
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil
35.	Delhi	361.62
36.	Puducherry	Nil

#### **Shut down of Sterlite Copper Plant**

1170. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sterlite Copper Plant, Thoothukudi, the largest smelter in Tamil Nadu has been shut down on the order passed by Principal Secretary to State Government, who in his capacity as Chairman of Pollution Control Board exercised his powers to direct closure of plant;

(b) if so, whether officer has become judge of his own case thus rendering closure of largest plant without adhering to laid down procedures; and

(c) if so, steps Government is contemplating to enquire into closure of plant by using different powers and by not giving any show cause notice to party as laid down in Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The State Government of Tamil Nadu issued Government Order G.O. (Ms) No. 72 dated 28.05.2018 for closure

of the Copper Smelter Unit of M/s Vedanta Limited located at Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu based on the directions of the Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board.

(c) M/s Vedanta Limited has filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in February, 2019, challenging the closure order of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and the matter is presently *sub-judice*.

#### **Impact of climate change on agriculture**

1171. SHRI SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken a study on the impact of climate change including changing monsoon pattern and its effects on the agriculture sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of land in hectares and crops which were affected by flood and drought in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has conducted climate change impact analysis including changing monsoon patterns and its effect on agriculture sector under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project. Variable impact of climate change has been projected on production of certain crops like rice, wheat, maize, groundnut, chickpea and potato. Under NICRA attempts are being made to develop heat and drought tolerant wheat, flood tolerant rice, drought tolerant pulses, water logging and high temperature tolerant tomato etc. Findings of NICRA so far have led to release of four climate resilient varieties.

(c) and (d) The Central Water Commission, Ministry of Jal Shakti compiles information on the damage caused due to floods. Details showing State/UT-wise damage caused due to flood for the year 2016 to 2018 are given in the Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Government. The concerned State Government undertakes relief measures in the wake of natural disasters including flood and drought from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Additional assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). Studies on the impact of rainfall variation and its consequences on crops are carried out by Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture (CRIDA), ICAR. Based on such studies, CRIDA comes out with district level contingency plans based on rainfall deviations for adoption by the farmers. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) runs an operational Agrometeorological Advisory Service (AAS) viz., Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) scheme and based on the forecast, Agromet Advisories are being prepared and communicated by the 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) located at State Agricultural Universities, institutes of ICAR and IIT etc., to the farmers. Agromet Advisories are communicated to the farming community through multichannel dissemination system like print and electronic media, Door Darshan, radio etc.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise flood damage during 2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area Affected (Mha)	Damages to Crops	
			Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.003	0.003	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.410	0.410	443.530
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Haryana	0.004	0.004	518.235
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.035	0.035	26.830



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	3.780	3.780	1771.260
13.	Kerala	0.002	0.002	42.680
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.304	1.304	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	0.015	0.015	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.003	0.003	17.730
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Odisha	0.009	0.000	0.000
21.	Punjab	0.001	0.001	1.140
22.	Rajasthan	0.884	0.796	1014.221
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.037	0.019	89.122
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.569	0.277	123.776
27.	Uttarakhand	0.010	0.010	4.200
28.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	0.000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		7.065	6.658	4052.723

**Statement-II***State/UT-wise flood damage during 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area Affected (Mha)	Damages to Crops	
			Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.106	0.041	97.540
3.	Assam	0.398	0.398	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.810	0.810	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.891	0.891	8.600
8.	Haryana	0.001	0.001	17.960
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	0.003	34.607
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000
13.	Kerala	0.000	0.000	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.089	0.089	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Mizoram	0.046	0.046	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.568	0.568	9.300
20.	Odisha	0.658	0.021	0.000
21.	Punjab	0.006	0.006	18.230
22.	Rajasthan	1.087	0.739	1333.221
23.	Sikkim	0.002	0.001	5.000
24.	Tamilnadu	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.057	0.047	14.387
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.437	0.396	308.053
27.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000
28.	West Bengal	1.033	1.033	6914.500
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		6.194	5.089	8761.398

**Statement-III***State/UT-wise flood damage during 2018 (Tentative)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area Affected (Mha)	Damages to Crops	
			Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.743	0.743	462.915
3.	Assam	0.043	0.043	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.000	0.000	0.000
8.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	0.411	12.570
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	0.328	0.232	2220.700
13.	Kerala	3.150	0.087	168.480
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.005	0.005	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.038
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.002	0.002	0.000
20.	Odisha	0.085	0.085	0.000

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Punjab	0.023	0.023	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	0.002	0.002	2.200
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.004	0.004	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.445	0.383	230.364
27.	Uttarakhand	0.001	0.001	0.000
28.	West Bengal	0.049	0.049	0.000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		4.886	2.070	3097.266

#### **Conservation of wildlife in National Parks**

1172. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes taken by the Ministry to protect the wildlife in National Parks and Sanctuaries of Assam during the flood;
- (b) the measures taken to protect the wildlife in these National Parks; and
- (c) the fund allocated for development of the Kaziranga National Park?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change provides financial assistance to Assam for management of wildlife in National Parks and Sanctuaries, including for protection of animals during flood under the following important schemes:—

- (i) Development of Wildlife Habitats
- (ii) Project Tiger
- (iii) CAMPA Scheme

(b) As informed by the State of Assam, the important steps taken by the Government to protect wildlife in National Parks include:—

- (i) Frontline staff have been deployed by the State Government for protection of wildlife. In addition, Assam Forest Protection Force (AFPF), the Special Rhino Protection Force (SRPF), Home Guards, etc. are supplementing the regular frontline forest staff to protect wildlife.
- (ii) Highlands/platforms have been constructed to give shelter to animals during high flood
- (iii) Anti-poaching camps in strategic locations have been constructed and sufficient armed guards in every camp deployed.
- (iv) Deployment of boats during flood.
- (v) Use of modern technologies like Electronic eye, etc. used for smart patrolling.
- (vi) Intelligence gathering network strengthened.

(c) Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 94,46,585/- and ₹51,24,670/- was sanctioned to Kaziranga National Park during the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively, under CAMPA. Further, under the Project Tiger Scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 10.30 crores and ₹22.81 crores was also sanctioned during the financial years 2018-19 and 2019-2020 respectively to Kaziranga Tiger Reserve, which includes Kaziranga National Park.

#### **Implementation of ICZM**

1173. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coasts in different parts of the country where Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP) is being implemented; and

(b) the details of amount allocated to ICZMP during the last two years and amount spent for development of various coasts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry piloted the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project in identified coastal stretches of the Gulf of Kachchh in Gujarat; Gopalpur-Chilika and Dhamra-Pradeep in Odisha; and Digha-Shankarpur, and Sagar Island in West Bengal with a purpose of protecting and conserving coastal and marine environment and sustainable development of these areas. The project further involved delineation and mapping of the low/high tide and the hazard line for the entire coastline of the mainland, besides mapping of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs). Sustainable eco-tourism activities were also initiated in pilot beaches across coastal States/UTs.

(b) Details of budgetary allocation and expenditure for the ICZMP for last two years are as under:

Allocated budget (₹ in crore)		Expenditure (₹ in crore)	
2017-18	2018-19	2017-18	2018-19
152.50	120	152.50	120

#### **Reduction of carbon emission**

1174. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any comprehensive plan to reduce its carbon emission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any survey to assess the impact of steps, if any, taken to reduce carbon emission; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Under the Paris Agreement, India submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) outlining eight targets for the period 2021-2030. One of the targets under NDC is to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level. The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides an overarching policy framework for all climate actions. NAPCC comprises of eight core Missions in specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, sustainable habitat, water, sustaining Himalayan ecosystems, Green India, sustainable agriculture and strategic knowledge for climate change. 33 States and Union Territories have also prepared State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC.

(c) and (d) As per India's second Biennial Update Report (BUR) submitted to the UNFCCC in December, 2018, India's emissions intensity of its GDP has decreased by 21% in 2014 as compared to 2005 levels.

#### **Certification of Air Quality Monitoring Instruments**

1175. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has launched a national clean air campaign;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and National Physical Laboratory to certify air quality monitoring instruments as the demand for such equipment has gone up, in view of the said campaign; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Government launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national



level strategy aiming to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations by 20% to 30% by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), notified CSIR-National Physical Laboratory (CSIR NPL) as national verification agency for certifying equipment and instruments for monitoring emissions and ambient air.

### **India State of Forest Report**

1176. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:  
SHRI VAIKO:

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

- (a) whether the India State of Forest Report, 2019 was released recently;
- (b) if so, the highlights of the report;
- (c) whether the forest cover has risen as compared to previous year, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the definition of forest is ambiguous and if so, whether any Committee has been constituted to define the term "forest"; and
- (e) if not, the reasoning behind the conclusion that the forest cover has increased in terms of quality aspects and age of forests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2019 was released on 30th December, 2019 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The highlights of the report are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The ISFR 2019 shows an increase of 5,188 km<sup>2</sup> in the forest and tree cover of the country over that of ISFR 2017. As per ISFR 2019, forest cover has increased in most of the States and Union Territories (UTs) due to plantation and conservation activities. State/UT-wise change in forest cover is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) and (e) For the purpose of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 12.12.1996, the word 'forest' is understood according to its

dictionary meaning. This description covers all statutorily recognized forests, whether designated as reserved, protected or otherwise for the purpose of Section 2(i) of the Forest (Conservation) Act. The term "forest land", occurring in Section 2 of the Act, not only includes "forest" as understood in the dictionary sense, but also any area recorded as forest in the Government record irrespective of the ownership.

For assessment and mapping of forest areas, the term "forest cover" is used in ISFR. It is defined as any land having more than one hectare area and with a tree canopy density of more than 10% irrespective of ownership and legal status.

Forest cover of the country has increased in quality, which is evident from the assessments of ISFR. As per the ISFR-2019, Very Dense Forests (VDF) have increased by 1120 km<sup>2</sup> compared to that of ISFR-2017. During the same period Medium Dense Forests (MDF) have increased by 154 km<sup>2</sup>.

#### ***Statement-I***

##### *Highlights of ISFR 2019*

- The Total forest cover of the country is 7,12,249 sq km which is 21.67% of the geographical area of the country. The tree cover of the country is estimated at 95,027 sq km, which is 2.89% of the geographical area.
- The Total forest and tree cover of the country is 8,07,276 sq km which is 24.56% of the geographical area of the country.
- There has been an increase of 3,976 sq km (0.56%) in forest cover, 1,212 sq km (1.29%) in tree cover and 5,188 sq km (0.65%) in forest and tree cover put together at the national level as compared to the previous assessment *i.e.* ISFR 2017.
- The top five States in terms of increase in forest cover are Karnataka (1,025 sq km), Andhra Pradesh (990 sq km), Kerala (823 sq km), Jammu and Kashmir (371 sq km) and Himachal Pradesh (334 sq km).
- The Total forest cover in the hill districts of the country is 2,84,006 sq km, which is 40.30% of the Total geographical area of these districts.
- The Total forest cover in the tribal districts is 4,22,351 sq km, which is 37.54% of the geographical area of these districts.

- Mangrove cover in the country has increased by 54 sq km (1.10%) as compared to the previous assessment.
- Total bamboo bearing area of the country is estimated as 1,60,037 sq km. There is an increase of 3,229 sq km in bamboo bearing area as compared to the estimate of ISFR 2017

**Statement-II***Change in Forest Cover in the States/UTs as per ISFR-2019*

(Area in square kilometre)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Geographical Area	Total Forest Cover	Percentage of forest cover to the Total geographical area	Change in Forest Cover w.r.t. ISFR 2017
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	29,137	17.88	990
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	66,688	79.63	-276
3.	Assam	78,438	28,327	36.11	222
4.	Bihar	94,163	7,306	7.76	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,35,192	55,611	41.13	64
6.	Delhi	1,483	195.44	13.18	3.03
7.	Goa	3,702	2,237	60.43	8
8.	Gujarat	1,96,244	14,857	7.57	100
9.	Haryana	44,212	1,602	3.62	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	15,434	27.72	334
11.	Jammu and Kashmir#				
	UT of J&K	53,258*	21,122	39.66	348
	UT of Ladakh	1,69,421*	2,490	1.47	23
	TOTAL (J&K)	2,22,236	23,612	10.62	371
12.	Jharkhand	79,716	23,611	29.62	58

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	1,91,791	38,575	20.11	1,025
14.	Kerala	38,852	21,144	54.42	823
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,482	25.14	68
16.	Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,778	16.50	96
17.	Manipur	22,327	16,847	75.46	-499
18.	Meghalaya	22,429	17,119	76.33	-27
19.	Mizoram	21,081	18,006	85.41	-180
20.	Nagaland	16,579	12,486	75.31	-3
21.	Odisha	1,55,707	51,619	33.15	274
22.	Punjab	50,362	1,849	3.67	12
23.	Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,630	4.86	58
24.	Sikkim	7,096	3,342	47.10	-2
25.	Tamil Nadu	1,30,060	26,364	20.27	83
26.	Telangana	1,12,077	20,582	18.36	163
27.	Tripura	10,486	7,726	73.68	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,806	6.15	127
29.	Uttarakhand	53,483	24,303	45.44	8
30.	West Bengal	88,752	16,902	19.04	55
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8,249	6,743	81.74	1
32.	Chandigarh	114	22.03	19.32	0.47
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	491	207	42.16	0
34.	Daman and Diu	111	20.49	18.46	0
35.	Lakshadweep	30	27.10	90.33	0
36.	Puducherry	490	52.41	10.70	-1.26
TOTAL		32,87,469	7,12,249	21.67	3,976

\* Area of shape file provided by Survey of India (December, 2019). Notified geographical area from SOI awaited.

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

**Survey on river pollution**

1177. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):  
SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

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

- (a) whether a survey has been conducted regarding the extensive pollution of rivers due to industrial discharge across the country;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the number of industrial units found guilty during the survey and the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), in consultation with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) concerned, undertakes inventorization and monitoring of industries along with the industries having potential to discharge into water bodies including rivers in the country.

According to CPCB, there are Total 2747 industries (Grossly Polluting Industries) in the country which have potential to discharge their effluent in water bodies. Out of Total 2747 industries, 2500 industries are operational and 247 industries are self-closed. Number of complying and non-complying units is 2225 and 275, respectively. Accordingly, necessary penal action like show cause notices (74), closure directions (143) and legal cases (3) have been initiated against such non-complying industries across the country.

**Ban on single use plastic**

1178. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proper definition of "single use plastic" in Indian context, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor;
- (b) details of current schemes to implement policy of ban on single use plastic;

(c) whether Government has any policy to regulate the plastic generated by Fast Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) sector, as most of the plastic is generated by that sector, if so, details thereof;

(d) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess amount of plastic being produced and recycled in India currently, details thereof; and

(e) mechanism Government has provided for packing of liquid or perishable products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers constituted a committee to study Single-use plastics. The committee identified disposable plastics (use and throw items) commonly used for packaging, including items intended to be used only once before they are thrown away or recycled as 'Single-use Plastic'. These include, among other items, carry bags, food packaging, bottles, straws, containers, cups and cutlery etc."

(b) As per Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules 2016, plastic sheet and cover made of plastic less than fifty microns in thickness, which are used for packaging and wrapping commodity are prohibited. Plastic carry bag made of virgin or recycled plastic less than fifty microns in thickness are also prohibited.

Further, considering the high environmental cost associated with the use of Single-use plastic, particularly the adverse effect on soil, water bodies and on marine environment, Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced India's pledge to phase out Single-use plastics by 2022.

(c) The Plastic Waste Management Rules mandate plastic producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for a waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR) involving State Urban Development Departments. Producers, importers and brand owners who introduce such products in the market need to establish a system for collection of used multi-layered plastic sachet, pouches or packaging. The producers/brand owners have to submit the plan of collection to the State/UT Pollution Control Boards (PCBs/PCCs) while applying for Consent to Establish/ Operate (CTO/CTE).

(d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) conducted a study in 60 major cities of India. The study estimated that around 4059 T/day of plastic waste is generated from these cities. It was further estimated that around 25,940 T/day of plastic waste is generated in the entire country. Approximately 15,384 tonnes per day, which is 60% of the Total plastic waste generated in the country, is collected and recycled.

(e) Food Safety and Standard Authority of India (FSSAI), the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, is mandated for laying down science-based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. In this context, FSSAI has notified the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging) Regulations, 2018 which prescribe different packaging materials including plastics, used for the packaging of food articles and the food safety aspects from packaging perspective. The plastics complying with the standards of these regulations can be used safely for packaging of foods.

**Environmental clearance for exploration of  
Hydrocarbons**

1179. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of steps being taken to expedite issuance of environmental clearance for exploration of hydrocarbons in the country;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Government has issued notices to organisations who have failed to meet the compliance; and
- (c) if so, detail of projects under surveillance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Ministry has taken several steps to expedite the issuance of environmental clearance for exploration of Hydrocarbons, *inter alia*, including re-categorization of the on-shore and off-shore oil and gas exploration projects or activities from category 'A' to category 'B2'; launching of Single-Window Integrated Environmental Management System named PARIVESH (Pro-Active and Responsive facilitation by Interactive, Virtuous and Environmental Single-window Hub) for a complete online, expeditious and transparent system for

environment, forest, wildlife and CRZ clearances in the country; adoption of standard Terms of Reference; flexibility in collection of baseline data; formulation of standard environmental clearance conditions; alert through SMS to the project proponents; etc.

(b) and (c) No notices have been issued to organizations of exploration of hydrocarbons in the country.

#### **Afforestation in Konkan region**

†1180. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme in place to provide financial and technical assistance for afforestation in districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra;

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

(c) the details of financial assistance provided to the districts in Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the number of trees planted with the above mentioned assistance during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Tree Plantation/Afforestation in the country is taken up under various schemes of different ministries of Government of India, State Plan/Non-Plan Schemes, NGOs, Civil Society, Corporate bodies etc. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change implements two major afforestation schemes namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for tree plantation in degraded forests through people's participation and National Mission for a Green India (GIM), for plantation on landscape basis in the country including in Maharashtra. Amounts of ₹ 26.82 crore and ₹ 10.30 crore have been released to Maharashtra during last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) under NAP and GIM respectively.

Besides, fund collected under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), as compensatory levies from states *inter-alia*, is also used in regeneration of forests/ afforestation activity including compensatory

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



afforestation by States/UTs. A Total amount of ₹629 crore was released to Maharashtra against their Annual Plan of Operation during last three years under CAMPA.

Further, Government of Maharashtra has informed that it has implemented schemes namely, MGNREGA Vyaktik Labhartyacha Shetachya Bandhavar Va Shetkaryanchya Shet Jaminiwar Van Vibhagachya Samajik Vanikaran Kadun Vriksha Lagwad" (Plantation on Private farmers land and agricultural bunds with the help of Social Forestry Division) and Kanya Van Samrudhi Yojana since 2018 in the Konkan region. Financial/technical assistance to the tune of ₹ 158.53 lakhs has been provided during 2018-19 to 2019-20 under MGNREGA "Vyaktik Labhartyacha Shetachya Bandhavar Va Shetkaryanchya Shet Jaminiwar Van Vibhagachya Samajik Vanikaran Kadun Vriksha Lagwad" scheme. It is further informed by Maharashtra Government that a Total of 95,705 and 4,05,200 trees have been planted in Konkan region during 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively utilizing the financial/ technical assistance provided under the two schemes mentioned above.

#### **Development of urban green parks**

1181. SHRI JUGALSINH MATHURJI LOKHANDWALA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated or proposes to formulate any policy for conservation, management and/or development of 'urban greens/green parks' towards improving green cover/reduce pollution in the country including Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has identified such areas in Tier-I, Tier-II and Tier-III cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) The National Forest Policy, 1988 already recognizes that a massive need-based programme of afforestation and tree planting on all degraded and denuded lands in the country, whether forest or non-forest land, is a national imperative. The policy further emphasizes that "Green Belts" should be raised in urban/industrial areas as well as in arid tracts.

The Urban and Regional Development Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI)

Guidelines, 2015 issued by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs also emphasizes practices and methods for protecting and enhancing urban greenery in a sustainable manner.

Further, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change launched two schemes for urban greenings in 2015 viz. (i) Nagar Van Yojana and (ii) School Nursery Yojana.

Nagar Van Yojana aims to create/ develop at least one City Forest in each city having Municipal Corporation/ Class I Cities for providing wholesome healthy living environment, and contributing to growth of Smart, Clean, Green, Sustainable and Healthy cities.

The School Nursery Yojana aims at involving school students in raising plant nurseries to bring them closer to natural environment, help them understand the natural processes of germination and feel the joy of watching saplings grow.

#### **Encroachment of forests**

1182. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that cases of illegal occupation and encroachment across the forests of the country are on the rise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has made any efforts to check such illegal occupations and encroachments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The primary responsibility of protection of forests from various threats including encroachment lies with the respective States and Union Territories (UTs). The respective State Governments and UT Administrations take action against those who found guilty in this regard, as per the extant acts, rules and regulations made there under. As per the information received from the States and UTs, approximately 14.64 lakh hectare of forest land is under encroachment. Details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The State Governments and UT Administrations, besides taking legal actions against encroachment as per the extant acts, rules and regulations, also take various other measures such as demarcation and digitization of forest boundaries, strengthening infrastructure for forest protection, involving fringe area forest communities such as Joint Forest Management Committees, Eco Development Committees etc to prevent and control encroachments.

**Statement**

*Details of encroachment of forest land in the country*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Area under Encroachment(in ha.) (As reported by the State/UT)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29800.50
2.	Bihar	132.21
3.	Chhattisgarh	19330.64
4.	Gujarat	157.862
5.	Goa	Nil
6.	Haryana	153.51
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4629.88
8.	Jharkhand	26496
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10279.28
10.	Karnataka	2,04,297.36
11.	Kerala	7801.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	534717.28
13.	Maharashtra	59663.85
14.	Odisha	78505.08
15.	Punjab	5363.05
16.	Rajasthan	10839.76
17.	Tamil Nadu	15010.71
18.	Telangana	3056.00

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1	2	3
19.	Uttar Pradesh	26125.35
20.	Uttarakhand	10649.11
21.	West Bengal	10214.80
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	58636.13
23.	Assam	317215.39
24.	Manipur	2213.82
25.	Meghalaya	9850.52
26.	Mizoram	9457.23
27.	Nagaland	2479.96
28.	Sikkim	2817.21
29.	Tripura	6.77
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,887.72
31.	Chandigarh	14.00
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.08
33.	Daman and Diu	87.83
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil
35.	Delhi	361.62
36.	Puducherry	Nil

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### **Implementation of National Clean Air Programme**

1183. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) has not been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 or The Air (Prevention and Control) Act, 1981; and

(b) if so, the manner in which Government will ensure strict implementation of the programme as the targets are not legally binding on any authority or polluters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Central Government launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy aiming to reduce PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations by 20% to 30% by 2024 keeping 2017 as the base year for the comparison of concentration.

City specific action plans have been prepared for ground implementation in all non-attainment cities. Steering, Monitoring and Implementation Committees have been constituted at central level and state level for overall guidance, policy formulation and implementation of NCAP. CPCB is assisting the State Governments in formulation, implementation and monitoring of the city specific action plans.

**Strategic initiative to deal with air and  
water pollution**

†1184. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently launched any strategic initiative to deal with water and air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the strategy prepared by Government to prevent the air pollution in view of the fact that a large number of people are suffering from respiratory diseases every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Central Government has taken a number of regulatory measures for prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. A Comprehensive Air Plan (CAP) for Delhi and NCR has been developed identifying the timelines and implementing agencies for actions delineated. The Central Government has notified a Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR for different levels of pollution. The nature, scope and rigor of measures to be taken are linked to levels of pollution *viz.* severe + or emergency, severe, very poor, moderate to poor and moderate, after due consideration by authorities concerned.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Also, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January, 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to achieve 20 to 30% reduction in  $PM_{10}$  and  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations by 2024 keeping 2017 as base year. The plan includes 102 non-attainment cities, across 23 States and Union Territories, on the basis of their ambient air quality data between 2011 and 2015 which includes Delhi, Ghaziabad and Noida of Delhi NCR. Several initiatives taken by the Government are given in Statement (*See below*).

As per Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) data, there is general improvement in air quality of Delhi in 2019. The number of 'Good', 'Satisfactory', and 'Moderate' days has increased to 182 in 2019 as compared to 108 in 2016. In 2019, there has been reduction in average annual concentration of  $PM_{2.5}$  by 19.3% and in average annual concentration of  $PM_{10}$  by 25.1% over 2016 in Delhi.

With regard to prevention and control of water pollution, several measures have been taken. These include-

- 60 action plans out of 61 Priority I and Priority II polluted river stretches pertaining to 18 States and 1 UT have been approved. These action plans cover aspects such as source control (municipal sewage management, industrial pollution control, waste management), river catchment/basin management (adoption of good irrigation practices, rainwater harvesting, utilization of treated sewage, ground water recharge aspects), flood plain zone protection and its management (setting up of bio-diversity parks, removal of encroachments, plantation on both sides of the river), Ecological/Environmental Flow (E-Flow), *in-situ* remediation of drains, septage management, water conservation in industries (ZLD), bio-mining of existing legacy dumpsites and watershed management etc. along with budget estimates and agencies responsible for implementation.
- Directions have been issued under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 regarding 'Treatment and Utilization of Sewage for Restoration of Water Quality of River' to Municipal Corporations of 46 Metropolitan cities and 20 State Capitals.
- Directions have been issued under Section 18 (I) (b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to SPCBs/PCCs regarding treatment and utilization of sewage.

- The continuous water quality monitoring systems, Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring Systems (OCEMS), have been installed in industrial units in the country for getting real time information on the effluent quality to identify and take action against non-complying units.
- Setting up of monitoring network for assessment of water quality.
- Stipulation of general discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 so as to prevent pollution of the water bodies.
- Indicative guidelines for restoration of water bodies issued as a guidance to the stakeholders for ensuring restoration/rejuvenation of water bodies.
- Promotion of cleaner production processes, installation of Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of Small Scale Industrial units.
- Issuance of directions for implementation of Zero Liquid Discharge in certain categories of highly polluting industries.

***Statement***

*Initiatives taken by the Government for the abatement and control of air pollution*

**Vehicular Emissions**

- BS-IV standards adopted from 1st April, 2017. Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards since 1st April, 2018 in NCT of Delhi, in NCR since October 2019 and by 1st April, 2020 in the rest of the country for both fuel as well as vehicles. About ₹ 60000 crore was spent on switching over to BS VI fuels.
- 80% reduction in particulate matter emissions in BS IV heavy duty diesel vehicles with respect to BS III and further 50% reduction in PM due to BS VI standards with respect to BS IV.
- Operationalization of Eastern Peripheral Expressway and Western Peripheral Expressway in 2018 at a cost of about ₹ 17000 crore to divert non-destined traffic from Delhi. About 60000 vehicles are diverted on these roads daily.
- Introduction of cleaner/alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), ethanol blending in petrol.

- In Delhi, about 500 new CNG stations have been opened during the last 5 years.
- Use of RFID tags have been made mandatory for commercial vehicles entering Delhi. This has resulted in decrease in traffic congestion at Toll collection/ Environmental Compensation Charge collection centres.
- Network of metro has expanded in Delhi NCR with Total length of 377 km and 274 stations at a cost of about ₹ 70000 crore. It is used by over 30 lakh people every day and due to this about 4 lakh vehicles are avoided on roads, thereby reducing pollution considerably.
- To promote electric vehicles, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME -2) scheme has been rolled out with an outlay of ₹ 10000 crore for 3 years. DHI has sanctioned 300 buses for Delhi and 100 buses for DMRC under this scheme so far.
- Permit requirement for electric vehicles has been exempted.
- Promotion of public transport and improvements in roads and building of more bridges to ease congestion on roads.

**Industrial Emissions**

- Stringent emission norms for Coal based Thermal Power Plants (TPPs).
- Badarpur thermal power plant has been closed from 15th October, 2018.
- Pet coke and furnace oil have been banned as fuel in Delhi and NCR States. Import of pet coke to be done by industries using it as a feedstock/in process across the country.
- Out of about 4700 industrial units in Delhi - NCR, about 2600 units have shifted to PNG.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices in all red category industries in Delhi and NCR. 512 industrial units in Delhi- NCR have installed it out of about 603 units.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time. SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> standards for boilers have been introduced.



- About 2800 brick kilns have been shifted to zig-zag technology in Delhi and NCR. Only brick kilns with zig-zag technology can operate in Delhi and NCR.

#### **Crop Residue Management**

- In order to prevent stubble burning, a new Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *in-situ* Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' for the period from 2018-19 to 2019-20 is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare with the Total outgo from the Central funds of ₹ 1178.47 crore.
- The State Governments during 2018-19 have supplied more than 1,00,000 machines to the individual farmers and Custom Hiring Centres on subsidy for *in-situ* management of crop residue.
- A reduction of about 18.8% and 31% in active fire incidents in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been recorded in 2019 over the figures for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

#### **Solid Waste**

- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.
- Ban on burning of biomass/garbage.
- 3 Waste-to-Energy (W-t-E) plants are currently operational in Delhi with a Total capacity of 5250 Ton Per Day (TPD) generating 59 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 58 machines are deployed for cleaning of roads in Delhi.

#### **Construction and Demolition (C&D) Activities**

- SoPs and notification regarding dust mitigation measures for construction and demolition activities have been issued.

- Three C&D waste processing plants with 2650 TPD capacity are operational in Delhi. About 3.4 lakh ton of end products have been used till 15th Feb 2020.

### **Monitoring**

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards in 2009 and launch of National Air Quality Index in 2015.
- Ambient air quality is monitored at 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States and 7 Union Territories (UTs) across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). Under NAMP, PM<sub>2.5</sub> is monitored at 274 locations covering 132 cities.
- Implementation of Air Quality Early Warning System for Delhi in October, 2018 in association with Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). The system provides timely alerts to implementing agencies for facilitating proactive actions.

### **Technical Interventions**

- Pilot projects were deployed in Delhi for evaluation of air pollution mitigation technologies:
  - Ambient air purification through Wind Augmentation and Purification Units (WAYUs) for pollution abatement at traffic intersections and Pariyayatra filtration units on 30 buses was evaluated. Though minimal improvement in ambient air quality was observed, however, WAYU may be explored for providing improved air quality at localised levels.
  - Application of dust suppressant -The effectiveness of the dust suppressant lasted up to 6 hours after which it had to be reapplied. About 30% reduction in dust concentrations was observed up to 6 hours. Advisory has been issued to State Boards to use dust suppressant.
  - The Project Appraisal and Approval Committee at CPCB constituted for utilization of Environment Protection Charge (EPC) Fund has in-principle approved the proposal for installation of one smog tower at Anand Vihar in Delhi.
- Research projects are being carried out by CPCB in collaboration with premier institutions like IIT, NEERI, etc. under Environment Protection Charge (EPC) funds.

- Lack of certification system of ambient air quality monitoring instruments in India was identified. A certification scheme has been established in collaboration with National Physical Laboratory (NPL).
- Regular engagements with technical bodies and experts have been undertaken for knowledge sharing.

#### **Working of waste to energy plants**

1185. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) waste to energy and compost plants set up during the last three years and number of defunct or under-utilised plants;
- (b) whether adequate research has been taken into the causes of their under-utilisation;
- (c) whether any study on the pollutants released from waste to energy and compost plants have been undertaken; and
- (d) whether waste to energy plants can rival recycling and cut into its growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) There are 28 number of waste to energy plants and biogas plants set up in the Country. The list of these plants is given in the Statement (*See* below). The reason for underutilization is that the required quality of municipal waste is not supplied to the plant as source segregation of waste is still partially implemented.

(c) The study on pollution generated from the waste to energy and compost plants has been conducted by the CPCB. Based on the studies conducted, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 wherein standards for air pollutants, leachate generation, quality of compost, etc. have been prescribed for minimizing the pollution caused from waste to energy and compost plants.

(d) The recycling industry and its growth is not affected by Waste to energy plants. The criteria for using waste in the Waste to energy plants is that it should be non-recyclable waste having calorific value of 1500 kCal/kg which is to be used as refuse derived fuel or feedstock to waste to energy plants.

**Statement**

*List of waste to energy Plants and biogas Plants setup in the Country*

Sl. No.	State	Project	Project Developer	Location of Plant	MWeq	CFA ` Cr.	Release Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	12000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Oil Extraction Industry	M/s Radhika Vegetable Oils Pvt. Ltd.	Shreeramnagar Vizianagaram Dist., A.P—535101,	1.00	0.50	2017-18
2	Andhra Pradesh	24000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Oil Extraction Industry	M/s Nava Bharat Ltd. (formely Nava Bharat Agro Products Ltd)	Uppalametta, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari Distt. A. P.	2.00	1.00	2017-18
3	Andhra Pradesh	9000 m <sup>3</sup> /day biogas plant and 0.26 MW biogas based power plant from Decanter cake, poultry litter, cattle dung and agricultural residue	M/s Synergy Biorefineries Pvt. Ltd.	Samalkot, East Godavari Dist., A.P.	1.01	0.635	2016-17
4	Andhra Pradesh	7.5MW Poultry litter based Power Project-direct combustion	M/s Redan Infrastructure Pvt.Ltd.	Kallupalli Village, Gangavaram Mandal, Chittoor Dist., A.P.	7.50	1.500	2016-17

Written Answers to

[2 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5	Delhi	16 MW MSW based Power Project	M/s Timarpur Okhla Waste Management Company Ltd. (TOWMCL)	Old NDMC Compost Plant, Okhla, NewDelhi	16.00	10.00	2016-17 & 2017-18
6	Gujarat	6000kg/day BioCNG from 14000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Urban waste-163 TPD (Cow dung	M/s Greenerth Biogas Pvt Ltd.	Survey No.442, Kukuda Village, Muli Taluka, Dist. Surendranagar, Ahmedabad-Rajkot Highway	1.25	2.33	2017-18
7	Gujarat	Power Generation Plant of 1.067 MW capacity using Biogas produced from Maize effluent waste	M/s Everest Starch India Pvt.Ltd	Samrat Industrial Area, Road no. 29, Plot 23, Gondal Road, Rajkot,Gujarat	1.067	1.567	2016-17
8	Gujarat	40 kW biogas based power plant industrial waste	M/s Vadilal Industries Ltd.	Vadilal House, 53, Shrimali Society, Nr. Navrangpura Railway Crossing, Navangapura, Ahmedabad	0.04	0.04	2017-18

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

9	Haryana	600kg/day Bio-CNG from 1500 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas generation plant from Poultry Litter	M/s Sarovar Agro Farms & Biogas Pvt. Ltd.	Village - Jatwar, Tehsil:- Naraingarh, Dist. Ambala (Haryana)	0.13	0.19	2017-18
10.	Haryana	1450kg/day Bio-CNG from 4000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas generation plant from Poultry Litter	M/s Panchkula Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Village Jaspur, Distt. Panchkula, Chandigarh	0.30	0.50	2017-18
11.	Karnataka	1800kg/day BioCNG from 5000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Urban waste	M/s Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Survey No.71/3, Santhehalli Village, Malur Taluk, Kolar District, Near Bengaluru, Karnataka	0.38	0.83	2017-18
12.	Kerala	2760 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biometh anation plant from Gelatin Industry waste	M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd.	Kathikudam, Thrissur Dist., Kerala	0.23	0.12	2016-17
13.	Madhya Pradesh	12000 kg/day Bio CNG from 3000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from cattle dung.	M/s Shri Dayoday Urja Evam Jaivik Khaad	Vill-DobBarkhedisukhi Sevania, The- Huzur, Bhopal	0.25	0.5	2017-18

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Maharashtra	3613kg/day BioCNG from 7200 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Cattle Dung	M/s Clarus Bioenergy Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. D-5, Shirala Industrial Growth Center, MIDC, Shirala, Dist. Sangli, Maharashtra.	0.753	1.200	2016-17
15.	Maharashtra	7920 kg/day Bio-CNG from 19200 m3/day Biogas generation plant from distillery waste	M/s Green Elephant India Pvt. Ltd.	Kisanveernagar, Bhuinj, Tal. Wai, Dist. Satara, Maharashtra	1.650	1.600	2016-17
16.	Maharashtra	14,000 m3 /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s Universal Starch-Chem Allied Ltd.	Rawal Industrial Estate, Dadanagar, Dondaicha, Distt. Dule Maharashtra	1.167	0.580	2016-17
17.	Maharashtra	Power Generation Plant of 1.406 MW capacity using Biogas produced from Distillery effluent waste	M/s Vitthal Corporation Ltd.	Vitthal Rao Shinde Nagar, Post-Mhaisgaon, Tal. Madha, Dist.- Solapur, Maharashtra	1.406	1.406	2016-17
18.	Punjab	1847kg/day BioCNG from 5000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from cattle dung	M/s Arc Biofuel Pvt. Ltd.	Handiaya, Marisa Rd. Barnala, Punjab	0.385	0.83	2016-17

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19.	Rajasthan	1000 kg/day BioCNG from 2500 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas generation plant from Cattle dung	M/s NRB Bio-Energy,	2 PBN, DabliRathan, Teh. & Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan -335 512	0.21	0.42	2016-17
20.	Tamil Nadu	7200 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s SPAC Starch Products (India) Ltd	Poonachi Village, AnthiyurTk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu	0.60	0.30	2017-18
21.	Telangana	12000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas plant from Starch Industry Waste	M/s Sukhjit Starch Mills	P.B. 321, Mubarak Nagar, Nizamabad, Telangana	1.00	0.50	2016-17
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biometha-nation plant from Paper Industry waste	M/s Mohit Paper Mills Ltd.	9 Km Stone, Nagina Road, Bijnor-246701(U.P.)	0.50	0.25	2016-17
23.	Uttar Pradesh	18,200 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Yeast Industrial Waste	M/s Kothari Fermentation and Biochem Ltd.	D6-12, Rajarampur, UPSIDC Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Dist.	1.52	0.76	2016-17
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13,300 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Paper Mill Effluent	M/s K R Pulp & Papers Ltd.	Jalalabad Road, Shahjahanpur-242001,U.P	1.11	0.55	2017-18

Written Answers to

[2 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Uttar Pradesh	11,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s H.L. Agro Products Pvt. Ltd.	Akbarpur, Kanpur(Dehat), U.P.	0.92	0.45	2017-18
26	Uttar Pradesh	42000cum Biogas based 2.77 MW power plant-67 kg/cm <sup>2</sup> Pressure Boiler and TG Set of 2.077 MW Capacity Boiler	M/s SVP Industries Ltd.	Mansurpur,Pargana Tehsil Khatauli Muzaffarnagar-251203-U.P.	2.77	0.55	2017-18
27	Uttarakhand	5460kg/day BioCNG from 12000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant.	M/s Century Pulp & Paper	Lalkuan, Nainital, . Uttarakhand	1.14	1.80	2017-18
28	Uttarakhand	18,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day Biogas Generation Plant from Paper mill Effluent	M/s Naini Tissues Pvt. Ltd.	Kashipur, Uttarakhand	1.500	0.90	2016-17

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Identification of non-attainment cities**

1186. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Government data available in 2017, 241 non-attainment cities have been identified;

(b) if so, reasons why only 122 cities have been categorised as non-attainment cities; and

(c) the effectiveness of the process in these cities, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Based on the ambient air quality (AAQ) data for the period of 2011-15, 102 cities were originally identified as non-attainment cities (NA) cities exceeding the national ambient air quality standard for consecutive five year Subsequently, considering the data for the period 2014-18, 20 additional cities have been identified as NA cities.

Under the NCAP, city specific action plans have been prepared for ground implementation in 102 NA cities. All 20 NA cities, added in the list subsequently, are required to prepare city action plans targeting all major city specific sources of pollution (Soil and Road Dust, Vehicles, Domestic Fuel, MSW Burning, Construction Material and Industries, etc.) with short, mid and long term action.

**Forest cover in tribal areas**

1187. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decrease in the forest cover in tribal areas over the last few years and details thereof;

(b) the details of the Total forest land diverted for Government use and Total number of trees felled for the same during the last five years; and

(c) the details of compensation provided to forest dwellers and indigenous population for diversion of forest land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the latest ISFR 2019, there is an overall increase in the forest cover in the country as well as in tribal districts. However, some decline in forest cover in North East States and a few tribal districts have been observed in the ISFR-2019 as compared to ISFR-2017, due to various reasons such as shifting cultivation, developmental activities such as mining, construction of dams, road and railway network, etc. Details of forest cover in tribal districts are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) In last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), the Ministry has accorded approval for non-forest use of Total 69141.32 hectare of forest lands under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for various projects including Government projects. Total 1,18,37,907 number of trees were stipulated to be removed and plantation of more than 12,61,22,070 trees have been stipulated under Compensatory Afforestation against the above approvals.

(c) Re-settlement and Re-habilitation (R&R) plan is applicable wherever displacement of families is involved. Compensation to affected population is provided by the concerned State Government/UT Administration and the user agencies as per the approved R&R plans.

***Statement***

*Forest Cover in Tribal Areas as per ISFR 2017 and 2019*

(area in square kilometre)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Tribal Districts				Net Change w.r.t. 2017
		No.	Geographical area	Forest Cover as per ISFR 2017	Forest Cover as per ISFR 2019	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	44,849	11,418	12,226	808
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	83,743	66,964	66,688	-276

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	19	49,489	11,832	12,073	241
4.	Chhattisgarh	11	92,645	39,950	39,988	38
5.	Gujarat	9	49,885	6,966	6,869	-97
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	26,764	3,259	3,262	3
7.	Jharkhand	17	58,677	17,419	17,441	22
8.	Karnataka	5	26,054	13,279	13,616	337
9.	Kerala	9	27,207	14,820	15,411	591
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24	1,52,132	47,414	47,463	49
11.	Maharashtra	12	1,44,233	30,537	30,443	-94
12.	Manipur	9	22,327	17,346	16,847	-499
13.	Meghalaya	7	22,429	17,146	17,119	-27
14.	Mizoram	8	21,081	18,186	18,006	-180
15.	Nagaland	11	16,579	12,489	12,486	-3
16.	Odisha	12	86,091	34,206	34,331	125
17.	Rajasthan	5	29,601	5,274	5,278	4
18.	Sikkim	4	7,096	3,344	3,342	-2
19.	Tamil Nadu	6	25,607	5,700	5,671	-29
20.	Telangana	3	42,217	13,039	13,154	115
21.	Tripura	4	10,486	7,726	7,726	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	1	7,680	1,274	1,273	-1
23.	West Bengal	12	69,403	14,595	14,650	55
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	8,249	6,742	6,743	1
25.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	491	207	207	0
26.	Daman and Diu	1	72	11	11	-0.05
27.	Lakshadweep	1	30	27	27	0
TOTAL		218	11,25,117	4,21,170	4,22,351	1,181

**Green Good Deeds and eco clubs**

1188. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the types of activities that have been included in the 'Green Good Deeds' initiative which is about simple, practical steps that students/teachers/citizens can perform in their day to day life towards protection of environment;

(b) number of eco clubs established in schools/colleges across the country and number of students actively involved in the programmes related to environmental protection and conservation activities; and

(c) whether Government has proposed or going to propose a scheme to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) This Ministry has an ongoing Environment Education, Awareness and Training scheme with the objective to promote environmental awareness among all sections of the society, especially school and college level students and to mobilize people's participation for conservation of environment. The Green Good Deeds (GGDs), a social movement, is one of the components of the scheme aimed to inculcate green good habits and behaviour among all sections of the society to take green social responsibility. The GGDs initiative is about simple, practical steps that students/teachers/citizens can perform in their day to day life towards protection of environment. Cleanliness drives as part of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, plantation drives, awareness on waste management, minimizing the use of single-use plastic, celebrating Green Diwali, etc. are some of the activities undertaken by the school and college level students under the initiative.

A network of about 1.6 lakh 'Ecoclubs' have been established in schools and colleges across the country under the National Green Corps programme. About 40 lakh students are actively participating in the programme and have been involved in conducting environment protection related activities. Besides, under the National Nature Camping Programme, nature camps are organized for school students in protected areas (Wildlife Sanctuaries, National Parks, etc.). Trainings are also provided to teachers and

students on various environmental issues, viz. biodiversity conservation, pollution, waste management, etc. through capacity building programmes.

### Forest area in Gujarat

†1189. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the area of forest land in Gujarat at present;
- (b) the area of land required to be conserved as forestland in districts of Gujarat as per the rules;
- (c) whether all the districts of Gujarat have forest land as per the rules at present; and
- (d) if not, districts of Gujarat not having forestland as per the rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per information provided by State Forest Department of Gujarat, the Total recorded forest area in Gujarat State is 21859.22 square kilometre (km<sup>2</sup>).

(b) As per the rules and guidelines, a Total of 21859.22 km<sup>2</sup> of recorded forest area and 192.24 km<sup>2</sup> of other forest area are required to be conserved in Gujarat State.

(c) and (d) As informed by the State of Gujarat, all districts have forest land in the State as per rules.

### Expected increase in forest cover

†1190. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state the details of increase in tree and forest cover recorded during the last five years and the percentage increase in forest area expected by 2022 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest and tree cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The details of increase in forest and tree cover as per ISFR - 2015, 2017 and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2019 are given in Statement (*See* below).

As per the National Forest Policy 1988, the national goal should be to have a minimum of one-third of the Total land area of the country under forest or tree cover. In the hill and in mountainous regions, the aim should be to maintain two-third of the area under such cover in order to prevent erosion and land degradation and to ensure the stability of fragile eco-system.

The Total forest and tree cover of the country, as per the ISFR 2019 is 8, 07,276 square kilometre (km<sup>2</sup>) which is 24.56% of the Total geographical area of the country. It comprises of 7,2,249 km<sup>2</sup> of Forest Cover, and 95,027 km of Tree Cover. The ISFR 2019 shows an increase of 5,188 km<sup>2</sup> (forest cover 3,976 km<sup>2</sup> and tree cover 1,212 km<sup>2</sup>) over that of ISFR 2017.

To further increase the forest cover in the country, the Ministry is taking several initiatives. These include ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry such as National Afforestation Programme, National Mission for a Green India and Development of Wildlife Habitats. The recently promulgated Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 also contain provisions for taking up assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration and silvicultural operations in forests which contribute to increase in forest cover. The Ministry also supports school nursery and urban forestry programmes through people's participation.

Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and under the schemes/plans of States and Union Territories.

***Statement***

*Increase in Forest and Tree cover in the States/UTs*

ISFR	Forest Cover	Increase in Forest Cover	(Area in square kilometre)	
			Tree Cover	Increase in Tree Cover
2015	7,01,673	3,775	92,572	1,306
2017	7,08,273	6,778	93,815	1,243
2019	7,12,249	3,976	95,027	1,212

**Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary**

†1191. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 86 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th November, 2019 and state:

(a) whether Government would shift, the 25 Gharials inhabiting the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary, to any other place, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government would denotify the Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary due to very slow rate of reproduction of Gharials so that other agricultural and business activities in this area could come up; and

(c) if so, by when and the details of the procedure; outlined for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to shift 25 Gharials inhabiting Son Gharial Sanctuary to another place. The existing population of Gharial in Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary has been supplemented with 5 male Gharials recently.

(b) and (c) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh has informed that there is no proposal to denotify Son Gharial Wildlife Sanctuary.

**Diversion of forest land for coal mining**

1192. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions for diversion of forest land for coal mining;

(b) the timeline and details of permissions given for the Talabira coal mining project in Jharsuguda and Sambalpur forest division;

(c) the area transferred for the project so far and the Total land requirement of the project;

(d) the number of trees cut for the project so far and how many more are expected to be cut over the course of the project; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



(e) whether the population which is dependent on the forest for its livelihood has been compensated for the loss of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Approval of use of forest land for non forestry purpose, including coal mining is accorded under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, and Rules and Guidelines thereof.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change had accorded in-principle approval for non forestry use of 1038.187 hectares of forest land, in favour of M/s Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) (Talabira II and III OCP), under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, on 3rd July, 2018. The Final approval for the proposal was accorded on 28th March, 2019.

(d) State Government of Odisha has proposed to remove 1,30,721 numbers of trees. However, removal of trees is carried out under strict supervision of the State Forest Department and it is ensured that minimum numbers of trees are removed. It is proposed to raise compensatory afforestation over 2089.081 ha. of degraded forest land against such loss.

(e) As per the proposal submitted by the State Government of Odisha 1894 families were identified to be affected due to this project. A Rehabilitation and Resettlement Plan (R&R) has been prepared and approved by the Revenue and Periphery Development Advisory Committee of the State.

#### **Heavy industries set up in Telangana**

1193. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public and private sector heavy industries set up in various States/UTs particularly in Telangana during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of families displaced due to setting up of such industries during the said period;

(c) the number of families out of them rehabilitated in such States/UTs so far, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the number of persons employed directly and indirectly in such industries so far particularly in Telangana, State/ UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Setting up of heavy industries is a State subject and therefore, the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) does not maintain any centralized data on setting up of public and private sector heavy industries in any part of the country including Telangana and the number of families / persons displaced / rehabilitated/ employed due to this. The role of this Department is confined to the administration of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) which are under its administrative control.

#### **Slowdown in Automobile Industry**

1194. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Automobile Industry is witnessing an unprecedented slowdown;

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

(c) the year-wise details of the commercial and passenger vehicles produced and sold during the last five years; and

(d) the steps proposed by Government to revive the Automobile Industry?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There are cyclical slowdowns across various sectors, including the automotive sector for the last few months. 17.1 million vehicles (all categories) were sold during April-December, 2019 as against 20.3 million vehicles during April-December, 2018.

There are various financial, regulatory and perceptual reasons for this slowdown, which include:

- Reduction in finance availability to Auto Sector.
- Increase in Axle Load limit for commercial vehicles by up to 25%. This expanded freight capacity has led to shrinkage of new vehicle demand.
- Increase in vehicle cost due to Hon'ble Supreme Court's order for upfront

collection of long-term 3rd party insurance premium for 3 years (new cars) and 5 years (new two-wheelers).

- Increase in collateral for dealers from 25% to 60% which has resulted in reduction of inventory finance to dealers.
- Negative consumer sentiments and BS VI vehicle inventory adjustments by OEMs.

(c) Year-wise details of the commercial and passenger vehicles produced and sold during the last five years are as under:

Category	Production (In Numbers)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Passenger Vehicles	3,221,419	3,465,045	3,801,670	4,020,267	4,026,047
Commercial Vehicles	698,298	786,692	810,253	895,448	1,112,176

Category	Domestic Sales (In Numbers)				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Passenger Vehicles	2,601,236	2,789,208	3,047,582	3,288,581	3,377,436
Commercial Vehicles	614,948	685,704	714,082	856,916	1,007,319

*Source:* Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers' Association (SIAM).

(d) The Government, as a policymaker, always attempts to sustain and improve momentum of the economy through a package of measure for comprehensive and continued development of the auto sector as and when required. Some of the steps taken by the Government to counter the automotive slowdown can be summarized as under:

- Reduction in Corporate Tax to 22%
- Continuation of registration of ICE and EV in future.

- Scrappage policy under consideration.
- Proposed increase in registration fee of new cars deferred till June, 2020.
- Funds worth ₹ 70,000 crores released to PSU banks.
- Linking of repo rate to interest charged for vehicle purchased.

### Financial health of Public Sector Undertakings

1195. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government controlled undertakings are continuously suffering financial losses;

(b) the loss making and profit making PSUs during last five years;

(c) whether any study has been conducted to know reasons for such financial loss; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per information available from Public Enterprises Surveys, 27 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) were incurring losses continuously for the last 5 years (2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19). The number of loss making and profit making CPSEs for the last 5 years is given below:

Year	Number of loss making CPSEs	Number of profit making CPSEs
2014-15	76	159
2015-16	79	164
2016-17	78	175
2017-18	72	183
2018-19	70	178

(c) and (d) No such study has been conducted by the Department of Public Enterprises in recent years. However, some of the common problems faced by loss making CPSEs include old and obsolete plants and machinery, outdated technology, low capacity utilization, low productivity etc.

**Composition of Prasar Bharati Board**

†1196. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the constitution of Prasar Bharati, a full composition of Prasar Bharati Board has not been done till now;

(b) whether permanent Directors have not been appointed in most of the Akashvani and Doordarshan Centres and posts of other specialists, officers and workers are also lying vacant in large number and promotion of many officers and employees has been pending for many years, if so, details of vacancies; and

(c) whether Government would consider to dissolve Prasar Bharati and again bring Doordarshan and Akashvani Centres under direct control, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Appointment of Chairman and Members of Prasar Bharati is done in accordance with the Prasar Bharati Act. It is the endeavour of the Government to fill up vacant posts as expeditiously as possible.

(b) Appointment and promotion of officers and employees, arising of vacancies, filling up of vacancies in Prasar Bharati and its components *viz.* Akashvani and Doordarshan, is an ongoing process. In November 2019, 8029 posts in Doordarshan and 15,072 posts in Akashvani were vacant throughout the country. The Central Government has notified the Rules for establishment of Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to dissolve Prasar Bharati.

**Misinformation by Press Information Bureau**

1197. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether corrective steps are taken in case of publication of misinformation by the Press Information Bureau (PIB), if so, the details thereof;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the PIB had wrongly published about the release of certain funds by the Central Government to West Bengal State in response to damage caused by Cyclone Bulbul, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the PIB bears any liability for publishing any information shared by Government in Parliament which is factually wrong, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Press Information Bureau (PIB) endeavours to provide authentic and reliable information through its Press releases. PIB *vide* its Press Release I.D. 1594670 dated 03.12.2019 inadvertently linked the release of funds by Centre to Cyclone Bulbul. Corrigendum was issued *vide* PIB Press Release I.D. 1594965 on the very next date to clarify that the funds are made available to States in their State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in advance for meeting relief expenditure for natural disasters, including cyclone.

#### **Registration of e-papers**

1198. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has proposed a draft to bring e-papers and digital news under its purview to replace Press and Registration of Books (PRB) Act, 1867 with Registration of Press and Periodicals Bill, 2019;

(b) how will the registration of e-papers help in overall development of the sector; and

(c) the reasons as to why the Bill also proposes to do away with the existing procedure or printers before the District Magistrate and its subsequent authentication?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The draft 'Registration of Press and Periodicals Bill, 2019' has been prepared by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to replace the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. The draft Bill provides that publishers of news on Digital Media shall register themselves with the Registrar of Newspapers of India in such manner and giving such particulars as may be prescribed.

The draft Bill proposes to do away with the existing procedure of furnishing of declaration by publishers/printers before the District Magistrate to simplify the process

of registration. The draft Bill was placed on the website of the Ministry <https://www.mib.gov.in/> for inviting suggestions/comments from stakeholders.

#### **Government advisory to TV channels**

1199. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has issued an advisory asking news channels to refrain from broadcasting content which is likely to instigate violence or which promotes anti-national attitudes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether action has been taken against any news channel so far?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes as prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. Appropriate action is taken as per the rules whenever violation of the said codes is established.

The Central Government issues Advisories to all private satellite TV channels to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 from time to time. The Government has issued 3 advisories since 1st December, 2019 on the subject.

#### **Data on newspapers published in the country**

1200. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data of daily newspapers of India, published in the country for more than 100 years;
- (b) if so, the details of such newspapers along with their name and language; and
- (c) whether Government is planning to give such newspapers a classical newspaper status, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Registrar of Newspapers for India publishes every year record of newspapers in the country. The earliest record of newspapers available is for the year 1957.

#### **Advertisements for Government schemes**

1201. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Total cost incurred by Government on advertisements for Government schemes since 2014;
- (b) distribution of such Total cost, scheme-wise and year-wise; and
- (c) the details of projected cost for advertisements of Government schemes for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting releases notices for tenders, auctions, recruitments etc. and also undertakes awareness campaigns and dissemination of information about the Government schemes and programmes through various media. During 2013-14 to 2019-20, the per sq. cm. rate of advertisements released in print media has increased from ₹ 42.31 to ₹ 62.13. However, the average per year print media space of advertisement given by BOC has gone down from 11.88 crore sq. cm. during the year 2009-10 to 2013-14 to 10.95 crore sq. cm. for 2014-15 to 2018-19.

#### **Shortage of clean drinking water**

1202. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV:  
DR. VIKAS MAHATME:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is an acute shortage of clean drinking water in rural/urban areas of the country and water from hand pumps are highly contaminated in these areas, if so, steps taken in this regard in the country, especially in States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;



(b) whether Government is providing financial and technical assistance to the State Governments to provide potable water to the rural population especially in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) details of fund released to Arsenic and Fluoride affected States for installation of Community Water Purification Plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) A very large population have access to potable drinking water. As reported by States/UTs, as on 25.02.2020, 81.62% rural habitations having 77.30% population are fully covered with provision of 40 litre or more per capita per day (lpcd) and 15.39% rural habitations having 19.36% population are partially covered, i.e. with provision of less than 40 lpcd whereas 2.99% rural habitations having 3.35% population is having water sources with quality issues.

Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/ UTs including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana by providing financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water to every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024. The estimated outlay of the Mission is ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which Central share is of ₹ 2.08 lakh crore.

It is states who plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. While allocating the fund under JJM to States/ UTs, 10% weightage has been given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including Arsenic and Fluoride affected habitations.

(c) In March, 2016 with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹1,000 crore was released to various Arsenic and Fluoride affected States for installation of Community water purification plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes.

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.

State-wise details of fund released to Arsenic and Fluoride affected States 'With recommendation of NITI Aayog' and under NWQSM is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of fund released to Arsenic and Fluoride affected States 'With recommendation of NITI Aayog' and under NWQSM as on 25.02.2020*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Released with the recommendation of NITI Aayog	Released under NWQSM
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21.26	25.74
2.	Assam	11.57	330.96
3.	Bihar	22.83	171.96
4.	Chhattisgarh	1.05	0.92
5.	Gujarat	0.89	-
6.	Haryana	2.66	16.91
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.47	-
8.	Jharkhand	1.50	38.72
9.	Karnataka	59.90	26.99
10.	Kerala	19.73	4.43
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15.85	4.41
12.	Maharashtra	24.08	18.79
13.	Odisha	2.00	1.12
14.	Punjab	39.35	98.01
15.	Rajasthan	431.29	1145.5
16.	Telangana	94.58	700.23
17.	Uttar Pradesh	13.39	49.95

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttarakhand	0.62	-
19.	West Bengal	236.98	1305.7
	TOTAL	1000	3940.34

Source: IMIS, DDWS.

### **Release of balance funds under PMKSY**

1203. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of balance funds to be released under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether Government is considering to release the balance funds under said scheme to the State shortly;

(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 (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year 2015-16. PMKSY has various components *viz.* Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), PMKSY -Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) including Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM), Surface-Minor Irrigation (SMI) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies [Implemented by DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti], Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) [Implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare] and Watershed Development (WD) [Implemented by Department of Land Resources (DoLR)].

Central Assistance (CA) under various components of PMKSY is released from time to time as per eligibility under respective guidelines. Status with regard to release of funds to Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP) under various components of PMKSY is as under:

(i) Under PMKSY-AIBP & CADWM:99 projects (and 7 phases) in the country were prioritised during 2016-17 including 8 projects of AP for completion in

phases including their CADWM works. Under AIBP component, balanced Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 59.74 crore was estimated as on 01.04.2016 for prioritised projects of AP. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 22.7 crore has been released since April, 2016. In respect of CADWM, out of estimated CA of ₹ 349.376 crore for these projects in AP, a sum of ₹ 69.180 crore has been released since April, 2016.

Further, no eligible CA proposal has been received from the State Government for AIBP and CADWM components during the current financial year.

- (ii) Under PMKSY-RRR of water bodies scheme, a cluster of 100 water bodies in AP has been included during 2018-19. CA of ₹ 2.7 crore has been released till March, 2019. No fresh proposal from the State has been received during the current financial year. Further, there is no ongoing project of AP under PMKSY-SMI.
- (iii) As intimated by DoLR, CA of ₹ 144.39 crore has been released to the State Government as Central share during 2019-20 under PMKSY-WD component.
- (iv) As informed by MoA&FW, an amount of ₹ 452.0 crore has been released to State during 2019-20 under PMKSY-PDMC.

#### **Status of the Mahanadi Tribunal**

1204. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of the Mahanadi Tribunal and the progress made so far;
- (b) the stand taken by Government in the Mahanadi Tribunal; and
- (c) the steps being undertaken by Government to expedite the resolution of the dispute in the Mahanadi Tribunal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Central Government has constituted Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal on 12.03.2018 for adjudication of water dispute regarding inter-State river Mahanadi, and the reference of the water dispute requested by Government of Odisha has been made by the Central Government to the Tribunal in April, 2018. Hearing before the tribunal is going on.

**Polavaram multi purpose project**

1205. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of Ministry has cleared the Polavaram Multi Purpose Project;

(b) if so, whether the co-basin State of Odisha, has been consulted during this clearance process;

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

(d) whether the design flood of Polavaram project, due to existence of Inchampally Project is 36 lakh cusecs; and

(e) the standard extent procedures for clearance of inter-State projects by TAC of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) was accepted by Advisory Committee (AC) of the then MoWR, RD & GR (now DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti) in Jan., 2009 for ₹ 10,151.04 crore at 2005-06 Price Level (PL). The first Revised Cost Estimate of the project amounting to ₹ 16,010.45 crore (PL 2010-11) was accepted by Advisory Committee in its 108th meeting held on 04.01.2011. The second Revised Cost Estimate amounting to ₹ 55,548.87 crore (PL 2017-18) was accepted by Advisory Committee in its 141st meeting held on 11.02.2019.

Central Water Commission (CWC) held two inter-State meetings on 28.09.2006 and 29.10.2007 during the process which were attended by representatives of co-basin States.

(d) CWC finalized Design Flood of PIP at 50 lakh cusecs observing codal provisions of Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) 11223-1985. As intimated by CWC, Inchampalli project has not been considered in the design flood study of PIP for the reason that upstream storages without dedicated flood cushion have negligible effect on design flood of a project in the downstream.

(e) Procedure involved in appraisal of Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose Projects (Major and Medium) having inter-State ramifications is as below:

- "In-Principle" consent by CWC for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) after establishing soundness of the project proposal submitted by Project Authorities of a State from various aspects, such as international/ inter-State aspects, hydrology, irrigation planning, brief environmental aspects, intended benefits etc.;
- Steps for Preparation of DPR and obtaining necessary statutory clearances from Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change in respect of Environment Impact Assessment and Forest area etc. begin subsequently by the concerned Project Authorities. In case diversion of Scheduled Tribe population is involved, the clearance of Rehabilitation & Resettlement Plans is obtained from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- DPR in complete shape is examined in CWC to finalize project cost, BC Ratio, etc. In States where Central Design and Planning Organization does not exist, CWC also checks design part of the project;
- State Government obtains concurrence of the State Finance Department for the finalized cost.
- The project proposal, thereafter, is put up to the Advisory Committee of the Ministry for its consideration.

#### **Progress of NMCG**

1206. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) details of the projects sanctioned under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), including the status of the projects, funds sanctioned and utilised till date, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the expenditure on advertisements published in print and electronic media on behalf of NMCG between the financial years 2014-15 and 2019-20, year-wise;
- (c) the number of meetings held by the board of trustees of the Clean Ganga Fund (CGF) since its inception, year-wise; and
- (d) the steps Government has taken or proposes to take to address the issue of under-utilisation of funds under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India has launched the Namami Gange Programme with the Total budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore for the period from 2014-15 till 31 December, 2020.

Under Namami Gange Programme, a Total of 310 projects worth ₹28,790.66 crore have been sanctioned for various activities such as sewage infrastructure, ghats and crematoria development, river front development, river surface cleaning, institutional development, biodiversity conservation, afforestation, rural sanitation and public participation. ₹8,352.86 crore of expenditure has been made till January, 2020. The status of various projects taken up State-wise in different sectors and expenditure incurred under Namami Gange Programme is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The expenditure on advertisements published in print and electronic media on behalf of National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) between the financial years 2014-15 to 2019-20, year-wise are as under:-

Financial Year	Amount (₹)
2014-15	0.61 crore
2015-16	2.04 crore
2016-17	4.43 crore
2017-18	8.06 crore
2018-19	33.22 crore
2019-20*	9.53 crore
TOTAL	57.89 crore

\* till 20 February, 2020.

(c) Since inception, so far three meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Clean Ganga Fund were held as detailed below:-

Financial Year	Date of meeting
2015-16	29 May, 2015
2018-19	31 May, 2018 (By Circulation)
2019-20*	03 October 2019

\*Till 20 February, 2020.

(d) Namami Gange Programme (NGP) is spread over different sectors and involves several agencies and implementation level bottlenecks and procedural delays are inherent. Attempt has, however, been made by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) to expeditiously sort out these issues and improve the pace of implementation of the programme. The Programme has gained momentum and utilization of funds has substantially picked up since FY 2017-18.

The expenditure during 2017-18 was ₹ 1,625.01 crore which was increased to ₹2,626.54 crore in 2018-19. In the current year also expenditure of ₹2,213.64 crore has already taken place till January, 2020.

**Statement**

*Details of Projects under Namami Gange Programme*

Sl. No.	Projects Undertaken	No. of Projects	Sanction Cost (₹ in cr.)	No. of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure upto Jan., 2020* (₹ in cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Uttarakhand</b>					
1.	Sewage Infrastructure	34	1151.18	23	468.59
2.	Ghats and Crematoria	10	192.06	9	177.18
3.	Afforestation	4	84.34	2	60.85
4.	Ghats Cleaning	1	15.9	0	2.07
	SUB TOTAL	49	1443.48	34	708.69
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1.	Sewage Infrastructure	50	10288.38**	16	2479.20
2.	Ghats and Crematoria	15	384.93	11	232.16
3.	Afforestation	5	98.3	2	32.09
4.	Ghats Cleaning	2	27.97	0	14.68
5.	Industrial Pollution Abatement	2	630.89	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	74	11430.47	29	2758.13



1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Bihar</b>					
1	Sewage Infrastructure	30	5328.60	1	1039.57
2	Ghats and Crematoria and River Front Development	13	483.58	3	341.00
3	Afforestation	4	63.83	2	40.48
	SUB TOTAL	47	5876.01	6	1421.05
<b>Jharkhand</b>					
1	Sewage Infrastructure	2	156.12	1	119.04
2	Ghats and Crematoria	4	62.07	3	43.31
3	Afforestation	4	24.39	2	20.44
	SUB TOTAL	10	242.58	6	182.79
<b>West Bengal</b>					
1	Sewage Infrastructure	22	3789.71	3	1033.93
2	Ghats & Crematoria	29	226.16	24	189.28
3	Afforestation	4	35.45	2	15.89
	SUB TOTAL	55	4051.32	29	1239.10
<b>Delhi</b>					
1	Sewage Infrastructure	11	2361.08	0	531.80
	SUB TOTAL	11	2361.08	0	531.80
<b>Haryana</b>					
1	Sewage Infrastructure	2	217.87	2	217.94
	SUB TOTAL	2	217.87	2	217.94
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
1	Sewage Infrastructure	1	11.57	0	0
	SUB TOTAL	1	11.57	0	0
	<b>Other Projects</b> (Basin-wise Projects)	61	3156.28	10	1293.36
GRAND TOTAL		310	28790.66	116	8352.86

\* Sanction cost revised in January, 2020 for Muzaffarnagar and Lucknow.

\*The expenditure incurred is upto 31st Jan' 20 since project inception and includes Central and State share.

**Projects in Odisha pending with CWC**

1207. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects pending with Central Water Commission (CWC) pertaining to Odisha;

(b) whether it is a fact that such projects have not been cleared due to objection raised by Chhattisgarh Government; and

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken by CWC and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The details of Projects of Odisha received in CWC and their current status are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Mahanadi Water Dispute Tribunal (MWDT) has been constituted on 12.3.2018 to adjudicate and settle the dispute between Odisha and Chhattisgarh after both States started disputing each other's projects on Mahanadi river. Award of the Tribunal is awaited. Till such award, Odisha needs to obtain prior consent of the Tribunal for its projects on Mahanadi river, for further appraisal and clearance by Central Water Commission (CWC).

**Statement**

*List of Major and Medium Projects of Odisha under Appraisal in CWC*

Sl. No.	Major/ Medium	Name of Projects	Basin	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Major	Tel Integrated Multi Purpose Project	Mahanadi	MWDT award awaited and project returned to State
2.	Major	2nd Revised Cost Estimate of Lower Suktel Irrigation Project	Mahanadi	MWDT award awaited and project returned to State
3.	Major	Khadaga Barrage Project (Pre Feasibility Report)	Mahanadi	MWDT award awaited and project returned to State

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Major	Telijore Irrigation Project	Mahanadi	MWDT award awaited and project returned to State
5.	Major	Nabarangpur Irrigation Project	Godavari	Under appraisal
6.	Major	Middle Kolab Multi Purpose project	Godavari	Under appraisal
7.	Major	Lower Vamsadhara Stage-I	Vamsadhara	VWDT award awaited
8.	Medium	Katangi Medium Project	Mahanadi	MWDT award awaited
9.	Medium	Lower Udanti Barrage Project	Mahanadi	MWDT award awaited
10.	Medium	Chandrinalla Irr. Project	Brahmani	Under appraisal
11.	Medium	Upper Vamasadhara Irrigation Project	Vamsadhara	VWDT award awaited
12.	Medium	Khairabandhan Barrage Project	Baitarani	Under appraisal
13.	Medium	Mankada Irrigation Project	Brahmani	Under appraisal
14.	Medium	Hidsing Irrigation Project	Brahmani	Under appraisal
15.	Medium	Laxmipathar Irrigation Project	Mahanadi	MWDT award awaited
16.	Medium	Upper samakoi Dam Project	Brahmani	Under appraisal

#### **Water scarcity campaigns**

1208. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) names of all campaigns that have been started by the newly created Ministry to tackle the problem of water scarcity;
  - (b) details as to how community participation will help in water conservation;
  - (c) the plan to revive the traditional means of water conservation in the country;
- and

(d) the details of contingency measures in the situation of crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources in the country are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a campaign for water conservation and water security, was launched in July, 2019 by the Ministry of Jal Shakti. During the campaign, officers, groundwater experts and scientists from the Government of India worked together with State and district officials in India's most water-stressed districts for water conservation and water resources 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.

National Water Mission (NWM) has launched a campaign 'Sahi Fasal' to nudge farmers to go for crops which use less water and efficiently also. In this series, NWM has organized various workshops at Amritsar, Delhi, Aurangabad and Kurukshetra. National Water Mission has been organizing series of talks namely "Water Talk" on 3rd Friday of every month in New Delhi to create awareness among the public about the water conservation, ground water issues and other water related topics.

Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) is a programme under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) with the main objective of enhancing utilization of irrigation potential created and improving agriculture productivity. The non-structural intervention of CADWM Programme aims at strengthening of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) in canal irrigated command. It envisages creation of Water User Association (WUAs) and their capacity building through trainings and field demonstrations so that they can take over the control of CADWM assets for their sustainable operations and maintenances. The successful PIM related intervention is expected to bring substantial changes in the behaviour of farmers towards water use efficiency, crop choices, coordination and crop planning.

Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹ 6,000 crore scheme, for sustainable management of ground water with community participation has been launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 25th December, 2019. The scheme envisages active participation of the communities in various activities such as formation of Water User Associations, monitoring and disseminating ground water data, water budgeting, preparation and implementation of Gram-Panchayat-wise water security plans, etc.

"Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" Scheme under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti having objectives like comprehensive improvement and restoration of water bodies thereby restoring the tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, etc.

Central Water Commission (CWC) monitors live storage status of 123 reservoirs of the country on weekly basis and issues weekly bulletin on every Thursday. Weekly Bulletin is shared with the Water Resources Departments of concerned States and Crop Weather Watch Group (CWWG) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Whenever the current storage of reservoirs, being monitored by CWC, in a State falls below 80% of Normal (Average Storage of last Ten years); advisory is issued to the concerned State Government for judicious use of available water.

#### **Piped water connection to every households**

1209. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide piped water connections to every household in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the Total amount to be involved in this ambitious project would be about ₹3 lakh crore;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the entire amount for the said project has to come from Government sources only as the private sector would not be interested in it; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) In August, 2019, Government of India, in partnership with

the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to every rural household through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024.

(c) The estimated outlay of JJM is ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which Central share is ₹ 2.08 lakh crore.

(d) and (e) The estimated amount of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore is proposed to be shared between the Union and State Governments. In addition, to enable individuals, trusts, foundations, corporate and industrial houses to contribute in furthering the objective of the JJM, Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh is being set up.

#### **National status to Pranahita-Chevella Lift Irrigation Project**

1210. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to grant national status to Pranahita Chevella Lift Irrigation Project, established in 2007, for the benefit of both the States, Telangana and the Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any representation has been received from Telangana Government for taking up this project by the Central Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita – Chevella Project was submitted to the Central Water Commission (CWC) in October, 2010 for techno- economic appraisal. Later, DPR of Kaleshwaram Project was submitted by Project Authorities during Feb., 2017 where it is mentioned that the said project was divided into two components *viz.*, Kaleshwaram Project and Dr B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Project (Adilabad).

Kaleshwaram Project has been accepted by Advisory Committee of the then MoWR, RD & GR (now DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti) in June, 2018 for an estimated cost of ₹ 80,190.46 crore. However, Project Authorities have not submitted compliance in respect of observations on Investment Clearance proposal of this project

submitted by them. Further, DPR in respect of Dr B. R. Ambedakar Pranahita Project (Adilabad) has not been presented to CWC for techno-economic appraisal.

Inclusion of projects for funding under Scheme of National Project is dependent upon various statutory clearances, investment clearance, fulfillment of criteria laid down in the guidelines of the scheme, availability of funds, scope of the scheme etc.

#### **Status of irrigation projects in Karnataka**

1211. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Upper Tunga Irrigation Project and Sri Rameshwar Irrigation Project in Karnataka have been taken up under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), with a targeted irrigation potential of 80,000 hectares and 13,000 hectares respectively, on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the projects has been given 'priority' status;

(d) details of funds allocated, sanctioned, released and utilised for these projects during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(e) by when the projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) During 2016-17, five ongoing projects of Karnataka including Upper Tunga and Sri Rameshwar Irrigation Projects were prioritized under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (PMKSY-AIBP) scheme in consultation with the State for completion in phases. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by the Government for both Central and State Share. Ultimate Irrigation Potential (UIP) of these projects is 80,494 ha. and 13,800 ha. respectively.

(d) and (e) As per approved PMKSY-AIBP scheme, eligible Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 62.74 crore was released to Sri Rameshwar Irrigation Project up to March, 2016. Further, AIBP components of Sri Rameshwar Irrigation Project is reported complete in Sep., 2018. Expenditure incurred on this project from 2016-17 to 2018-19 is reported to be ₹ 41.99 crore.

In respect of Upper Tunga Irrigation Project, Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 226.24 Cr was released up to March, 2016. Details of CA released for this project and Total expenditure incurred on this project during the last three years and current year are as under:

Year	Central Assistance (₹ in Cr)	Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
2016-17	108.88	253.73
2017-18	75.16	113.97
2018-19	-	167.55
2019-20 (Upto Dec., 2019)	-	122.46

As informed by CWC, Upper Tunga project is planned to be completed by June, 2020.

#### **Sanction for Ghatal Master Plan**

1212. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has already given approval and sanction for Ghatal Master Plan in the district of Paschim and Purba Medinipur in West Bengal to solve the recurrent flood situation, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) in which year Government gave sanction for this project;
- (c) the sanctioned amount of the project; and
- (d) amount of funds that have been given by the Central Government till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Ghatal Master Plan for West Bengal with revised cost of ₹ 1,238.95 crore at Price Level 2017 was considered by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation for its techno-economic viability in its 136th meeting held on 6th June, 2018. The Project was accepted by the Advisory Committee subject to submission of State Finance concurrence by Project Authority. No funds have been provided by the Central Government as the project has not been included for funding under any scheme of Ministry of Jal Shakti.



**Contamination of drinking water in A.P.**

1213. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people affected by contaminated drinking water in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh, State-wise; and
- (c) details of measures Government has taken to provide safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As reported by States, the State-wise details of habitations/ population having drinking water sources contaminated is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs for rural water supply by providing financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water to every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024. It is States who plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes. While allocating the fund under JJM to States/UTs, 10% weightage has been given to the population residing in habitations affected with chemical contaminants including heavy metals. States have also been advised to ensure potable water in quality affected habitations especially with Arsenic and Fluoride contaminants on priority while implementing schemes under the JJM.

In March, 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹1,000 Crore was released to Arsenic and Fluoride affected States for installation of Community water purification plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes. An amount of ₹21.26 crore was released to State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

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. Since 2016-17, an amount of ₹3940.34 crore has been released to the Arsenic and Fluoride affected States, so far, including ₹25.74 crore to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

**Statement***State-wise details of habitations/population having drinking water sources contaminated (as on 25.02.2020)*

(population in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Fluoride		Arsenic		Iron		Salinity		Nitrate		Heavy Metal		Total	
		Habs	Popu- lation	Habs	Popu- lation	Habs	Popu- lation	Habs	Popu- lation	Habs	Popu- lation	Habs	Popu- lation	Habs	Popu- lation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261	1.49	0	0	0	0	14	0.19	1	0.11	0	0	276	1.79
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	27	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0.05
3.	Assam	71	0.3	3,309	12.42	5,106	19.26	0	0	0	0	7	0.05	8,493	32.03
4.	Bihar	551	6.42	335	5.14	2,299	21.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,185	33.22
5.	Chhattisgarh	265	0.83	0	0	218	0.61	0	0	4	0.01	0	0	487	1.45
6.	Haryana	62	1.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	1.21
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	0.1	0	0	7	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.27
8.	Jharkhand	107	0.46	3	0.07	314	0.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	424	1.39
9.	Karnataka	259	1.34	0	0	31	0.21	15	0.07	140	0.81	1	0	446	2.44
10.	Kerala	29	0.71	0	0	182	4.2	81	1.64	32	0.83	0	0	324	7.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
11. Madhya Pradesh	133	0.48	0	0	0	0	10	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	143	0.57
12. Maharashtra	51	0.76	0	0	14	0.27	39	0.61	63	1.73	0	0	167	3.37	
13. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	7	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.07	
14. Odisha	89	0.25	0	0	2,078	6.38	216	0.65	0	0	0	0	2,383	7.28	
15. Punjab	319	3.8	642	8.18	231	2.05	14	0.13	128	1.56	1,829	23.09	3,163	38.81	
16. Rajasthan	3,389	21.57	0	0	5	0.04	12,056	23.89	866	6.2	0	0	16,316	51.7	
17. Telangana	0	0	0	0	35	0.47	172	3	133	2.06	0	0	340	5.53	
18. Tripura	0	0	0	0	2,346	10.95	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,346	10.95	
19. Uttar Pradesh	114	1.69	606	4.09	346	3.55	79	0.47	9	0.17	0	0	1,154	9.97	
20. Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	7	0.35	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	9	0.45	
21. West Bengal	1,239	7.44	5,272	43.82	4,667	41.32	422	3.21	0	0	225	1.42	11,825	97.22	
TOTAL	6,943	48.85	10,167	73.73	17,920	112.47	13,118	33.94	1,378	13.57	2,062	24.56	51,588	307.11	

Source: IMIS, DDWS.

**Decreasing storage capacity of reservoirs**

†1214. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the storage capacity of all the reservoirs of major rivers of the country are decreasing due to sand and sediment deposits;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government intends to clean the reservoirs and resolve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The data on deposition of sand and sediment in reservoirs has been collected and compiled in the compilation namely 'Compendium on Siltation of Reservoirs in India (2015)' which contains information of 243 reservoirs and the details of the same is available on CWC Website *www.cwc.gov.in*. In addition, sedimentation studies of 129 reservoirs were carried out between year 1989-90 to 2019 by Central Water Commission by remote sensing. In these studies, the annual percentage loss in Storage Capacity has been found to vary from as low as 0.0045 to as high as 3.86.

(c) Cleaning of reservoirs is the responsibility of authorities owning them. The cleaning or de-siltation of reservoirs on large scale is generally not considered technoeconomically viable due the problems associated with disposal of excavated material. Further, deposits build up quickly again to pre cleaning level necessitating very costly regular cleaning.

**Providing adequate water for irrigation**

†1215. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the current mechanism for rainwater harvesting to provide adequate water for irrigation to the farmers;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) the percentage of farmers' fields getting irrigated by rainwater in the country; and
- (c) the details of steps to be taken to encourage private sector for rainwater harvesting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, 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).

Further, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

In addition, a number of States have done notable work in the field of water conservation/harvesting. Of these, mention can be made of 'Mukhyamantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan' in Rajasthan, 'Jalyukt Shibir' in Maharashtra, 'Sujalam Sufalam Abhiyan' in Gujarat, 'Mission Kakatiya' in Telangana, 'Neeru Chettu' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Jal Jeevan Hariyali' in Bihar, 'Jal Hi Jeevan' in Haryana among others.

Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks of 256 districts in India. In this regard, teams of officers from Central Government along-with technical officers from Ministry of Jal Shakti were deputed to visit water stressed districts and to work in close collaboration with district level officials to undertake suitable interventions. Further, JSA led to huge awareness generation among stake-holders/people.

Government of India has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹ 6000 crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation in water stressed blocks of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka,

Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme is being implemented with the financial assistance of World Bank with a sharing pattern of 50:50 between Government of India and World Bank.

Central Government supports construction of water harvesting and conservation works primarily through Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana- Watershed Development Component (PMKSY-WDC). Further, the activities being undertaken through the watershed development projects *inter alia* include ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, rain water harvesting, nursery raising, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, livelihoods for asset-less persons, etc.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare is implementing Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) which is operational since 2015-16 in the country. The PMKSY-PDMC mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation and further supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities.

As per the information made available by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, the net sown area in the country (as on 16th July, 2019) is 140130 thousand Ha and net irrigated area is 68385 thousand Ha.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the 'Environment (Protection) Act, 1986' for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country. CGWA is regulating ground water withdrawal by industries/infrastructure/mining projects in the country for which guidelines/criteria have been framed which includes rainwater harvesting as one of the provisions while issuing No Objection Certificate.

#### **Achievement of inter-linking of major rivers**

†1216. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state the policy of inter-linking the major rivers of country, details of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

measures taken, the achievements made by Government in this regard and the estimated cost of the projects along with the names of rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in August, 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The details of above river linking projects *viz.*, rivers, States concerned is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Under the NPP, four priority links have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) under the Peninsular Rivers Component *viz.*; Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP), Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Godavari-Cauvery link project. The DPRs of KBLP, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been sent to the concerned States.

Further, draft DPR of Godavari-Cauvery link project consisting of three links *viz.*; Godavari (Inchampalli/Janampet) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila), Pennar (Somasila)-Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects has been completed and circulated to party States in March, 2019.

The details of the estimated cost of the four priority links of the inter-linking of rivers (ILR) projects under NPP is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The Government is pursuing the ILR programme in a consultative manner. A "Special Committee on Interlinking of Rivers" has been constituted in September, 2014 for the implementation of ILR programme. Seventeen 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 (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in April, 2015 and eleven meetings of the Task Force have been held so far. Efforts have been made for building consensus among the concerned States and also setting out road maps for implementation of the projects.

**Statement-I**

*Names of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved,  
names of rivers and status of Feasibility  
Reports/Detailed Project Report*

Sl. No.	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Status of PFR/FR/DPR
1	2	3	4	5
<b>A. Peninsular Component</b>				
1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari(Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
2.	Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna(Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
4.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
5.	Krishna (Almatti) -Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed



1	2	3	4	5
6.	Krishna (Srisaïlam) -Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
7.	Krishna(Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	FR Completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) Vaigai - Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed
10.	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	FR & DPR (Ph-I, II &Comprehensive) Completed
11.	Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
12.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed
13.	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	FR & DPR Completed

14.	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti & Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15.	Netravati - Hemavati link	Netravati & Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16.	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu	FR Completed
<b>B. Himalayan Component</b>				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista- Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	PFR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi & Ghaghra	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak & Ganga	-do-	Draft FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra & Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	Draft FR completed

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	Draft FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	Draft FR Completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	Draft FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	(Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

**Statement-II***The estimated cost of the four prioritised inter-linking of rivers projects*

Sl. No.	Name of the link project	Estimated cost (₹ in crore)	Price level
1.	Ken-Betwa Link Project (as per Comprehensive DPR)	35111.24	2017-18
2.	Damanganga-Pinjal Link Project (as per DPR)	3008.49	2015-16
3.	Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project (as per DPR)	10211.24	2014-15
4.	Godavari(Inchampalli/Janampet)- Cauvery (Grand Anicut) Link Project (as per draft DPR)	60361.00	2018-19

• DPR- Detailed Project Report

\* The cost of the remaining link projects will be known after preparation of DPRs of respective link projects.

**Sharing of waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers between  
Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1217. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to resolve the pending issues between States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, regarding sharing of Krishna and Godavari river waters, issues related to Krishna and Godavari Boards and proposed new projects on these rivers and other issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contentious issues between these States, solutions suggested by Government for their redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) A meeting was convened with the officials of the States of

Andhra Pradesh and Telangana on 21.01.2020 at New Delhi under the chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Water Resources, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti to discuss various issues of Krishna River Management Board (KRMB) and Godavari River Management Board (GRMB), regulation of supply of water from projects and Jurisdiction of Boards. In the meeting, it was decided that the matter regarding notification of Jurisdiction of KRMB and GRMB would be placed before the Apex Council for decision.

**Transfer of water from Himalayan rivers to Mahanadi**

1218. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has, so far, shared any Feasibility Report of river interlinking project to transfer water from Himalayan river to Mahanadi river with Odisha Government;

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

(c) the quantity of water Government has planned to transfer from Himalayan rivers to Mahanadi river?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in August, 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of the all 30 links have been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments. Out of the 14 link projects identified under the Himalayan rivers Development Component, the following 3 link projects in series have been proposed to divert the waters of Himalayan rivers to Mahanadi and further south:—

- (i) Manas-Sankosh-Teesta-Ganga (MSTG) link project.
- (ii) Ganga (Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha(GDS) link project.
- (iii) Subernarekha-Mahanadi(SM) link project.

The PFR of above links have already been prepared and circulated to the concerned State Governments. The PFR of SM link project has been circulated to the concerned State Governments including State of Odisha. The draft FR of MSTG link project with alternate alignment studies, draft FR of GDS link project and the draft FR of SM link project have also been prepared.

(c) As per PFR of MSTG link, it is proposed to divert a quantum of 43,208 MCM (including the contribution of enroute major streams between Manas and Teesta like Aie, Torsa, Raidak and Jaldhaka) through the link canal. After meeting the enroute requirements for irrigation, domestic & industrial needs of this link project as well as that of Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha (G-D-S) and Subernarakha-Mahanadi(S-M) link projects, a quantum of 13,965 MCM of water will be brought to Mahanadi basin for further diversion to south through the nine link system proposed under Peninsular component of NPP.

#### **Progress of implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission**

1219. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government while giving utmost significance for providing sanitation facilities, has introduced Swachh Bharat Mission in the year 2014, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the quantum of funds sanctioned to each State and particularly to State of Andhra Pradesh during the past five years;

(c) whether the funds released has been utilised fully for the purpose of sanitation facilities in the rural areas, or Government has observed any deviation in the guidelines, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the achievements made during the last six years in this direction, particularly in the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Government had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by providing access to toilet facilities to all the rural households and

to improve overall cleanliness in the rural areas in the country. Under the programme, financial incentive upto ₹ 12000/- for construction of IHHLs is provided to all the Below Poverty Line (BPL) households and certain categories of identified Above Poverty Line (APL) households. Further, financial assistance is also provided to the Gram Panchayats for construction of Community Sanitary Complexes and Solid and Liquid Waste Management. Sanitation being a behavioral issue, emphasis is given on behavior change and capacity building under SBM(G).

(b) The State/UT-wise details of Centre share released during the last five years including Andhra Pradesh, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The funds released under SBM(G) are usually utilized by the States as per the SBM(G) guidelines. Whenever any deviation from guidelines in utilization of funds is observed, the same is taken up with the States for appropriate corrective measures.

(d) As per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) maintained by Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 10.29 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) including 39.88 lakhs in Andhra Pradesh have been constructed under SBM(G) in the rural areas of the country and all the States/UTs including Andhra Pradesh have declared themselves as ODF.

#### **Statement**

*State/UT-wise Central share released during the last 5 years under SBM(G)*

*(₹ in crore)*

State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	3.40	3.00	30.72	6.05
Andhra Pradesh	116.10	234.17	342.21	1219.88	1381.11
Arunachal Pradesh	14.61	38.71	65.09	137.30	51.31
Assam	185.78	474.27	747.58	1171.95	882.09
Bihar	0.00	221.55	131.86	875.92	2943.69
Chhattisgarh	28.12	144.72	584.46	677.83	448.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.68	0.65
Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.19
Goa	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.52	0.00
Gujarat	156.07	478.22	751.23	466.04	192.92
Haryana	5.93	32.76	68.79	39.66	70.24
Himachal Pradesh	130.17	4.37	117.30	20.68	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	103.08	4.05	59.51	202.38	278.37
Jharkhand	23.05	97.32	455.46	698.66	753.02
Karnataka	312.57	450.77	419.56	983.39	739.73
Kerala	33.97	8.50	196.28	59.36	12.47
Madhya Pradesh	0.00	374.33	1210.77	1380.61	590.94
Maharashtra	236.11	567.45	528.94	1235.34	1352.92
Manipur	9.18	44.19	27.28	77.02	75.06
Meghalaya	0.00	35.65	75.70	153.89	0.00
Mizoram	0.00	3.32	10.98	46.24	12.73
Nagaland	20.87	10.83	64.12	71.41	59.93
Odisha	65.84	571.50	863.65	457.02	1367.62
Puducherry	2.00	4.40	0.00	50.25	0.00
Punjab	0.00	38.70	197.02	283.48	0.00
Rajasthan	271.57	938.73	777.30	981.51	865.88
Sikkim	3.89	6.12	6.87	12.98	1.96
Tamil Nadu	205.12	78.94	537.02	865.94	760.99
Telangana	105.62	128.39	135.72	481.94	515.05
Tripura	50.65	38.89	24.98	24.00	116.93
Uttar Pradesh	237.99	565.39	1153.33	3155.37	7414.07
Uttarakhand	40.52	49.37	348.05	146.69	65.80
West Bengal	371.52	712.92	655.50	583.23	534.25
TOTAL	2730.33	6362.96	10559.58	16610.88	21494.48



**World Bank assistance for Atal Bhujal Yojana**

1220. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has approved ₹6,000 crores for Atal Bhujal Yojana to be implemented in overexploited and water stressed areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that waterstressed and over-exploited region *i.e.*, Rayalaseema has not been included under the project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and details of steps Government is taking/proposes to take, to include Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Government of India has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹ 6000 crore Central Sector Scheme, for Sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation. The scheme is being implemented with the financial assistance of World Bank with a sharing pattern of 50:50 between Government of India and World Bank.

Atal Jal shall be implemented in 8353 Gram Panchayats spread over 193 identified blocks in 78 districts of Seven States *viz.* Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh During the period 2020-21 to 2024-25.

The nsame of the participating States were decided based on consultation, criticality of groundwater situation, willingness and degree of preparedness.

**Target date for completion of NGP**

1221. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set a target date to complete Namami Gange Programme (NGP);

(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) and (b) Cleaning of river is a continuous process and the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga by providing financial and technical assistance.

Namami Gange Programme was launched in May, 2015 as an integrated programme to ensure effective abatement of pollution and conservation of river Ganga by adopting a comprehensive river basin approach. Under this programme, diverse set of interventions like pollution abatement activities including sewage/industrial effluent treatment, solid waste management etc., river front management, aviral dhara, rural sanitation, afforestation, bio-diversity conservation, public participation etc. have been taken up for cleaning and rejuvenation of river Ganga and its tributaries.

As per cabinet approval dated 13.05.2015, the Namami Gange Programme is to be implemented by December, 2020 at a budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore. However, as a part of this programme, the Government of India will continue to support the cost of Operation & Maintenance (O&M) of assets for a period of 15 years from the date of completion.

- (c) Does not arise.

#### **Implementation of NRDWP**

1222. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) across the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the fund sharing pattern between the Central and the State Governments for the implementation of the said programme; and
- (c) the steps taken/ being taken by Government to provide safe drinking water under the programme to all households?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme

(NRDWP), now subsumed under the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the coverage was monitored in terms of habitations having provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (Ipcd) of potable drinking water with sources at a reasonable distance. As reported by States/ UTs, as on 25.02.2020, 81.62% rural habitations having 77.30% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (Ipcd) of potable water and 15.39% rural habitations having 19.36% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 2.99% rural habitations having 3.35% population with water sources having quality issues. State/ UT-wise details of coverage of rural habitations under erstwhile NRDWP are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The fund sharing pattern between Centre and States/ UTs for NRDWP, a centrally sponsored programme, was 100% for Union Territories, 90:10 for Himalayan and North Eastern States and 50:50 for other States.

(c) Government of India (GoI) supplements the effort of States/ UTs for providing potable water in rural areas by providing financial and technical assistance. A number of steps have been taken by GoI *inter alia* which includes:—

- (i) In last five years for this purpose, an amount of ₹ 31,569.77 Crore has been made available to States;
- (ii) Since 2014, to improve piped water supply in low income States *viz.* Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, with the assistance of World Bank, this Department has been implementing Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project-Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS). An amount of ₹ 1,375.35 crore has been released to these States so far for this project;
- (iii) In 2016, for installation of community water purification plants & commissioning of PWS schemes in Arsenic/ Fluoride affected States, an amount of ₹ 1,000 crore has been released;
- (iv) In 2017, to give focussed attention to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 identified Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched and so far an amount of ₹ 3,940.34 crore has been released;
- (v) For Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) affected 60 priority districts of the States of Assam, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, as part of the NRDWP (now JJM) an amount of ₹ 428.62 crore has been released in the last five years and current year till 25.02.2020;

- (vi) In 2018, for implementation in all the Aspirational districts in 28 States, Swajal, a community-driven, single village, solar powered, mini-piped water supply scheme was launched and fund has been made available through Flexi-funds of NRDWP;
- (vii) During the current year 2019-20, Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a time-bound, mission-mode water conservation campaign was launched which aims at making water conservation a 'Jan Andolan' through communication campaign;
- (viii) To meet the domestic needs of every rural household, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), in partnership with States, has been launched in August, 2019 which aims at providing potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024 with an outlay of ₹3.60 lakh crore. During current year, an amount of ₹9,480.11 crore has been released as on 25.02.2020;
- (ix) For decentralization of powers and in consonance with 73rd amendment of Constitution of India, in-village infrastructure of water supply schemes under JJM will be planned, implemented, operated and maintained by the Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee/ users group *i.e.* Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) or Paani Samiti;
- (x) 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;
- (xi) Technical Committee headed by Principal Scientific Advisor (PSA) to Government of India has been set up to identify and accept technologies for assisting States in achieving JJM objectives;
- (xii) Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Mission in consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders in water sector has been firmed up and released on 25.12.2019;
- (xiii) 'Rashtriya Jal Jeevan Kosh' is being set up to mobilize and accept contribution/ donations from various sources;
- (xiv) A provision has been made on the portal ([ejalshakti.gov.in/](http://ejalshakti.gov.in/) JJM) for individuals/ organizations with experience in water sector, to enter their details for possible further collaboration and action;

- (xv) A one-day national conference with stakeholders, *viz.* health and Public Health Engineering (PHE)/ Rural Water Supply (RWS) Department officials from States affected with water quality issues, civil society, international agencies, community medicine practitioners, public health representatives, etc. was organized to enable States to prioritize quality-affected areas and expedite provision of piped water supply with FHTCs, facilitate discussions on water quality related issues; cross-learning and sharing of best practices;
- (xvi) To review progress of implementation and to sensitize practitioners on operational guidelines, officials of the Department have been visiting States and presenting key aspects of the operational guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission to the implementing agencies *viz.* engineers, district collectors/ deputy commissioners, etc. Regular review meetings are also being organized with States/ UTs for smooth implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission. Moreover, to impart training on Public Finance Management System (PFMS), workshops for States/ UTs are also being organized.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of coverage of rural habitations*

(As on 25.02.2020)

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of rural habitations	No. of rural habitations provided with 40 lpcd or more of potable water	No. of rural habitations provided with less than 40 lpcd of potable water	No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	400	324	. 76	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48,663	34,686	13,701	276

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1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7,525	3,315	4,183	27
4.	Assam	88,076	55,862	23,721	8,493
5.	Bihar	1,10,218	71,021	36,012	3,185
6.	Chhattisgarh	74,753	72,896	1,370	487
7.	Goa	347	345	2	0
8.	Gujarat	35,996	35,996	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,655	7,329	264	62
10.	Himachal Pradesh	54,469	42,700	11,769	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,625	8,781	5,833	11
12.	Jharkhand	1,20,591	1,19,741	426	424
13.	Karnataka	59,774	34,461	24,867	446
14.	Kerala	21,520	6,169	15,027	324
15.	Ladakh	1,153	731	422	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,231	1,28,087	1	143
17.	Maharashtra	99,641	84,978	14,496	167
18.	Manipur	2,976	2,053	923	0
19.	Meghalaya	10,470	4,126	6,337	7
20.	Mizoram	720	490	230	0
21.	Nagaland	1,450	742	708	0
22.	Odisha	1,57,013	1,54,504	126	2,383
23.	Puducherry	266	153	113	0
24.	Punjab	15,190	10,538	1,489	3,163
25.	Rajasthan	1,21,526	63,867	41,343	16,316

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1	2	3	4	5	6
26.	Sikkim	2,337	862	1,475	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	1,00,014	96,885	3,129	0
28.	Telangana	24,597	15,670	8,587	340
29.	Tripura	8,723	5,066	1,311	2,346
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2,60,018	2,56,915	1,949	1,154
31.	Uttarakhand	39,311	23,307	15,995	9
32.	West Bengal	1,07,328	65,780	29,723	11,825
TOTAL		17,25,576	14,08,380	2,65,608	51,588
		Percentage	81.62	15.39	2.99

Source: IMIS, DDWS.

#### Per capita availability of water

†1223. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita water availability in the country is decreasing and in case of absence of improvement it would be reduced further during the next ten years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the desired quantum of water availability per person ideally in rural and urban areas; and

(c) the percentage of water being utilised annually for agricultural purposes out of the available water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and for India, per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic metres and 1545 cubic meters respectively

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters and 1367 cubic meters in the years 2021 and 2031 respectively.

(b) As per Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, 135 litre per capita per day (lpcd) has been suggested as the benchmark for urban water supply. For rural areas, a minimum service delivery of 55 lpcd has been fixed under Jal Jeevan Mission, which may be enhanced to higher level by States.

(c) As mentioned in the report of National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD), the percentage of water used for irrigation out of the Total water use for the year 1997-98 was 83.30%. Further, as per NCIWRD report, the percentage of water used for irrigation out of the Total water use for the year 2025 under high demand scenario was estimated as 72.48%.

#### **'Rally for River' campaign**

1224. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is monitoring private organisations' campaigns for rivers like 'Rally for River';

(b) whether these organisations are working in tandem with Government;

(c) the achievements of the same;

(d) whether Government has the record of funds raised through such campaigns; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Scam in construction of toilets**

1225. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:



- (a) whether a huge scam of ₹ 540 crores in construction of toilets between 2012 and October, 2018 has been reported in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) whether Government would initiate inquiry to ascertain the number of toilets which have been only built only on paper in other States;
- (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) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Sanitation is a State subject and hence the responsibility for implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) lies with the States. Government of India only provides technical and financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Governments. Whenever any complaint in respect of implementation of SBM(G) is received, the same is forwarded to the respective State Government for appropriate corrective measures.

#### **Climate change and water contamination**

1226. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of reports linking climate change and massive flooding, which has contaminated water;
- (b) if so, the details of measures taken;
- (c) whether it is a fact that water sources in Bihar are at the stage of dying;
- (d) if so, steps being planned by Government; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to adopt new legislative measures to prevent the water- management crisis faced by the several parts of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Climate model simulation studies done by various agencies including Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) project possible linkages of climate change with frequency and intensity of weather related events. However, any direct link between climate change and flooding resulting in water contamination has not been established.

(c) and (d) The flow in rivers is dynamic and depends on many parameters such as rainfall, its distribution and intensity in the catchment, catchment characteristics and withdrawals/utilisations of water basins. Central Water Commission (CWC), Ministry of Jal Shakti monitors important/major rivers. Considering annual average flow of last 20 years of terminal sites of major rivers, no appreciable increasing/decreasing trend in Total water availability in the country including the State of Bihar has been observed.

(e) Ministry of Jal Shakti has drafted bills namely National Water Framework Bill, River Basin Management (RBM) Bill and Model Bill to 'Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water' for bringing reforms in water sector.

The draft RBM Bill proposes optimum development of inter-State rivers by facilitating inter-State coordination ensuring scientific planning of land and water resources taking basin/sub-basin as unit with unified perspectives of water in all its forms (including soil moisture, ground and surface water). The draft RBM Bill has been circulated to all States/Union Territories, concerned Central Government's Ministries/Departments for pre-legislative consultations.

The National Water Framework Bill provides an overarching national legal framework based on principles for protection, conservation, regulation and management of water as a vital and stressed natural resource, under which legislation and executive action on water can take place at all levels of governance. The draft National Water Framework Bill has been circulated to States/UTs and the concerned Central Ministries for obtaining their views/comments.

Ministry has also circulated a Model Bill to 'Regulate and Control the Development and Management of Ground Water' to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation for its development which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.

**Reservoir on traditional sources of water**

1227. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to construct reservoir on the traditional sources of water in district Jaipur and Dausa in the State of Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Central Water Commission (CWC) has informed that no dam proposal in the district of Jaipur and Dausa has been received from the State Government in last five years. Water Resources Department, Government of Rajasthan has also informed that construction of reservoir on traditional sources of water is not feasible because of non-availability of free water yield in these districts.

**Construction of barrages on Mahanadi river**

1228. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the State of Chhattisgarh is obtaining clearances/concurrence from the Central Government and Government of Odisha prior to construction of any barrages/anicuts on the Mahanadi inter-state river basin Mahanadi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Mahanadi Water Dispute Tribunal (MWDT) has been

constituted on 12.3.2018 to adjudicate and settle the dispute between Odisha and Chhattisgarh after both States started disputing each other's projects on Mahanadi river. Award of the Tribunal is awaited. Till such award, all projects of Chhattisgarh on Mahanadi river need prior consent of the Tribunal, for further appraisal and clearance by Central Water Commission (CWC).

#### **Review of Interest Subvention Scheme**

1229. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has recently reviewed the functioning of Interest Subvention Scheme of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether as a part of proper implementation, Government has revised the guidelines of the scheme and dispensed with the requirement of Udyog Aadhaar number for small units; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Government has modified the guidelines of 'Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs 2018' on 13th December, 2019. In the modified guidelines, requirement of Udyog Aadhaar Number (UAN) has been dispensed with for units registered for Goods and Service Tax (GST). However, in the case of units which are not registered under GSTN, may either submit Income Tax Permanent Account Number (PAN) or their loan account should be categorised as MSME by the concerned bank.

#### **Welfare of minorities and employment in the Central sector**

1230. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) details of recruitment of persons belonging to minority communities in Central Government departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) during the last five years;

(b) details of funds allocated and funds spent by the minorities development departments for the welfare of minorities during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) details of projects sanctioned for minority development during the last five years and number of completed projects; and

(d) budget allocation for minority welfare as a percentage of Total budget during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The details regarding the recruitment of persons belonging to minorities in Central Government departments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is not being maintained. However, the available details of recruitment of minorities, made in the Central Government Departments, Autonomous Bodies, PSUs, etc. in the country during the following three years are as under:—

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Percentage of minorities recruited	6.91%	7.89%	8.56%

(b) Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the following schemes/programmes in the country, for the welfare and development of six centrally notified minority communities namely, Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Sikhs and Parsis:—

- (1) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme: For upto class X.
- (2) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme: For class XI to Ph.D.
- (3) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme: For professional and technical courses.
- (4) Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram (PMJVK) earlier known as Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) is implemented in identified Minority Concentration Areas for creation of socio-economic and basic amenities related infrastructural assets.
- (5) Maulana Azad National Fellowship: Fellowship for pursuing higher studies such as M.Phil and Ph.D as per UGC norms.
- (6) Naya Savera Free Coaching and Allied Scheme : The Scheme aims to provide free coaching to students/candidates belonging to minority communities for

- qualifying in entrance examinations of technical/professional courses and competitive examinations for recruitment to Group "A", "B" and "C" level.
- (7) Padho Pardes: Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies.
  - (8) Nai Udaan: Support for candidates clearing preliminary examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC and State Public Service Commissions (SPSC) etc.
  - (9) Jiyo Parsi: A unique scheme that aims to contain population decline of Parsis in India.
  - (10) Nai Roshni: An exclusive scheme for leadership development of women to instill confidence in them by providing knowledge, tools and techniques for interacting with Government systems, banks and intermediaries at all levels.
  - (11) Seekho Aur Kamao: A placement linked skill development program.
  - (12) Nai Manzil: A scheme for formal school education and skilling of school dropouts.
  - (13) USTTAD: Scheme for upgrading Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts, organising of Hunar Haats for marketing of such arts and crafts.
  - (14) Hamari Dharohar: A scheme to preserve rich heritage of Indian Minority Communities under the overall concept of Indian Culture.
  - (15) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) : For implementations of education and employment oriented schemes.
  - (16) Equity to National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) provides concessional loans to minorities for self-employment and income generating ventures.

For the last 5 years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2018-19, a total of ₹ 20194.85 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Minority Affairs out of which Actual Expenditure is ₹ 17786.83 crore. No State-wise allocation is done in the Budget.

(c) The Ministry of Minority Affairs implements Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJKV) earlier known as Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in identified Minority Concentration Areas (MCA) of the country with the objective to develop socio-economic assets and basic amenities in

these areas. The thrust of PMJVK programme is to allocate at least 80% of the resources for education, health and skill development and at least 33-40% of the resources for women centric projects.

During the last five years, the Ministry sanctioned 47956 different infrastructure projects under the PMJVK/MsDP scheme. These include College Buildings (35), School Buildings (1382), Residential Schools (141), Additional Class Rooms (22527), Hostels (610), ITI Buildings (87), Polytechnics (13), different health projects (1478), Anganwadi Centres (5936), Market Sheds (598), Pucca Houses (11628), Common Service Centres (116), etc. Out of these, 19845 infrastructure projects have been reported to be completed by the States/UTs. Remaining projects are under various stages of construction.

(d) Details of budget allocated for Ministry of Minority Affairs indicating percentage of Total budget during the last five years are given below:—

**Statement**

*Budget Allocation of Ministry of Minority Affairs as a percentage of TOTAL budget during the last five years 2014-15 to 2018-19*

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Allocation of the Ministry of Minority Affairs	TOTAL Budget of the Government of India	Percentage of Allocation for Ministry of Minority Affairs
2014-15 to 2018-19	20194.85	10139377	0.20%

**Consumption of plastic by Tigers**

1231. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether attention of Government has been drawn towards media reports showing Tigers eating plastic at Jim Corbett National Park;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action Government has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Consumption of plastic by wild animals is an inadvertent and sporadic occurrence, which does not satiate hunger. In so far as tiger reserves are concerned, the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has advised all States to undertake cleanliness activities with renewed impetus under the Swachh Bharat Mission. Further, nature guides and visitors are sensitized on these initiatives and requested to follow the same before entering any tiger reserve. In addition, staff of tiger reserves are directed to ensure that there is no waste disposal by tourists in their jurisdiction. Under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, financial and technical assistance is provided for habitat management to ensure dietary requirements of wildlife.

**Public Procurement Policy, 2012**

1232. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:  
CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is the nodal department for the Public Procurement Policy, 2012;
- (b) if so, the amount in rupees of annual procurement from handloom and handicraft weavers and artisans or their cooperatives during the last six years; and
- (c) the status of procurement made from SC/ST weavers/artisans or their association in the said period?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has notified Public Procurement policy for MSEs Order, 2012, which is effective from April, 2012, and has become mandatory w.e.f 1st April, 2015. The progress of implementation of the Policy is reviewed by a Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (MSME).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) launched MSME SAMBANDH Portal on 8th December, 2017 to monitor the procurement by the Ministries/Departments and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) from Micro and



Small Enterprises (MSEs) including the enterprises owned by SC/ST and Women. As per the information uploaded by the CPSEs on the portal, the status of procurement is as follows:-

(₹ in crores)

Year	Total Procurement	Procurement from MSEs (including SC/ST owned MSEs)	Procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST	Procurement from MSEs owned by Women
2017-18 (170 CPSEs)	114042.05	26357.46 (23.11%) (No. of MSEs Benefited- 89631)	544.72 (0.48%) (No. of MSEs Benefited-2255)	—
2018-19 (165 CPSEs)	153441.15	40376.64 (26.31%) (No. of MSEs Benefited-127986)	823.86 (0.54%) (No. of MSEs Benefited-4579)	231.50 (0.15%) (No. of MSEs Benefited-1398)
2019-20 (till 26.02.2020) (117 CPSEs)	104947.01	29914.14 (28.50%) (No. of MSEs Benefited-116749)	513.50 (0.49%) (No. of MSEs Benefited-4465)	261.07 (0.25%) (No. of MSEs Benefited-2596)

Ministry of MSME does not have Central database on Public Procurement in respect of Handloom and Handicraft.

#### **Middle-scale enterprises of MSME sector**

1233. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that middle-scale enterprises form the backbone of Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) whether it is also a fact that in recent years countries like China, Vietnam and even Bangladesh leveraged the medium sized exporting companies to garner higher export share in the world market;

(c) whether Government is planning to leverage the middle-scale enterprises to increase its export share in the market place; and

(d) the details of steps already taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a very important role in economic growth and development of the country by fostering industrialisation and generating large employment opportunities in the country. According to Central Statistics Office (CSO), share of MSMEs in India's GDP was 29.7% at current prices in 2017-18. According to NSSO (73rd round, 2015-16), MSME Sector has estimated number of 633.92 lakh enterprises providing employment opportunities to 11.10 crore people which is next largest to agriculture.

(b) Export strategies of the different countries are generally based on their respective domestic production framework and comparative advantage in the international market.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of MSME supports all MSMEs including the middle scale enterprises with an objective to increase export share of the country in the international market through the schemes such as Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES), Interest Equalisation Scheme, Duty Drawback Scheme, Market Access Initiatives Scheme (MAIS), Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS), Sagar Mala and Bharat Mala programmes and through various trade advisory bodies such as Export Facilitation Centres (EFC), Export Promotion Councils (EPC), commodity boards and export development authorities etc.

#### **Setting up of MSMEs clusters**

1234. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering setting up of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) cluster across the country, if so, the details thereof and by what time these clusters are proposed to be set up; and

(b) the number of such clusters will be set up in Bihar and whether the areas in Bihar have been identified for setting up of such clusters, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Government of India (GoI) supports setting up of clusters by Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) promoted by Micro and Small Enterprises under the Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). It is a demand driven scheme and proposals under it are received through concerned State Governments as may be recommended by them from time to time.

(b) In the State of Bihar, one project namely Brass and Bronze Metal Utensils Cluster, Pareb, Patna has been completed and one project namely Green Yarn Cluster, Khanwa, Nawada has been approved for implementation under MSE-CDP.

**Ranking of States in relation to MSME  
sector performance**

1235. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of West Bengal Government to develop the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is best in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the state of affairs of the MSMEs' performance in relation to formation of clusters and providing employment to unemployed, State-wise; and

(c) the percentage of growth rate contributing to the percentage of GDP?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Different State Governments have undertaken proactive policies to develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to pave the way for improved performance of the MSME sector.

(b) The job creation of the clusters depends upon its turnover and production which in turn depends upon various factors such as production, turnover, profitability, aggregate domestic and global demand, seasonality besides various other factors all of which may not be within the control of the units in the cluster. Moreover, existence of the clusters and facilities therein have several externalities which also have indirect impact on the turnover, production, job creation and exports of the units in and around the clusters. The list of completed and ongoing clusters under the scheme is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) As reported by National Statistical Office (NSO), the share of MSMEs in Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 was 29.5%, 29.3% and 29.7% respectively.

**Statement**

*Common Facility Centres (CFCs) completed and ongoing till  
date under MSE-CDP as on 25.02.2020*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Clusters	
		Completed	Ongoing
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	1
2.	Assam	1	-
3.	Bihar 1	1	
4.	Goa	1	-
5.	Gujarat	2	7
6.	Haryana	2	6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	-
8.	Karnataka	9	6
9.	Kerala	11	3
10.	Maharashtra	12	9
11.	Odisha	2	2
12.	Tamil Nadu	24	18
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2	6
14.	West Bengal	6	7
15.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1
16.	Jharkhand	-	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	-	2
18.	Manipur	-	3

1	2	3	4
19.	Meghalaya	-	1
20.	Mizoram	-	1
21.	Nagaland	-	2
22.	Punjab	-	4
23.	Rajasthan	-	1
24.	Sikkim	-	1
25.	Telangana	-	1
	TOTAL	76	84

**Provision for quarterly payment of GST by MSMEs**

1236. DR. BAND A PRAKASH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to exempt or ease-out the GST filing process for Small and Medium Sector Companies (SMSCs) throughout the country in near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) is not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of other proposed tax exemptions for SMSCs, if any, in the country including Telangana, Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) whether Government proposes to make any provision for quarterly payment of GST by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Small and Medium sector companies now get the benefit of the new return model under GST which ensures quarterly filing of returns for those taxpayers whose annual aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year does not exceed ₹5 crore.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Department of Revenue have informed that there is no such proposal at this stage.

(e) Quarterly payment of GST is available to those MSMEs who opt for composition levy under Section 10 of CGST Act, 2017.

#### **MSMEs in defence manufacturing**

1237. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been set up to specifically manufacturing defence equipments;

(b) if so, the number of such MSMEs set up to manufacture defence equipments for the years 2014-2019; and

(c) whether there are any specific schemes provided by Government to encourage MSMEs to be set up to produce defence equipment for the years 2014-2019?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As reported by Department of Defence Production, as per Raksha Mantri's (RM's) quarterly report maintained by Economic Adviser Division/DDP, vendor data of Defence Public Sector Enterprises/Ordnance Factory Board including that of MSMEs is available from 2016-17 onward is given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Total Number of MSME vendors of DPSUs/OFB
1.	2016-17	15089
2.	2017-18	7591
3.	2018-19	8643
4.	2019-20 (upto 2nd quarter)	10506

(C) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implement various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including defence sector MSMEs across the country. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry

and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS), Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme etc. and also reviews and monitors the progress of the implementation of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012.

The Ministry of Defence has also taken various measures to support domestic defence production across the country. These include Make-I category of development of prototype of defence products/platforms, under which projects not exceeding development cost of ₹10 crore and procurement cost of ₹50 crore are reserved for MSMEs. Similarly, under industry funded Make-II category of development of prototype of defence products/platforms, projects not exceeding development cost of ₹3 crore and procurement cost of ₹50 crore are reserved for MSMEs.

#### **Administrative expenditure in Jiyo Parsi scheme**

†1238. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Total fund allocated and spent per year since the year 2014 to till date under the Jiyo Parsi scheme;

(b) the provision of amount to be spent for administrative expenditure and management of scheme, employees, workshops, etc. out of the Total expenditure of the said scheme;

(c) the details of Total amount spent on all the said administrative expenditures during the last five years and the amount of expenditure which is still pending; and

(d) whether Government plans to reduce the amount of administrative expenditure in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The year-wise details of TOTAL fund allocated and released under Jiyo Parsi scheme are given as under:—

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Fund allocation	Fund Released
2014-15	2.00	0.50
2015-16	2.00	1.18
2016-17	2.00	1.54
2017-18	3.00	3.00
2018-19	4.00	4.00
2019-20 (till date)	4.00	3.45
TOTAL	17.00	13.67

(b) to (c) Under the Advocacy Component which *inter-alia* includes holding of workshops, a provision of ₹ 1.09 crore has been kept during the financial year 2019-20, out of which ₹ 54.50 lakh has already been released. Apart from that, as per guidelines of Jiyo Parsi scheme, there is a provision to set aside, upto the extent of 5% of the annual allocation, under this scheme to meet administrative expenditure and management of the scheme, engagement of qualified contractual staff etc. However, no fund has been allocated for the administrative expenditure under the scheme so far.

(d) In view of above, does not arise.

#### **Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram**

1239. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of projects implemented under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram in 2018-19, State-wise; and

(b) the details of financial assistance provided under the said scheme in the year 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) State-wise list of different projects sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram in 2018-19 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) During 2018-19, financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 115364 lakh was released to States/UTs as Central Share for implementation of projects sanctioned under PMJVK/erstwhile MsDP. The details are available at [http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in /node/4643](http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/node/4643).





9.	Odisha			21									
10.	Meghalaya		1							1			
11.	Kerala	11		13				2	0				3
12.	Mizoram							2					
13.	Sikkim	7		5	500			1					
14.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3	3		1							
15.	Telangana		10	2									
16.	Tripura	6		42									
17.	Punjab			24	2		3	45		5			
18.	Rajasthan	4	5	631	30					1		0	

*Written Answers to*

[2 March, 2020]

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Delay in notifying Maulana Azad National  
Fellowship for minorities**

1240. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a delay in notifying Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) causing financial stress and undue pressure on research scholars from minority communities;

(b) the notification details of MANF and list of candidates selected during each of the last five years;

(c) whether the candidates selected in MANF are also being selected in the list of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) fellowship thereby reducing the possibility of giving the fellowship to more eligible candidates; and

(d) reasons as to why Government is not notifying the MANF for the academic year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) As per the revised guidelines the list of candidates for award of Fellowship under the MANF Scheme in 2019-20 and thereafter is to be drawn by the University Grants Commission (UGC) from the merit lists of UGC-NET and Joint CSIR-UGC-NET examinations, conducted by the National Testing Agency. The revision of the guidelines have been finalized and sent to UGC for making the selection of candidates under the MANF Scheme for 2019-20.

(b) The details of notifications, issued by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for selection of MANF scholars along with the number of candidates selected during each of the last five years are as under:—

Year	Date of notification	Last date for submission of application	No. of candidates selected
1	2	3	4
2014-15	25.09.2014	15.10.2014	756
	14.10.2014	20.10.2014	

1	2	3	4
2015-16	15.04.2015	30.06.2015	756
2016-17	29.06.2015	31.07.2015	756
2017-18	27.05.2016	31.07.2016	756
2018-19	10.12.2018	31.12.2018	1000

(c) MANF scheme is implemented through UGC which is implementing various fellowship schemes with varying eligibility criteria. The candidates who are eligible for more than one scheme, apply accordingly. Some of these candidates are selected for more than one scheme provided they make it to the cut-off. However, it is ensured at UGC level that when a candidate joins, she is provided fellowship under one scheme only.

(d) As the selections under MANF scheme for the year 2019-20 onwards are to be made through UGC-NET and Joint CSIR-UGC-NET examinations conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA), no separate notification is required.

#### **Maulana Azad Education Foundation**

1241. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant given to the minority educational institutions in Karnataka under the Maulana Azad Education Foundation during the last three years; and

(b) the number of educational institutions benefited under the scheme all over the country including Karnataka, during the last three years and the current year, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) an autonomous body under administrative control of Ministry of Minority Affairs provides grants-in-aid to registered Societies/Trusts (NGOs) for infrastructure development and facilities to educational institutions, under the scheme of "Grants-in-Aid to NGOs". MAEF has sanctioned grants-in-aid of ₹ 1,60,50,000/- (Rupees One Crore Sixty Lakh Fifty Thousand) to 11

NGOs in State of Karnataka during the last three years *i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, under the said scheme.

(b) Total 116 Societies/Trusts (NGOs) have been provided support during the last three years all over the country including Karnataka under the above mentioned scheme being implemented by MAEF. The State-wise/district-wise details are given in Statement (*See* below). No grant-in-aid has been sanctioned by MAEF so far during the current financial year *i.e.* 2019-20 under the scheme.

**Statement**

*State-wise / District-wise Summary of Grants-in-aid sanctioned by MAEF during the last three years (2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19)*

Sl. No.	State	District	No. of NGOs/ Institutions
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	1
2.	Bihar	Patna	2
		West Champaran	1
3.	Chhattisgarh	Sarguja	1
		Raipur	1
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara	1
		Morbi	1
5	Haryana	Mewat	12
		Palwal	1
6	Karnataka	Chikmagalur	1
		Bidar	1
		Bijapur	2
		Raichur	1
		Bagalkot	1
		Hubli	1
		Davengere	1

1	2	3	4
		Gulbarga	1
		Vijayapura	1
		Dakshin Kannada	1
7.	Kerala	Palkkad	2
		Kasargod	1
		Malappuram	1
		Ernakulam	2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	1
9.	Maharashtra	Sangli	1
		Washim	3
		Buldhana	2
		Thane	2
		Mumbai	3
		Jalgaon	1
		Akola	3
		Beed	1
10.	Manipur	Imphal	1
		Senapati	1
11.	Nagaland	Kohima	1
12.	Odisha	Puri	1
13.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	1
14.	Telangana	Adilabad	1
		Hyderabad	1
15.	Uttarakhand	Udhamsingh Nagar	2
		Haridwar	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	5
		Sambhal	6
		Saharanpur	1

1	2	3	4
		Lucknow	1
		Prayagraj (Allahabad)	1
		Bijnor	4
		Bulandshahr	1
		Aligarh	2
		Faizabad	1
		Shamli	2
		Firozabad	1
		Sitapur	1
		Amroha	3
		Azamgarh	2
		Mahoba	1
		Pilibhit	3
		Rampur	3
		Kushinagar	1
		Mau	1
		Meerut	2
		Maharajganj	1
		Badaun	1
		Rae Bareilly	1
		Balrampur	1
		Barabanki	1
		Gonda	1
		Bareilly	2
17.	West Bengal	Howrah	1
	TOTAL	116	

**'Hunar Haat' initiative**

1242. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the TOTAL number of master artisans and craftsmen benefited so far, across India through the 'Hunar Haat' initiatives;
- (b) the amount spent so far, in this initiative;
- (c) whether the 'Hunar Haat' initiatives has benefited master artisans and craftsmen from the State of West Bengal; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs launched Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme on 14th May, 2015 to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. Hunar Haat is being implemented since 2016-17 as a component of USTTAD scheme. The Hunar Haat is an effective platform wherein opportunity is given to minority artisans/craftsmen and culinary experts from across the country to showcase and market their finest handicraft and exquisitely crafted indigenous products. So far, 2,451 craftsmen/artisans and culinary experts, including 96 craftsmen/artisans and culinary experts from West Bengal, have been directly benefited under the Hunar Haat component of the USTTAD scheme. Further, Hunar Haats have generated employment and employment opportunities for more than three lakh artisans/craftspersons and culinary experts and associated persons and have strengthened their market linkages in the 20 Hunar Haats organized so far through National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) and Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) since November, 2016 at India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, (2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019), Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi, (February 2017, February, 2018 and January, 2019), Puducherry (September 2017, October 2018), Mumbai (January, 2018, December, 2018 and December 2019), Prayagraj (September 2018 and November 2019), Jaipur (Aug.,-Sept., 2019), Ahmedabad (December 2019), Hyderabad (January 2020), Lucknow (January, 2020), Indore (February 2020) and India Gate Lawns, New Delhi (February, 2020). Since 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 25.45 crore has been spent towards organizing the Hunar Haat component of USTTAD scheme.



**Funds allocated for MSDP**

1243. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and activities undertaken under Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) for the Twelfth Plan period for the State of Karnataka; and

(b) the details of unspent amount under various activities from the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) During the Twelfth Plan period the Ministry has sanctioned projects to the tune of ₹ 26918.03 lakh having Central share of ₹20020.56 lakh to the State of Karnataka under the Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP) restructured and implemented as Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram with effect from May, 2018. The activities approved include construction of School Buildings (43), Additional Class Rooms (195), Residential Schools (7), Hostels (57), Toilets and Drinking Water Facilities in Schools (69), Skill Training (7810), Health Projects (9), Anganwadi Centres (3), Pucca Houses (1500), Sadhbav Mandaps (8) etc. Further, in the Twelfth Plan Period, ₹ 11442.63 lakh was released to the State out of which the State has reported utilization of ₹ 6810.20 lakh.

**Conversion of FASTag lanes to hybrid lanes**

1244. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the FASTag lanes of highways will be considered for converting them into hybrid lanes; 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) In July, 2019, Government announced the FASTag mandate of declaring all lanes except one lane of National Highways fee plazas as "FASTag lane of Fee Plaza" w.e.f. 1st December, 2019. In order to facilitate sufficient lead time to citizens to obtain FASTag, the mandate was shifted to 15th December, 2019 and the

system was implemented across the country. Considering the request of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and keeping in view inconvenience to citizens, Government decided that 25 per cent of the FASTag lanes may be temporarily converted to hybrid lanes with the approval of Regional Officer concerned for next 30 days from 15th December, 2019. It was further decided to relax the conditions regarding declaration of FASTag fee lanes for 30 days from 15th January, 2020 at only 65 fee plazas of NHAI so that citizens are not put into inconvenience. These 65 fee plazas have been allowed to operate up to 25 per cent of all fee lanes as hybrid (cash plus FASTag) lanes during this period. For rest of the fee plazas the system has been implemented as per mandate.

Further, again the relaxation was extended to 30 fee plazas of NHAI for 30 days from 14th February, 2020, these 30 fee plazas have been allowed to operate up to 25 per cent of all fee lanes as hybrid (cash plus FASTag) lanes during this period.

#### **Construction under NH-39A**

†1245. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the fund allotted for the construction of Sidhi to Singrauli stretch under NH-39A in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) details of the fund allotted year-wise, agency-wise and work-wise;

(c) the percentage of the construction work accomplished under this project along with the details of the completion of the remaining construction work; and

(d) the details of defaulters for delay in this project and whether any action has been taken against these defaulters, if so, the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The construction of Sidhi-Singrauli section of NH-39 (old NH-75E) has been taken up under Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) mode in which the funds for construction is to be provided by the concessionaire. However, out of Total VGF of ₹ 339.69 crore for this project, an amount of ₹ 263.236 Cr has been released to the concessionaire till date as per details given below:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Amount of VGF Released to Concessionaire (₹ crore)
1.	2015-16	116.675
2.	2016-17	76.771
3.	2017-18	69.790
	TOTAL	263.236

(c) 70% physical progress has been achieved with target date of completion of the project by 31.10.2021.

(d) Project was initially delayed for want of Land Acquisition and Forest Clearance. Concessionaire M/s Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Ltd is defaulter because of their financial crisis and inadequate fund flow for construction work on this project. Due to delay, MoRT&H has granted extension of time for completion of the project up to 31.10.2021 subject to payment of damages on account of failure of meeting the milestones as per concession agreement.

#### **New Transport Policy**

1246. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating to bring out a New Transport Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether fuel change and switching to Compressed Natural Gas (CNG), Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and biofuel is being encouraged;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken to open more outlets of CNG, LNG, biofuel for the filling of vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Section 66A of The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by the parliament and published in the Gazette of India on 9th August, 2019

has mandated that the Central Government may develop a National Transportation Policy consistent with the objects of this Act in concurrence with the State Governments and other agencies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. This Ministry has notified mass emissions standards for OE (Original Equipment) converted Gasoline/Diesel/Dual Fuel Vehicles. Under Motor Vehicle Amendment Rules, 1989, Rule 115(B) for CNG, Bio-CNG, LNG driven vehicles, Rule 115(E) for Ethanol, Rule 115(F) for Bio-Diesel and Rule 115(H) for Methanol have been notified.

(e) The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is responsible for ensuring outlets of CNG, LNG, Bio-Fuel as per the emission standards notified by this Ministry.

#### **Government policy for scrapping old vehicles**

1247. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing a policy of scrapping old, polluting and fuel-guzzling vehicles in an attempt to reduce pollution and road congestion;

(b) whether the policy also includes framing of standard guidelines for collection, dismantling and scrapping of automobiles in organised and environmentally-safe conditions; and

(c) if so, the details of the policy and the time-frame for implementation of the same and approximate number of old vehicles required to be scrapped, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated draft guidelines for setting up, authorization and operation of Authorised Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (AVSF). Draft guidelines were uploaded on Ministry's website for public comments *vide* letter dated 14.10.2019.

#### **Development of additional NH**

1248. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop additional 60,000 km. of National Highways in the next five years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to improve connectivity for tourist destinations;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government is also proposing to construct bypasses during the said period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) It has been targeted to develop 60,000 km. length of National Highways (NHs) upto 2024-25 including improvement of road connectivity for tourist destinations, construction of bypasses, development of ring roads, decongestion of choke points and congestion points, etc.

Bypasses are primarily constructed as part of projects taken up on NHs on corridor development approach.

The Ministry took up development of NHs/ roads under various phases of National Highways Development Project (NHDP), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads, Special Programme for Development of Roads in the Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas, Externally Aided Projects (EAP), National Highways (Original) [NH (O)] scheme, etc. Various phases of NHDP envisaged development of NHs to 4/6 lane and 2 lane NH standards, development of expressways, etc. Development of most of the roads/NHs under other schemes envisages their upgradation to 2 lane NH standards.

The Ministry had taken up detailed review of NHs network with a view to develop the road connectivity to border areas, development of coastal roads including road connectivity for non-major ports, improvement in the efficiency of national corridors, development of economic corridors, inter corridors and feeder routes along with integration with Sagarmala, etc., under "Bharatmala Pariyojana". Under this proposal, the Ministry identified stretches for development of about 26,200 km. length of economic

corridors, 8,000 km. of Inter Corridors, 7,500 km. of Feeder Routes, 5,300 km. border and International connectivity roads, 4,100 km Coastal and Port connectivity roads, 1,900 km. expressways, national corridor efficiency improvement by development of ring roads around 28 cities, decongestion of about 125 choke points and 66 congestion points, development of 35 nos. of multimodal logistics parks.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the proposal for investment approval for Phase-I of "Bharatmala Pariyojana" during its meeting held on 24.10.2017. "Bharatmala Pariyojana" Phase-I includes development of about 9,000 km. length of economic corridors, about 6,000 km. length of inter-corridor and feeder roads, about 5,000 km. length of national corridors efficiency improvements *inter alia* entailing development of ring roads/bypasses, etc., for decongestion of choke points/ congestions points, about 2,000 km. length of border and international connectivity roads, about 2,000 km. length of coastal and port connectivity roads, about 800 km. length of expressways and balance length of about 10,000 km. of roads under NHDP.

#### **National highway projects in Kerala**

1249. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a few National Highway projects are lying incomplete in Kerala;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) the time by which the said projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Development and Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process which are taken up as per traffic requirement, availability of funds and based on *inter se* priority. Eight National Highway Projects are delayed for various reasons such as unprecedented rains in Kerala, delays in forest clearance, felling of trees, shifting of utilities, non-availability of borrow earth etc. All efforts are being made for early completion of these works.

#### **Status of NHs in the North-East**

1250. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that most of the National Highways in the North-East are in deplorable condition;

(b) whether it is a fact that NH-44 is damaged at various places and the work of four laning is not in progress; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Development and Maintenance of National Highways (NHs) is a continuous process. The works are accordingly taken up on NHs from time to time as per *inter se* priority, traffic density, and availability of fund to keep road in traffic worthy conditions.

(b) and (c) To keep NH-44 in traffic worthy conditions an amount of ₹ 35.49 crore has been allocated during 2019-20 in Tripura. Further work for widening and strengthening of 124 km. for an amount of ₹ 565.57 crore has been approved, out of which work in 25 km. has been taken up for an amount of ₹ 171.90 crore.

#### **Noise pollution from vehicle horns**

1251. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that noise pollution levels on roads are much higher than the ambient air quality standards prescribed by the Noise Pollution Rules, 2000;

(b) the reason that the noise range for vehicular horns exceeds the standards set and whether there are plans to alter it;

(c) the number of people booked for having horns that exceed the upper limit of 112 decibels in the last five years;

(d) whether there have been any Governmental efforts to work with horn manufacturers to curb the production of horns that violate standards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution

Control Committees has established National Ambient Noise Monitoring Network of Real Time Basis in 07 metropolitan cities and installed 70 nos. of Noise Monitoring System in Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Lucknow and Hyderabad (10 Nos. of stations in each city) under Phase-I and Phase-II of the programme. Based on the noise data generated for the last five years *i.e.* 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 of 07 cities following observations are made:—

1. During day time, 16 out of 16 stations in residential zone, 24 out of 25 in commercial zone, 3 out of 12 in industrial zone and 16 out of 17 in silence zone are non-complying with ambient noise standards.
2. Similarly, during night time 16 out of 16 stations in residential zone, 25 out of 25 in commercial zone, 4 out of 12 in industrial zone and 17 out of 17 in silence zone are non-complying with ambient noise standards.

(b) As per Rule 119 of CMVR, horn as a component to comply with IS:1884-1992; horn installation requirements are governed by IS:15796. Form 22 (initial certificate of compliance with pollution standards, safety standards of component quality and road worthiness) issued by the manufacturer indicates noise level of horns, bystanders position and at operators ear level in the case of agricultural tractor and Construction Equipments Vehicles. No motor vehicle, including agricultural tractor and combine harvester, shall be fitted with any multi-tones horn giving a succession of different notes or with any other sound producing device giving an unduly harsh, shrill, loud or alarming noise.

(c) This Ministry has not been reported on the number of people booked for having horns that exceed the upper limit of 112 decibels in the last five years.

(d) and (e) Section 182A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 as amended *vide* the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 prescribed a penalty with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine of one lakh rupees for such component or with both, whoever, sells or offers to sell, or permits the sale of any component which does not comply with the provisions of Chapter VII or the rules and regulation made there under. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, *vide* letter dated 12th June, 2017 and 11th August, 2017 has issued an advisory to all the State Governments and Union Territories to strictly follow the provisions of rule 119 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 regarding multi toned horns.



**Scrapping of vehicles**

1252. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to evolve a mechanism to tackle unregulated scrapping of vehicles;

(b) whether it is also a fact that current capacity to scientifically scrap vehicles is hardly adequate due to ban imposed on the use of vehicle for more than the prescribed years; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated draft guidelines for setting up, authorization and operation of Authorised Vehicle Scrapping Facilities (AVSF). Draft guidelines were uploaded on Ministry's website for public comments *vide* letter dated 14.10.2019.

**Central Accident Database Management System**

1253. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched a Central Accident Database Management System (CADMS);

(b) whether this system will be piloted in the States with the highest fatalities from road crashes, if so, the details of the States identified;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to World Road Statistics that the country recorded the highest number of road accident related deaths across 199 countries in 2018; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps taken to avoid road accidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched "Integrated

Road Accident Database (IRAD) System". The primary purpose of IRAD is to enhance road safety, and thus endeavors to generate various types of insights through the Analytics Dashboard, Trend Analysis etc. and therefore, decision making by Apex Authorities.

(b) The six states identified for piloting the project are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(c) and (d) World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated road traffic fatalities 2,99,091 in India during 2016. However, the estimates of WHO does not indicate the actual number of fatalities due to road accidents as their estimates are based on statistical projection and several other factors. Some of the factors are Total population of the country, Total number of vehicles per 1000 person, Total roads (km) per 1000 hectares, maximum national speed limit on rural and urban roads (km/hour), health system access available, alcohol apparent consumption, working population, percentage of Total vehicles that are motorbikes, control of corruption index, existence of national policies that encourage walking and/or cycling, etc.

The Ministry has taken various initiatives to promote road safety which include:—

The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter alia*, hike in penalties for traffic violations, electronic monitoring of the same, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, computerization/automation of vehicle fitness and driving, tests, recall of defective vehicles, streamlining the third party insurance and payment of increased compensation for hit and run cases etc. The amendment has strengthened the law to improve the road safety scenario and reduce loss of lives.

The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes. Ministry has notified fitment of speed limiting devices on all transport vehicles, issue of guidelines for protection of good samaritans. Besides,

- (i) Scheme for setting up of model Driving Training Institutes in States/UTs with Central assistance.
- (ii) Scheme for setting up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.

- (iii) Observance of National Road Safety Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (v) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (vi) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified road accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (vii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (viii) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

#### **Reduction in road fatalities**

1254. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to reduce the overall fatalities by road accidents by 25 per cent by 2024;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to create an Integrated Road Accident Database (IRAD);
- (d) whether it is also a fact that an information technology based road safety structure and incidence management system shall also be erected on all the four lane and above highways; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is very much

concern about road safety. The Ministry analyses the road accidents issue on the basis of data from the Department of Police of the States/UTs. Analyses of road accident data reported by the police department of States/UTs reveals that road accidents are multi-causal and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error, road condition/environment and vehicular condition. The Ministry has taken various initiatives to promote road safety which include:

The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter alia*, hike in penalties for traffic violations, electronic monitoring of the same, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, computerization/automation of vehicle fitness and driving, tests, recall of defective vehicles, streamlining the third party insurance and payment of increased compensation for hit and run cases etc. The amendment has strengthened the law to improve the road safety scenario and reduce loss of lives.

The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes. Ministry has notified fitment of speed limiting devices on all transport vehicles, issue of guidelines for protection of good samaritans. Besides,

- (i) Scheme for setting up of model Driving Training Institutes in States/UTs with central assistance.
- (ii) Scheme for setting up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- (iii) Observance of National Road Safety Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (v) The threshold for four laning of National Highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (vi) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified road accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.

- (vii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (viii) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched "Integrated Road Accident Database (IRAD) System". The primary purpose of IRAD is to enhance road safety, and thus endeavors to generate various types of insights through the Analytics Dashboard, Trend Analysis etc. and therefore, decision making by Apex Authorities. The six States identified for piloting the project are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

(d) and (e) Advance Traffic Management Systems (ATMS) as detailed out Manual of Expressways, 6 lane and 4 lane are to be provided for smoother and safer flow of vehicles. ATMS may have sub systems like Emergency Call Boxes, Mobile Communication Systems, Variable Message Sign Systems, Meteorological Data System, Automatic traffic Counter and Vehicle Classification, Video Surveillance System and Video Incident Detection System (VIDS). Moreover various incident managed service like ambulances, life support system, crane service etc. are also provided by the concessionaires/contractors for such developed highways as per the stipulation of the scope of work.

#### **Termination of road projects in Tamil Nadu**

1255. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any road projects have been terminated in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects; and
- (c) the reason for termination of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways in the country. Eight National Highway projects being implemented through National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) have been

terminated in the State of Tamil Nadu due to various reasons such as due to delay in land acquisition, resistance by land owners for higher compensation and due to financial crisis of the concessionaire etc.

#### **Regulation of vintage vehicles**

1256. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has notified a draft regulation for vintage vehicles and classic vehicles of more than fifty years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) by what time, the regulations will be finalised and put into effect; and
- (d) whether any incentive will be given for such heritage vehicles to encourage vintage motor vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has issued Statutory Order notification 'Regulation of Vintage Motor Vehicles order, 2019' on 12.12.2019 for comments from concerned Stake holders.

(d) No.

#### **National Highways in Odisha**

1257. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of roads in Odisha approved in principle to be declared as National Highways during the last five years, details thereof;
- (b) the budget estimate for each of these roads and the amount sanctioned so far; and
- (c) the number of roads where work have begun, if so, the time period of completion of the work, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Government has identified 13 State Roads with an aggregate length of 1271.60 km. as "in principle" National Highways in Odisha with a view to provide funds for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for ascertaining the feasibility of upgradation of State roads as National Highways.

(b) and (c) Maintenance and development of State Roads is the responsibility of State Government till they are notified as National Highways. Therefore, sanction of amount to these roads does not arise.

#### **Utilisation of funds under CRIF**

1258. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed utilisation of funds under the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) to build road infrastructure in States;

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

(c) whether Government proposes to utilise CRIF fund to upgrade State Highways in Rajasthan to National Highways; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) With the amendment to the Central Road Fund (CRF) Act, 2000 by the Finance Act, 2018 the earlier Act has been replaced by the Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) Act, 2000. The CRIF is earmarked for various infrastructure sectors such as Transport (Road and Bridges, Ports, Shipyards, Inland Waterways, Airports, Railways, Urban Public Transport), Energy, Water and Sanitation, Communication, Social and Commercial Infrastructure. The funds for various infrastructure sectors are to be earmarked as per the provisions of the above-mentioned Act. As per amendment to the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 on 26.07.2018, the subject matter pertains to the Ministry of Finance.

This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

The Ministry keeps on receiving proposals from various State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs), including from the State Government of Rajasthan, for declaration of State roads, including State Highways (SHs), as new NHs. The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads, including SHs, as new NHs from time to time based on requirement of connectivity, *inter se* priority and availability of funds.

Development and maintenance of NHs, including newly declared NHs, is a continuous process. Works on NHs are taken up accordingly as per *inter se* priorities, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy condition.

Various sources of fund for development of NHs are CRIF, Toll Remittances, monetization of NH stretches on Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) mode, budgetary allocation, Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), private sector financing, etc.

The Ministry also allocates funds for State Roads under CRF/CRIF and Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) schemes as per the provisions of the CRF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act from time to time.

#### **Cutting down vehicular emission**

1259. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any action to cut down vehicular emission by promoting the use of non-motorised vehicle transport like e-vehicles, etc. all over the country, particularly in metro cities at mass level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) In order to cut down vehicles emission by boosting the operation of electric vehicles, the Government, *vide* S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles from the requirements of permit. The Government has also notified that the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be on a green background for their identification. Further, the Government *vide*, G.S.R. 1225(E), dated 20th December, 2018 had notified certain specifications for the grant of licence to the age group of 16-18 years to drive gearless



electric two wheeler upto 4.0 KW. These measures will create a favourable ecosystem for growth of electric vehicles in public transport and shared mobility and boost the demand for environment friendly vehicles in the country. Ministry has also issued an advisory dated 17th July, 2019 to all States and Union Territories to promote use of electric vehicles.

#### **Average length of development of roads**

1260. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the length of development of roads has increased from about 12 km. during 2013-14 to about 30 km. till December, 2019;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the year 2019, projects for more than 3200 km. length have been awarded and roughly 6,000 km. roads have been constructed during 2019; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The average rate of highways construction was 11.67 km. per day in financial year 2013-14 and the same was about 30 km. per day during 2018-19 and average rate of construction during 2019 -20 till December 2019 is 25.24 km. per day.

(b) and (c) In financial year 2019-20, road projects having length about 3434 km. have been awarded and 6940 km length of highways has been constructed till December, 2019.

#### **Removal of speed breakers along NHs**

1261. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any special drive for the removal of speed breakers along National Highways to ensure smooth traffic movement, following the introduction of the mandatory FASTag mechanism for cashless toll payments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per Ministry's policy, speed breakers should not be constructed on National Highways as these defeat the basic objective of providing an obstruction free high speed facility, apart from being a safety hazard. Further, subsequent to introduction of FASTag mandate, special efforts have been made to remove speed breakers in lanes from all fee plazas of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The circular recommended provision of properly designed rumble strips at places like approaches to sharp curves on level crossing, congested or accident prone locations etc. where control of speed on National Highways is unavoidable.

#### **Completion of expansion of NH works in Telangana**

1262. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has given in principle approval to Telangana State for development of 3000 kms. of highways;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that no progress has been made as regards, release of necessary funds for this purpose in spite of several requests from Telangana Government, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of the funds released so far; and
- (e) whether Government has not yet released even Gazette Notification to many roads and work on 10 to 12 highway road works have stalled for want of notification?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) In the State of Telangana, 31 State roads covering a length of 3120 km. were identified as In-Principle' National Highways (NHs) with a view to provide funds for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for ascertaining the feasibility of upgradation of State roads as National Highways.

- (c) Development and maintenance of such State roads is the responsibility of State Government till they are notified as NHs. Therefore, release of the amount of such State roads does not arise.

(d) and (e) Funds for development of notified National Highways are allocated State-wise by this Ministry as per overall availability of funds, *inter se* priority. Total allocation for development of NHs entrusted to State PWD for the State of Telangana is ₹1378 crore during the current financial year 2019-20. After formation of Telangana State, 13 such State roads covering 1365 km. have been notified as NHs.

**Road constructed under NHAI in Kerala**

1263. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new roads constructed under National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) in Kerala in the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the details of Total amount spent on the development of National Highways in Kerala in the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Details of roads constructed by National Highway Authority of India in the State of Kerala during last three years are as below:—

Year	Road Constructed (km.)	Total amount spent (₹ in crore)
2016-17	37.98	536.28
2017-18	8.52	725.71
2018-19	6.51	554.86
TOTAL	53.01	1816.85

**Utilisation of landfill waste for road expansion**

1264. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to utilise the waste from Ghazipur Landfill for road expansion purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure proposed to be incurred; and

- (c) the financial and physical details of these schemes/proposals?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) East Delhi Municipal Corporation has installed machines for waste segregation and processing at Ghazipur Landfill Site. It has been envisaged to use inert soil material meeting technical and other requirement/specifications in the balance work of service road of Delhi-Meerut Expressway.

**Right to approach tribunal in MV Act**

†1265. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that increased penalties under new Motor Vehicles Act has led to decrease in number of road accidents;
- (b) if so, the details of last three years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government proposes to give five lakh rupees as compensation to the family of person who dies in road accident under new rules;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that after accepting compensation amount, victim's family can't approach any Tribunal for more compensation; and
- (e) if so, whether Government proposes to amend this rule, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per information available with the Ministry for the following State/UTs, the Total number of road accidents/death consequent to the implementation of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Road Accidents Fatalities		Percentage Change (+/-)
		Sept./Oct. 2018	Sept./Oct. 2019	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala	321	314	-2.1%

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Uttar Pradesh	1503	1355	-9.8%
3.	Bihar	459	411	-10.5%
4.	Gujarat	557	480	-13.8%
5.	Uttarakhand	78	61	-21.8%
6.	Haryana	497	438	-11.8%
7.	Chhattisgarh	293	305	+4.1%
8.	Puducherry	13	9	-30.7%
9.	Chandigarh	8	2	-75%

(c) and (d) Section 51 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 replaces Chapter XI of the principal Act *i.e.* The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 and provides for payment of compensation in case of death or grievous hurt. The owner of the motor vehicle or the authorized insurer shall be liable to pay in the case of death or grievous hurt due to any accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, a compensation, of a sum of five lakh rupees in case of death or of two and a half lakh rupees in case of grievous hurt to the legal heirs or the victim, as the case may be. Section 165 as amended by The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides for Claims Tribunals and under Section 166 as amended, an application for compensation arising out of an accident of the nature specified in sub-Section (1) of Section 165 provides further that where a person accepts compensation under Section 164 in accordance with the procedure provided under Section 149 his claims petition before the Claims Tribunal shall lapse.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

#### **Public safety awareness on roads**

1266. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 4,67,044 road accidents have been reported by States/UTs in 2018 and over speeding accounted for 64.4 per cent of the persons killed, if so, steps taken in this regard in last five years and current year and reasons therefor along with compensation paid according to norms so far;

(b) whether money recovered as road tax is fully utilised for the construction and maintenance of roads, details of past 3 years especially for Telangana; and

(c) whether it is ensured that newspapers, television and other media are effectively used for public safety awareness?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per information received from the Department of Police of the States/UTs, the details of road accidents, no. of persons killed during the calendar year 2018 in the country are as under:—

Year	Total No. road accidents	Number of persons killed	Persons killed under the category of over speeding	% of persons killed under the category of over speeding
2018	4,67,044	1,51,417	97,588	64.49%

Road Accidents are multi-causal and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error. Road condition/environment and vehicular condition etc.

The Ministry has taken various initiatives to promote road safety which include:

The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter alia*, hike in penalties for traffic violations, electronic monitoring of the same, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, computerization/automation of vehicle fitness and driving, tests, recall of defective vehicles, streamlining the third party insurance and payment of increased compensation for hit and run cases etc. The amendment has strengthened the law to improve the road safety scenario and reduce loss of lives.

The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes. Ministry has notified fitment of speed limiting devices on all transport vehicles, issue of guidelines for protection of good samaritans. Besides,

- (i) Scheme for setting up of model Driving Training Institutes in States/UTs with Central assistance.
- (ii) Scheme for setting up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system.
- (iii) Observance of National Road Safety Week every year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (iv) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (v) The threshold for four laning of National Highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (vi) Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified road accident black spots for expediting the rectification process to ensure safety of road users.
- (vii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (viii) Removal of Liquor Shops as per directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* circular of F. No. RW/NH-33044/309/2016/S&R dated 06-04-2017 and 01-06-2017.

As per Section 165(1) of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, a State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute one or more Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals for such area as may be specified in the notification for the purpose of adjudicating upon claims for compensation in respect of accidents involving the death of, or bodily injury to, persons arising out of the use of motor vehicles, or damages to any property of the third party so arising, or both. Sub-section (2) of Section 165 empowers the State Government to appoint such number of members as the State Government may think fit to appoint. Sub-section (3) of Section 165 empowers State Government to regulate distribution of business if there are two or more Claims Tribunals for an area. Thus, the matter regarding disposal of cases by Motor Accident Claims Tribunals comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government.

- (b) Road tax is collected and utilized by the State Government.

(c) The Ministry implements scheme of publicity measures and awareness campaigns on road safety to create awareness among road users through the electronic media, print media, NGOs etc. Besides, National Road Safety Week is observed every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

#### **Fast-tracking of projects**

1267. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects worth more than ₹ 3 lakh crore are taken up recently for review to fast-track them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken to expedite the projects and to resolve the issues holding up the projects;

(d) whether any mechanism has been setup to monitor the projects periodically; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) Review of all the stuck/delayed projects and major ongoing projects was taken in January, 2020 by Hon'ble Minister (RTH & MSME) with all the stake-holders to resolve the pending issues and fast track the projects. Various steps/policy initiatives are taken from time to time for expediting road projects. To expedite completion of these projects various steps have been taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environmental clearances, exit for equity investors, premium re-schedulement, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, frequent reviews at various levels etc.

Review meetings are taken regularly by Hon'ble Minister, Secretary (RTH) and DG(RD)&SS with project developers, State Governments, Regional Officers, Concessionaires/Contractors, Bankers to make the construction of projects hassle free. Further, online monitoring of projects are held through Project Monitoring Information System (PMIS) portal in the Ministry.



**Four lane highways in Assam**

1268. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the progress of four-lane highways in Assam;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the slow progress of construction of four lanes in Assam; and
- (c) measures taken by Government to speed up the construction of four lanes in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The construction of 4 lane highways in Assam is being done by the Ministry through National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) and National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). The details of these works are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*). There is regular monitoring of projects, periodic meetings to resolve issues related to various departments at field level, and notice to contractors as per the provisions of contract agreement to expedite the progress of projects.

***Statement-I****Details of works relating to construction of 4 Lane hiaways in Assam**National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (km.)	Sanctioned Cost/TPC (₹ in crore)	Date of commencement	Revised scheduled/likely date	Up to date Physical progress%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	4 laning from end of Nagaon bypass to Rangagara (km. 278.600 to km. 297.000) of NH-37on EPC basis	18.4	291.628	23.05.2016	18.11.2018 (The Contract was terminated. Re-bidding is under progress.)	20.23%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	4 laning from Rangagara to Kaliabhor Tinali from km. 297.00 to km. 315.315 of NH-37 on EPC basis.	18.315	289.99	23.10.2017	21.04.2020	11.58%
3.	4 laning from Kaliabor Tinali to Dolabari section from km. 0.0 to km. 17.3 of NH 37-A including construction of new Brahmaputra bridge	17.3	873.91	29.11.2014	09.11.2020	67.47%
4.	4 - lane highway connecting km. 17.3 of NH 37A and km. 182 of NH 52 between Dolabari and Jamuguri on EPC basis	18.81	1050	01.09.2017	29.02.2020	13.31%
5.	4 laning from Jamuguri to Biswanath Chariali from km. 182 to km. 208 of NH-52	26	520.01	19.12.2016	19.06.2016	19.01%
6.	4 laning from Biswanath Chariali to Gohpur from km 208 to km 265.50 of NH-52	57.5	1307.5	15.01.2016	14.01.2019	41.44%
7.	4 laning from Gohpur to Holongi section from km. 264.10 of NH 52 to km. 20.37 of NH 52A	10.08	259.79	11.12.2015	31.12.2019	49.66%
8.	4 Laning of Numaligarh to Jorhat section from km. 402.500 to km. 453.000	39.72	814.56	23.05.2015.	22.05.2018	37.04%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(Design km. 403.200 to km. 454.240) except Dergaon bypass (with Toll Plaza)					
9.	4 Laning of Jorhat to Jhanji section from km. 453.00 to km. 491.08	37.8	738.15	01.01.2018	31.12.2020	4.09%
10.	Four Laning of Jhanji Jn to Demow section from km. 491.050 to km. 535.250 (Design km 490.800 to km 534.800) (with Toll Plaza)	44.075	801.54	20.01.2018	19.01.2021	11.03%
11.	4 laning of NH-37 Section between Demow to End of Moran Bypass (From km. 534.800 to km. 561.700) on EPC Mode.	26.9	385.57	17.08.2016	12.02.2019	39%
12.	Construction of Dibrugarh By Pass/realignment of NH-37 from Bogibeel Junction at km. 581.700 to km. 597.147 on EPC basis in the State of Assam	19	330.3	06.07.2019	05.12.2021	6.57%
13.	4 laning of Balachera-Harangjao section of NH-54 (ext.) from km. 275.00 to km. 244.00 in the state of Assam under east west corridor project	25.25	818.4	26.12.2017	24.06.2020	8.51%

**Statement-II***Details of 4 - Lane / 2 - Lane in NE Region**National Highways Authority of India**NE Division*

Sl. No.	Project	NHNo. (Old /New)	District	Scheme	TOTAL Length (Km)	TOTAL Length Completed (Km)	\	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
State Assam (East -West Corridor Projects)								
1	4 laning from WB Border (Srirampur) to Kochugaon section (AS-12)	31C / 27	Kokrajhar (BTC)	NHDP PH -II	30.000	27.595	31.12.2020	Ongoing Project
2	4 laning from Kachugaon to Karigaon section (AS-11)	31C / 27		NHDP PH -II	29.715	29.715	-	Project Completed
3	4 laning from Karigaon to Rakhaldobi section (AS-10)	31C / 27	Bongaigaon & Chirang (BTC)	NHDP PH -II	32.671	32.671	-	Project Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	4 laning from Rakhaldobi to Patiladoha section (AS-09)	31 / 27	Bongaigaon	NHDP PH -II	21.500	21.500	-	Project Completed
5	4 laning from Patiladoha to Kaljhar section (AS-08)	31 / 27	Barpeta & Baska (BTC)	NHDP PH -II	30.000	30.000	-	Project Completed
6	4 laning from Kaljhar to Patacharkuchi section (AS-07)	31 / 27	Barpeta	NHDP PH -II	27.300	26.300	30.04.2020	Ongoing Project
7	4 laning from Patacharkuchi to Nalbari section (AS-06)	31 / 27	Nalbari & Baska (BTC)	NHDP PH -II	24.700	24.700	-	Project Completed
8	4 laning from Nalbari to Puthimari section (AS-05)	31 / 27	Nalbari & Kamrup (Rural)	NHDP PH -II NHDP PH -II	28.000	28.000	-	Project Completed
9	4 laning from Puthimari to Amingaon section (AS-04)	31 / 27	Kamrup (Rural)		26.814	26.814	-	Project Completed
10	Construction of New Brahamaputra Bridge (Amingaon to Jalukbari) (AS-28)	31 / 27	Kamrup (Metrol)	NHDP PH -II	4.700	4.700	-	Project Completed
11	4 laning of Guwahati Bypass	37 / 27	Kamrup (Metrol)	NHDP PH -I	18.000	18.000	-	Project Completed
12	4 laning from Khanapara (Guwahati) to Sonapur (AS-03)	37 / 27	Kamrup (Metrol)	NHDP PH -II	19.100	19.100	-	Project Substantially Completed

13	4 laning from Sonapur to Jagiroad section (AS-20)	37 / 27	Kamrup (Metrol)	NHDP PH -II	22.000	22.000	-	Project Completed
14	4 laning from Jagirod to Dharmatul section (AS-19)	37 / 27	Morigaon	NHDP PH -II	25.500	25.500	-	Project Completed
15	4 laning from Dharmatul to Raha section (AS-02)	37 / 27	Morigaon & Nagaon	NHDP PH -II	24.500	24.500	-	Project Completed
16	4 laning from Raha to Nagaon section (i/c Naogaon Bypass) (AS-18)	37 / 27		NHDP PH -II	23.663	23.663	-	Project Completed
17	4 laning from Nagaon to Doboka section (AS-17)	36 / 27	Nagaon	NHDP PH -II	30.362	30.362	-	Project Completed
18	4 laning from Doboka to Lanka section (i/c Daboka Bypass) (AS-16)	54 / 27		NHDP PH -II	24.032	24.032	-	Project Completed
19	4 laning from Lanka to Udali section (AS-15)	54 / 27		NHDP PH -II	18.000	18.000	-	Project Completed
20	4 laning from Udali to Manderdisa (Lumding) section (AS-27)	54 / 27	Hojai	NHDP PH -II	20.250	20.250	-	Project Completed
21	4 laning from Manderdisa (Lumding) to Hatikhali section (AS-26)	54 / 27		NHDP PH -II	22.900	22.900	-	Project Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	4 laning from Hatikhali to Lailing section (AS-25)	54 / 27	Dima Hasao	NHDP PH -II	27.600	27.600	-	Project Completed
23	4 laning from Lailing to Maibong section (AS-24)	54 / 27		NHDP PH -II	15.450	15.450	-	Project Completed
24	4 laning from Maibong to Narimbanglo section (AS-23)	54 / 27	Dima Hasao	NHDP PH -II	15.570	15.390	-	Project Completed
25	4 laning from Narimbanglo to Jatinga section (AS-22)	54 / 27		NHDP PH -II	23.380	20.940	-	Foreclosed
26	4 laning from Jatinga to Harangajao section (AS-21)	54 / 27		NHDP PH -II	25.190	4.000	-	Foreclosed
27	4 laning from Balachera to Silchar section (AS-01)	54 / 27	Cachar	NHDP PH -II	25.760	25.760	-	Project Completed
				TOTAL	636.657	609.442		

**Motor vehicles agreements with neighbouring countries**

1269. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Motor Vehicles Agreements (MVAs) signed by Government with the neighbouring countries, as on date, country-wise;

(b) the aims/objectives and terms and conditions of such agreements along with the current status and implementation of MVA; and

(c) whether the cross border trade of the country has increased from such agreements during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Information is given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Details of MVA Signed by Government with neighbouring countries*

(a) the details of the Motor Vehicles Agreements (MVAs) signed by Government with the neighbouring countries, as on date, country-wise	(b) the aims/objectives and terms and conditions of such agreements along with the current status and implementation of MVA	(c) whether the cross border trade of the country has increased from such agreements during the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, sector-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?
1	2	3
1. Bangladesh-Bhutan-India-Nepal Motor Vehicles Agreement (BBIN MVA) signed in June 2015	To provide seamless people-to-people contact and enhance economic interaction by facilitating cross border movement of people and goods. The Agreement is under the process of implementation.	Does not arise since the implementation of the Agreement is under process.
2. India-Bangladesh Agreement for the Regulation of Motor Vehicle Passenger Traffic	To promote regional economic cooperation and integration through regional road transport	Does not arise since the MVA pertains to only regulation of passenger



1	2	3
signed in June 1999 (Dhaka-Calcutta); July 2001 (Dhaka-Agartala), June 2015 (Guwahati-Shillong-Dhaka, and Kolkata-Agartala via Dhaka); April 2017 (Kolkata-Khulna-Dhaka)	connectivity. Under the mentioned Agreements, passenger bus services on all the 5 routes are operational between the two countries.	traffic.
3. India-Nepal Agreement for the Regulation of Passenger Traffic signed in November 2014	Strengthening the economic bonds between the two countries on the basis of common interests for operating passenger traffic between the two countries. Under the Agreement, passenger bus services on 13 routes are operational between the two countries.	Does not arise since the MVA pertains to only regulation of passenger traffic.
4. India-Afghanistan Motor Vehicles Agreement for the Regulation of Passenger, Personal and Cargo Vehicular Traffic signed in September 2017	To promote closer regional economic cooperation and integration through enhanced regional connectivity through road transport. The ratification of the MVA is under process.	Does not arise since the ratification of the MVA is under process.

### **Road accidents in the country**

1270. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the year 2018 saw an increase in road accidents in the country by 0.46 per cent as compared to year 2017;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the fatalities have also increased by about 2.37 per cent and 1,51,471 persons were killed in 2018; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that road accident injuries have, however, showed a decrease of 0.33 per cent in 2018 as compared to 2017?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Based on available data comparative statement of Total number

of road accidents, fatalities and persons injured in the country during the calendar years *i.e* 2017 and 2018 are as under:

*On all roads including Highways*

Year	Total Accidents	Number of persons killed	Number of persons Injured
2017	464,910	147,913	470,975
2018	467,044	151,417	469,418
% increase(+)or decrease (-)	(+) 0.46%	(+)2.37%	(-)0.33%

**Capital cost of Vijayawada-Machilipatnam section on NH-65**

1271. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has notified the final capital cost of Vijayawada-Machilipatnam section of National Highway number 65 (old NH-9);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of recovery of capital cost through user fee realized so far?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) No Sir. However, as per the User Fee Notification for Vijayawada-Machilipatnam Section of NH-65 (Old NH-9) published in the Gazette of India, the capital cost of Project is ₹ 1540.82 crores.

- (c) An amount of ₹ 17.716 Crores has been realised through User Fee collection since the commencement of commercial operations on 26.06.2019 upto 25.02.2020.

**Proposal for widening NH-45**

1272. SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is undergoing any fund constraints for development of roads;
- (b) if so, whether it will affect the proposal for improving the NH-45 between Tambaram and Chengalpattu in Tamil Nadu; and

- (c) by when the proposal for widening NH-45 will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) No Sir. The work of Detailed Project Report for feasibility of 6-laning/8-laning from Tambaram-Chegalpattu-Tindivanam has been taken up by National Highways Authority of India. Further, widening work on Tambaram to Guduvancherry amounting to ₹ 65.00 crores has also been sanctioned and the work has been taken up by the State Government.

#### **Privatisation of Chennai port**

1273. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons as to why coal, iron ore, etc. are not allowed to come into port, despite there being no legal obstacles; and
- (b) whether there is any move to privatise Chennai port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) In 2011 Hon'ble High Court of Madras ordered stoppage of coal handling at Chennai port. The Chennai port filed SLP(C) No. CCC No. 743 - 747 of 2012 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the judgment of High Court of Madras. On admitting the SLP, Hon'ble Supreme Court referred the matter to the Empowered Committee. The Empowered Committee recommended that if the port was able to keep the pollution level within the permissible limit for at least one year continuously, it may approach the State Pollution Control Board and obtain the required statutory clearances for handling dusty cargo like coal. The Chennai port approached possible operators/customers to study the feasibility for developing a modern facility for handling coal in dust free manner using state of the art technology as recommended by the Empowered Committee. However, in view of the strict competition and capacity creation in neighboring ports in the region, the response was not encouraging.

- (b) No, Sir.

#### **Setting up new SAI centres**

†1274. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the number of Sports Authority of India's (SAI) centres are sufficient to promote sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether Government proposes to set up new SAI centres in urban and rural areas; and
- (d) if not, manner in which Government proposes to promote sports in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) The Sports infrastructure facilities available with Sports Authority of India (SAI) has sufficient capacity to cater to the training needs of a larger number of athletes including high performance training to elite athletes and hence no new Training Centre has been established during last five years and no proposal is under consideration to open any new Training Centre. However, recently the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) by merging the existing scheme under Sports Authority of India (SAI) has established 23 National Centres of Excellence (NCoE) across the Country to impart specialized training to promising athletes by providing state of the art infrastructure and training facilities, sports science backup, individualized diet prescribed by trained nutritionists with overall supervision of the best coaches, qualified support staff and High Performance Directors. The list of Training Facilities under various schemes of SAI is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of promotion of sports, including in rural areas, rests with State/ Union Territory (UT) Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments and National Sports Federations (NSFs) through its various schemes such as Khelo India, Assistance to National Sports Federations and by providing training facilities in various Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres. These Schemes caters to all athletes including from rural areas.

**Statement***List of training centres*

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Institute	No. of Centres
1	National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)	
	(i) Regular Schools	10
	(ii) IGMA	10
	(iii) Akharas	48
2	Army Boys Sports Companies	28
3	SAI Training Centre(s)	67
4	Special Area Games	21
5	Extension Centre of STC/SAG	94
6	National Centre of Excellence	23

**Funds for development of sports**

1275. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing Central schemes for the development of sports in the country;

(b) the amount allocated for each discipline of sports under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the details of expenditure incurred on sports during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Following schemes are being implemented by the Government for promotion and development of sports in the country:

(i) Khelo India; (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations; (iii) Special Awards to Winners in International sports events and their Coaches; (iv) National Sports Awards; (v) Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons; (vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons; (vii) National Sports Development Fund; and (viii) Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Details of these schemes are in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and Sports Authority of India.

(b) Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the schemes mentioned in part (a) during each of the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See* below). Funds are not allocated discipline-wise.

(c) Expenditure incurred on sports during last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Expenditure incurred on sports	1074.66	1229.32	1297.32

**Statement**

*Details of fund allocated and expenditure incurred under sport development schemes*

Sl. No.	Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		201 (as on 25th February, 2020)	
		Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture	Allo- cation	Expen- diture
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Sports Authority of India	438.20	438.20	495.73	495.73	395.00	395.00	615.00	539.00
2.	Special (Cash) Awards	22.00	21.75	14.13	10.34	31.00	30.94	62.00	45.95
3.	National Sports Awards	1.80	1.37	2.00	1.61	2.00	1.83	2.00	1.65
4.	Pension to Meritorious Sports persons	1.70	1.50	2.00	1.96	30.00	29.77	47.00	36.97
5.	Assistance to National Sports Federation	359.93	358.97	302.18	277.68	245.13	243.63	300.85	267.16
6.	National Sports Development Fund	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	77.15	70.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.30	1.80	1.00	2.00	1.00
8.	Khelo India	118.10	118.09	350.00	346.99	500.09	342.24	578.00	508.21
TOTAL		947.73	945.88	1170.04	1136.61	1207.02	1046.41	1684.00	1469.94

### Funding for sports activities in Odisha

1276. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the funding provided by Government for the Asian Athletics Championship in Odisha;

(b) the funding provided by Government for the Hockey World Cup, 2018 in Odisha; and

(c) whether there are any plans to fund any sports activities in Odisha in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Funding of ₹ 32,94,133/- was provided by the Government to Athletics Federation of India under its Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations towards Asian Athletics Championship, 2017 held in Odisha.

(b) Funding of ₹ 82,26,553/- was provided by the Government to Hockey India under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations for Hockey World Cup, 2018 held in Odisha.

(c) Yes Sir. This Ministry is providing funds support for the first Khelo India University Games 2020 being held from 22.02.2020 to 01.03.2020 in Odisha.

In addition, the financial assistance is provided for sports activities in Odisha under the Khelo India Scheme and Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations.

**Sexual harassment cases in SAI**

1277. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sports Authority of India (SAI) recently let off coaches who were accused of sexual harassment of athletes, with reduction of pay by ₹910 per month or by warning only;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for the lack of severe punishments to the guilty by SAI;

(c) whether Government will review all the cases of sexual harassment by coaches and other staff of SAI so as to give exemplary punishment to the accused; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) No Sir. Every Complaint Case of Sexual harassment reported in SAI has been processed as per the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (prevention, prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013.

A Total of 23 cases of sexual harassment have been reported by sportspersons in Sports Authority of India (SAI) against coaches/SAI officials during the last 3 years and current year. SAI has terminated services of 3 (three) officers and punished 1 (one) officer with minor penalty. Charges against 2 (two) officers were not established and 4 (four) complaints were withdrawn by complainants. The remaining 13 (thirteen) cases are in an advance stage of inquiry as per extant rules.

**Assistance to sportspersons**

1278. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has written to State Governments to have their own sports policy to encourage sportspersons and ensure their well-being;

(b) if so, the details thereof;



(c) new steps that have been taken to ensure that no sportsperson in the country is in distress; and

(d) the medical and other assistance that Government is providing to the sportspersons so that they live with dignity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports has the National Sports Policy 2001 and the same applies for all. However, Sports being a State subject, State Governments are free to have their own sports policies.

(c) Under the scheme of Pension to meritorious sportsperson, monthly pension of ₹ 12000/- to ₹ 20000/- is being provided to those sportspersons, who are Indian citizens and have won gold, silver and bronze medals in Olympics/Paralympics Games, World Cup/World Championships, Asian Games and Commonwealth Games; attained the age of 30 years; and have retired from active sports career.

(d) Under the scheme of Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons (PDUNWFS) (i) Financial assistance upto ₹10 lakh is provided for medical treatment of an outstanding sportsperson or of any of his/her family members living in indigent circumstances; (ii) A lumpsum ex-gratia financial assistance upto ₹10 lakh is granted to an outstanding sportsperson for injuries sustained during training for and participation in sports competitions; (iii) Assistance of ₹2 lakhs is also provided to coaches, umpires, referees and support personnel or their family members living indigent circumstances.

Further, elite sportspersons, undergoing training at centres of Sports Authority of India (SAI) and participating in various sporting events are being provided medical insurance cover.

#### **National Youth Festival**

1279. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every year National Youth Festival is being organised in the country;

(b) if so, the Theme for 2020 National Youth Festival; and

(c) details of preparations made for the National Youth Festival and steps taken to take this festival to youth particularly in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports has been organizing National Youth/Festival every year since 1995 except for the year 2013. Also, in the year 2019, the National Youth Festival was merged with National Youth Parliament Festival and was organised from 12th January to 27th February, 2019. This year, the 23rd National Youth Festival was organized at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh and the theme of the festival was 'FIT YOUTH FIT INDIA'.

(c) A National Steering Committee was constituted with the Union Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports as the Chairperson and the Chief Minister of the Uttar Pradesh as Co-Chairperson to provide broad direction and guidance for the festival. The Committee decided the theme, logo, mascot and programmes of the festival. Various competitive events such as One Act Play, Classical Vocal Solo, Classical Instrumental Solo, Harmonium (light), Guitar, Classical Dance (Manipuri, Odissi, Bharatnatyam, Kathak and Kuchipuddi), Elocution (Extempore), Folk Song and Folk Dance and other Non-Competitive events such as Food Festival, Young Artist Camp, Yuva Kriti and Adventure programme was organized by Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS). National Service Scheme (NSS) organized Suvichar and National Youth Convention in the festival. To take this festival to youth particularly in rural areas, NYKS invited rural based youth club members to participate in Food Festival, Yuva Kriti and Young Artist Camp. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports invited all the States and Union Territories for participation of their contingent in the festival.

#### **Establishment of sports complex in every district**

1280. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to establish a sports complex in every Tehsil/District of every State in the country;

(b) if so, the number of sports complexes Government proposes to establish; and

(c) the number of sports complexes Government intends to establish in various States along with the names of the places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) Sports' being a State subject the responsibility for providing sports infrastructure, including construction of sports complex / stadium in districts, rests with the State/Union Territory Governments. Central Government supplements their efforts by bridging the critical gaps. Presently, there is no proposal under consideration to establish a sports complex in every Tehsil/District of every State in the country.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-one minutes past eleven of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

#### GOVERNMENT BILL

#### The Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us take up the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019. Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal 'Nishank' to move a motion for consideration of the Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*... मेरा आग्रह होगा कि कृपया आप अपनी सीट पर बैठें और प्लीज़ अपनी आंखों से काली पट्टी हटा दें। यह हाउस के डेकोरम के खिलाफ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सुबह ही स्थिति स्पष्ट कर दी है कि मामला महत्वपूर्ण है और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। स्थिति सामान्य हो जाए ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब इस बिल पर मंत्री जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय मंत्री जी के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया वेल में आकर इस तरह की स्थिति खड़ी न करें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आंखों पर काली पट्टी बांधकर न रखें, यह हाउस के डेकोरम के खिलाफ है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया ऐसा न करें। Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'):** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

कि संस्कृत में शिक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए, संस्कृत संवर्धन के सर्वसमावेशी क्रियाकलापों के विकास के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना और निगमन के लिए तथा उससे संबंधित या उससे आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी, क्या बिल पेश करते हुए आप कुछ बोलेंगे?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** जी, श्रीमन्। संस्कृत बहुत प्राचीनतम भाषा है और संस्कृत भारत की संस्कृति का परिचायक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... भारत की संस्कृति का मूल आधार संस्कृत है, इसलिए

इसको उसकी आत्मा कहा जाता है। यह दुनिया की प्राचीनतम भाषा ही नहीं है, बल्कि इस भाषा के अंदर ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान छिपा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय मंत्री जी की बात के अलावा और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** मैं कहता हूँ कि जो विपुल भंडार संस्कृत में है, संस्कृत के उस विपुल भंडार, को देश की प्रगति और मानवता के कल्याण के लिए तीन डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों को विश्वविद्यालय, केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों का दर्जा देने के लिए लोक सभा द्वारा विधेयक पारित हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, आज हम उसी विधेयक को आपकी ओर सदन की अनुमति के लिए यहां पर लाए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... संस्कृत के बारे में नेहरू जी ने 'डिस्कवरी ऑफ इंडिया' में लिखा है कि यदि कोई मुझसे पूछता है कि भारत के पास बहुमूल्य खजाना क्या है और इसके पास सबसे बड़ी धरोहर क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो मैं बेहिचक कह सकता हूँ कि वह संस्कृत भाषा और उसमें समस्त वांगमय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विरासत है। यह जब तक सक्रिय रहेगी और हमारे सामाजिक जीवन को प्रभावित करेगी, तब तक भारत की आधारभूत बुद्धिमता बनी रहेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... संस्कृत के बारे में जिस तरीके से नेहरू जी ने 'डिस्कवरी ऑफ इंडिया' में कहा और इंग्लैंड के विलियम जोन्स ने 1786 में कहा कि संस्कृत भाषा की प्राचीनता जो भी हो, यह एक अद्भुत संरचना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ग्रीक से अधिक परिपूर्ण, लैटिन से अधिक प्रचुर और इन दोनों की अपेक्षा अधिक मनोहारी और शुद्धता से परिपूर्ण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत भाषा के बारे में ज्ञान और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में पूरी दुनिया ने इसका लोहा माना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो तीन विश्वविद्यालय हैं, यदि भारत की विश्व में परंपरा को देखा जाए, तो इसी संस्कृत के अंदर चरक ऋषि, जो प्राचीन भारत के विख्यात वैज्ञानिक हुए हैं, उन्होंने रक्त प्रवाह के संबंध में ईसा के 300 वर्ष पूर्व पांच गद्यांशों में इसकी व्याख्या की है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जबकि विलियम हार्वे को इसका प्रथम प्रस्तोता कहा जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका मतलब यह है कि 300, 400, 500 वर्ष पहले यह जो विज्ञान था, यह जो ज्ञान था, वह हमारी धरती पर था। श्रीमन्, बौधायन में 400 वर्ष पहले जो प्रमेय की व्याख्या की है, उसको आज सारी दुनिया स्वीकार करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, आप भी जानते हैं कि आर्यभट्ट जी भी इसी धरती पर पैदा हुए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, आर्यभट्ट जी ने दशमलव पूरी दुनिया को दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, आर्यभट्ट महान गणितज्ञ थे। महर्षि भारद्वाज ने सर्वप्रथम विमान विद्या विषयक ग्रंथ निकाला। उस पर बहुत सारे अनुसंधान और शोध हो चुके हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, इसी संस्कृत भाषा के अंदर कपिल मुनि ने सांख्य दर्शन को दिखाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो चेतन पुरुष और तीन गुणों से युक्त प्रकृति ही सृष्टि का मूल कारण है, यह उन्होंने बताया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, ऋषि कणाद वैशेषिक दर्शन के प्रवर्तक थे। ऋषि कणाद ने भौतिक विज्ञान पर काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस तरीके से उनका परमाणु आविष्कार प्रसिद्ध हुआ, इससे मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जो भारतीय वैज्ञानिक हैं, वे बहुत दूरदर्शी थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पूरी दुनिया में सुश्रुत को "शल्य चिकित्सा" का जनक माना जाता है। उन्होंने ही त्वचारोपण (प्लास्टिक सर्जरी) की शल्य-क्रिया का विकास किया।

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, ये हिन्दुस्तान के ही प्राचीन वैज्ञानिक हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, प्राचीन भारत की जो सम्पदा है, उसी को चरक ऋषि ने आयुर्वेद कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, पूरी दुनिया के लोग इस बात को महसूस कर रहे हैं कि जो "चरक संहिता" है, जिसे आयुर्वेद कहा गया है, वह चरक है। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि भगवान की सबसे सुंदरतम कृति मनुष्य है और उसको सुरक्षित रखना है, उसको स्वस्थ रखना है, तो इसके लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि आयुर्वेद को आगे किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमन्, भास्कराचार्य द्वितीय ने खगोल शास्त्र में गुरुत्वाकर्षण शक्ति की खोज 500 वर्ष पूर्व की थी। ...(व्यवधान)... धरती पर जो गुरुत्वाकर्षण शक्ति है, उसके बारे में पूरी दुनिया जानती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमन्, इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि संस्कृत ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान की भाषा है। ...(व्यवधान)... भारतीय विज्ञान परम्परा विश्व वैज्ञानिक परम्परा में एक है। भारत में विज्ञान का उदय आज से लगभग पाँच हजार वर्ष पूर्व माना जाता है। हड़प्पा और मोहनजोदड़ो की खुदाई से प्राप्त सिंधु घाटी के प्रमाणों से वहाँ के लोगों की वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि तथा वैज्ञानिक उपकरणों के प्रयोगों से यह पता चलता है कि यह कितनी प्राचीन भाषा है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमान्, प्राचीन काल में चिकित्सा विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, वास्तुकला के क्षेत्र में, खगोल विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में, गणित के क्षेत्र में की गई खोजों का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। ...(व्यवधान)... कई खोजें न केवल देश में, बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में संस्कृत में हुई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इनकी खोजों का आज भी उसी रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमान्, वैदिक युग का जो गणित है और जो रेखागणित है ...(व्यवधान)... जो ज्यामिति है, इसका पर्याप्त विकास यदि दुनिया में कहीं हुआ है, तो यह निश्चित रूप से भारत की धरती पर हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... वैदिक काल के लोग खगोल विज्ञान का अच्छा खासा ज्ञान रखते थे और यह संस्कृत भाषा का ही प्रभुत्व रहा है, उसी की कला में यह विद्वता रही है कि यह चीज़ पूरी दुनिया ने ली है। ...(व्यवधान)... वैदिक भारतीयों को 27 नक्षत्रों का ज्ञान था। ...(व्यवधान)... उनमें वर्ष, महीने और दिन के रूप में समय का विभाजन करने की पूरी ताकत और क्षमता थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमन्, लगघ नाम के ऋषि वैज्ञानिक ने "ज्योतिष वेदांग" में तत्कालीन खगोलीय ज्ञान को व्यवस्थित किया था। ...(व्यवधान)... वैदिक युग की विशिष्ट उपलब्धि चिकित्सा के क्षेत्र में रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... शरीर का सूक्ष्म से सूक्ष्म अध्ययन करना हमारे ग्रंथों में रहा है, जिसको आप पोस्टमार्टम कहते हैं। इसीलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे प्रकृति के रूप में हो, प्रकृति को बचाना, प्रकृति के साथ समन्वय करना, यह भी हमारे उन ग्रंथों में है। ...(व्यवधान)... मौसम परिवर्तन की तमाम चुनौतियों से हमारे ग्रंथों का यह ज्ञान, विज्ञान जुड़ सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... शरीर में सूक्ष्म जीवों की उपस्थिति तथा रोग पैदा करने वाले आनुवांशिक कारकों के सिद्धांत का उन्हें ज्ञान था, तो निश्चित रूप से यह हमारे संस्कृत के उन ग्रंथों में था। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय उपसभापति जी, वैदिक काल में बीज गणित, भौतिक शास्त्र, रसायन शास्त्र और खगोल शास्त्र के विकास की चरम सीमा थी। भारत के ऋषि, मुनि और आचार्य उस समय के महान् वैज्ञानिक थे। आज जिस ज्ञान की आवश्यकता

है, उसे मोदी सरकार देश की उन्नति और दुनिया के मार्गदर्शन के लिए लाना चाहती है। इसलिए जो तीन डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय हैं, हम उन्हें पूरी तरह से केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय के रूप में विकसित करके पूरी दुनिया में उस ज्ञान और विज्ञान को पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमान्, मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जर्मनी में 14 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, जिनमें संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है। इसी प्रकार से दुनिया के 250 विश्वविद्यालयों में संस्कृत पढ़ाई जाती है और यह आज से नहीं बल्कि सैकड़ों वर्षों से पढ़ाई जा रही है, क्योंकि वे इस बात को जानते हैं कि संस्कृत ग्रंथों में, वे चाहे वेद हैं, पुराण हैं, उपनिषद् हैं, या चरक संहिता है, उनमें दुनिया भर का ज्ञान और विज्ञान समाया हुआ है। उसी ज्ञान और विज्ञान को पूरी ताकत से विस्तार देने के लिए इन तीन डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बनाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि वे कृपया अपनी सीटों पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमान्, संस्कृत हमारी भारतीय भाषाओं को भी बहुत सशक्त करती है। हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 251 में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि हम भारतीय भाषाओं को सशक्त करेंगे और भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास और समृद्धि के लिए संस्कृत अहम भूमिका निभाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमान्, यह संस्कृत की खूबसूरती है कि यदि संस्कृत में 'आकाशः' बोलते हैं, तो हिन्दी में 'आकाश' बोलते हैं और तेलुगु में 'आकाशमु' बोलते हैं और कन्नड़ में 'आकाशवु' बोलते हैं। इसी प्रकार संस्कृत में यदि 'भूमिः' बोलते हैं, तो हिन्दी, तेलुगु और कन्नड़ में भी 'भूमि' ही बोलते हैं। इसी प्रकार यदि संस्कृत में 'नमस्कारः' बोलते हैं, तो हिन्दी में 'नमस्कार', तेलुगु में 'नमस्कारमु', कन्नड़ में 'नमस्कार' और उड़िया में भी 'नमस्कार' होता है। इसी प्रकार से यदि संस्कृत में, प्रसाद को 'प्रसादः' बोलते हैं, तो हिन्दी में 'प्रसाद', तेलुगु में 'प्रसादमु', कन्नड़ और उड़िया में भी 'प्रसाद' ही बोलते हैं। सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में 60 से लेकर 70 प्रतिशत तक, प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से संस्कृत समाई हुई है। उड़िया भाषा में तो जो क्रिया-पद हैं, वे संस्कृत-मूलक हैं। संस्कृत में 'कुर्वन्ति' बोलते हैं, तो उसी को उड़िया में 'करुछन्ति' कहते हैं। इधर 'धरन्ति' बोलते हैं, तो उड़िया में 'धरुछन्ति' बोलते हैं। संस्कृत में 'कथयन्ति' बोलते हैं, तो उड़िया में 'कहुछन्ति' बोलते हैं। इस प्रकार से देखा जाए, तो संस्कृति के अधिकांश शब्द भारतीय भाषाओं में देखने को मिलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमान्, इतना ही नहीं, भारतीय भाषाओं में तो संस्कृत के अधिकांश शब्दों का प्रयोग होता ही है, यदि मैं दुनिया की भाषाओं को देखूँ, तो संस्कृत भाषा से जो अंग्रेज़ी भाषा है, उसकी भी उत्पत्ति मान सकते हैं, क्योंकि मां को संस्कृत में 'मातर' बोलते हैं, तो अंग्रेज़ी में उसी को 'मदर' बोलते हैं। इसी प्रकार संस्कृत में 'मातृ' बोलते हैं, उसी को अंग्रेज़ी में 'ब्रदर' बोलते हैं। इसी प्रकार संस्कृत में 'दुहितर' बोलते हैं, तो अंग्रेज़ी में डॉक्टर बोलते हैं। इस प्रकार देखा जाए, तो दुनिया की दर्जनों भाषाएं इस बात का सबूत हैं कि उन्होंने संस्कृत के ही शब्दों को लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

[श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक']

श्रीमान्, मैं समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत भाषा में जो ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान हमारे प्राचीन ग्रंथों में है, वह केवल भारत के लिए ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया के लिए है, क्योंकि हमारा विचार है-

"अयः निजः परो वेति गणना लघु चेतसाम्।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्।।"

हमने पूरे विश्व को एक कुटुम्ब माना है। इसलिए संस्कृत में जो ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान है, वह पूरे विश्व के लिए है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमान्, मैं आभारी हूँ प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोदी जी का, जिन्होंने कहा है कि हमें ऐसा भारत चाहिए, जो स्वस्थ भारत हो, समृद्ध भारत हो, सशक्त भारत हो, श्रेष्ठ भारत हो और एक भारत हो। वह इसी भाषा के माध्यम से होकर गुजरेगा। जो संस्कृत के तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना रहे हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से इस देश और दुनिया में अपने फलक से ज्ञान, विज्ञान, योग और आयुर्वेद सहित उन तमाम विधाओं को लेकर चलेंगे, जिससे दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान लीडरशिप लेगा। इसलिए हम सारी भारतीय भाषाओं को भी सशक्त करना चाहते हैं। और संस्कृत में यह जो हमारी ...**(व्यवधान)**... संपदा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तमाम गुलामी के थपेड़ों ने ...**(व्यवधान)**... और अंग्रेजों ने जिस तरीके से हमारी ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस संपत्ति को ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे उस विज्ञान को ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे उस विज्ञान को नष्ट करने की कोशिश की है ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये तीन केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्राचीन भारत ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो विश्व गुरु था ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसको फिर से विश्व गुरु बनाने की श्रृंखला में ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए उपसभापति जी, यह बिल, जो लोक सभा से पास होकर यहाँ आया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं उस संदर्भ में बहुत विनम्रता से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश के हित में है ...**(व्यवधान)**... दुनिया के हित में है ...**(व्यवधान)**... और मानवता के हित में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बिल को सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया जाए। मैं यह कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे यहाँ पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The motion is moved. क्या माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहेंगे? डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी, आप बोलिए।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी बात को आरंभ करते हुए कहना चाहूँगा कि,

"यां मेधां देवगणाः पितरश्चोपासते।

तया मामद्य मेधायग्ने मेधाविनं कुरु स्वाहा।।"

जिस मेधा से हमारे पूर्वजों ने हमारी संस्कृति का उत्थान किया है ...(व्यवधान)... वही मेधा ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मेरा सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि वे कृपा करके अपनी सीट पर चले जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** जिससे हम अपने ...(व्यवधान)... और देश की संस्कृति का उत्थान कर सकें। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी की बात के अलावा और कोई बात record पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** निश्चित रूप से ...(व्यवधान)... इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हमने अपने तीन डीम्ड संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालयों का उन्नयन करने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... ये तीन डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालय ...(व्यवधान)... अर्थात् राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत संस्थान ...(व्यवधान)... दिल्ली ...(व्यवधान)... श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ ...(व्यवधान)... नई दिल्ली ...(व्यवधान)... और राष्ट्रीय संस्कृत विद्यापीठ ...(व्यवधान)... तिरुपति का उन्नयन ...(व्यवधान)... केंद्रीय संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक, 2019 के माध्यम से केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों ...(व्यवधान)... में करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... यहाँ पर प्रस्तुत करने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसके लिए माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा संस्कृति वांगमय अत्यंत ही समृद्ध है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें इसके माध्यम से अपनी सभी विधाओं में ...(व्यवधान)... उत्थान करने का मौका मिला है। ...(व्यवधान)... यदि हम वैदिक परंपरा से ...(व्यवधान)... आरंभ करें तो निश्चित रूप से हमारी वैदिक परंपरा ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा उन्नयन करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए पर्याप्त है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिसमें कहा गया है ...(व्यवधान)...

"ॐ विश्वानि देव सवितर्दुरितानि परासुव।

यद् भद्रं तन्न आ सुव।।"

हमने परमात्मा से कहा है कि ...(व्यवधान)... इस सारे जगत की ...(व्यवधान)... जिस प्रकार से संरचना हुई है ...(व्यवधान)... उसका विकास ...(व्यवधान)... सभी लोगों को ...(व्यवधान)... बराबर रूप से प्राप्त ...(व्यवधान)... कराने का काम करें। ...(व्यवधान)... इस प्रकार से ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो विज्ञान है ...(व्यवधान)... यह संस्कृत में है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसका अभ्यास करने से ...(व्यवधान)... विद्या अभ्यास करने से ...(व्यवधान)... विद्या का अभ्यास करने के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... निश्चित रूप से ...(व्यवधान)... उसमें विशिष्ट ...(व्यवधान)... ज्ञान प्राप्त होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... ज्ञान से विज्ञान



[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

होता है ...(व्यवधान)... विज्ञान से अनुसंधान होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह इन सभी विधाओं में पारंगत करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... हमें एक उपाय प्रदान करती है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे यहाँ पर कहा गया है,

"श्रेयो हि ज्ञानमभ्यासाज्ज्ञानाद्धानं विशिष्यते।

ध्यानात्कर्मफलत्यागस्त्यागाच्छान्तिरनन्तरम्।।"

हम अभ्यास के माध्यम से ज्ञान प्राप्त करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अभ्यास के माध्यम से उसमें श्रेष्ठता प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह एक ऐसी नई पहल है जिसके माध्यम से हम भारतीय संस्कृति की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं। हमारे भारतवर्ष के बारे में कहा गया है कि -

"उत्तरम् यत् समुद्रस्य हिमाद्रेः चैव दक्षिणम्।

वर्षम् तद् भारतम् नाम भारती यत्र संततिः।।"

हमारी यह जो संस्कृति है ...(व्यवधान)... यह भारतीय संस्कृति है। ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि उत्तर से लेकर दक्षिण तक ...(व्यवधान)... हिंद तक ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो विस्तार है ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा देश है। ...(व्यवधान)... जो हिमालय है ...(व्यवधान)... हिमालय से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक फैला हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारा यह जो भारतीय संस्कृति का प्रदेश है ...(व्यवधान)... निश्चित रूप से ...(व्यवधान)... इसके माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)... संस्कृत का ...(व्यवधान)... और संस्कृत के इन सारे डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों में ...(व्यवधान)... डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम से ...(व्यवधान)... इसको कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे यहाँ पर विद्या का ...(व्यवधान)... निश्चित रूप से बड़ा महत्व है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे यहाँ कहा गया है कि

"विद्या ददाति विनयं विनयाद्याति पात्रताम्,

पात्रत्वाद्धनमाप्नोति, धनाद्धर्मं ततः सुखम्।" ...(व्यवधान)...

विद्या से विनय प्राप्त होता है, विनय से योग्यता प्राप्त होती है और उसी से हम सब प्रकार के लौकिक सुखों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं, आध्यात्मिक सुखों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस प्रकार से इसके माध्यम से हम सब प्रकार से सुख-समृद्धि को प्राप्त करने का उपाय कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... विद्या का जो दूसरा प्रकार है, वह इस प्रकार का है कि

"विद्या विवादाय धनं मदाय शक्तिः परेषां परिपीडनाय।

खलस्य साधोर्विपरीतमेतत् ज्ञानाय दानाय च रक्षणाय।।" ...(व्यवधान)...

विद्या को विवादों में लगाना, "विद्या विवादाय धनं मदाय", धन को प्रमाद में लगाना, ...(व्यवधान)... ये सब लक्षण विद्या के नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए विद्या का लक्षण तो है - "ज्ञानाय दानाय

च रक्षणाय।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ज्ञान, दान, अनुरक्षण करने के लिए होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं निश्चित रूप से इन सारी बातों के लिए हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे यहाँ पर हमारे वैदिक वांगमय, उपनिषद्, ये सारे ज्ञान के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इनके माध्यम से हमारे जीवन की सारी शिक्षा, उच्च आचरण करने की शिक्षा दी गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किस प्रकार से मनुष्य को संयमित किया जा सकता है, उसकी शिक्षा यहाँ पर दी गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अनेक उपनिषदों में भी यह बात की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी गीता का उपनिषद् भी निश्चित रूप से हमें महत्वपूर्ण संदेश देने का काम करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें कहा गया है कि -

"यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत।

अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम्।" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

जब-जब भी कर्तव्य और दायित्व की हानि होती है, तब-तब निश्चित रूप से ...**(व्यवधान)**... मार्गदर्शन करने का काम करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** वेल में जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, वे कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर वापस जाएँ और सदन को शांतिपूर्वक चलने दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:**

"परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्।

धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे।" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

हरेक काल में आकर निश्चित रूप से इसका मार्गदर्शन करने में समर्थ होते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो हमारा विज्ञान है, यह आत्मिक शक्ति का विज्ञान भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मनुष्य को अनेक प्रकार के कष्टों से मुक्त करने के लिए भी हमारे यहाँ कहा गया है कि ये जो सारे सांसारिक कष्ट हैं, उन्हें भी दूर करने के उपाय हो सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके उपाय करने के लिए भी कहा गया है कि

"न जायते म्रियते वा कदाचि न्नायं भूत्वा भविता वा नभूयः।

अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे।"

...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए संसार में अपने रास्ते पर चलते हुए हम आगे बढ़ने का काम करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

"संसार की समरस्थली में धीरता धारण करो।

चलते हुए निज इष्ट पथ पर संकटों से मत डरो।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

अति धीरता के साथ अपने कार्य में तत्पर रहो।

विपत्तियों के वार सारे वीर बन करके सहो।

भय, बाधाएँ मुक्त हो जाएँगी।

होगी सफलता अंत में, फिर कीर्ति फैलेगी हमारी,

चहुँ ओर दिग-दिगन्त में।" ...(व्यवधान)...

इस प्रकार से संसार की चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए व्यक्ति यदि कहीं से सामर्थ्य ले सकता है, ...(व्यवधान)... तो हमारी संस्कृत और संस्कृति से ले सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें कहा गया है, ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें हमारी पहचान बताने का काम हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

"हम कौन थे, क्या हो गए हैं, और क्या होंगे अभी,

आओ विचारें आज मिल कर ये समस्याएँ सभी।

यद्यपि इतिहास अपना ज्ञात पूरा है,

हम कौन थे, इस ज्ञान का, फिर भी अधूरा है नहीं,

भूलोक का गौरव, प्रकृति का पुण्य लीलास्थल कहाँ,

फैला मनोहर गिरि हिमालय, और गंगा जल कहाँ।

संपूर्ण देशों से अधिक, किस देश का उत्कर्ष है,

उसका कि जो ऋषि भूमि है, वह कौन भारतवर्ष है।" ...(व्यवधान)...

इस भारतवर्ष की पहचान कराने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी संस्कृति की पहचान कराने के लिए यह संस्कृत वांग्मय है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे यहाँ पर गुरु का सम्मान करने के लिए, गुरु का आदर करने के लिए कहा गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे यहाँ कहा गया है, पाणिनि ने कहा है -

"अज्ञान तिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजज शलाकया।

चक्षुरुन्मिलितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः।।" ...(व्यवधान)...

हमारी अज्ञान रूपी चक्षुओं को खोलने के लिए ज्ञान रूपी शलाका लगा कर वे हमें प्रकाशित करने का काम करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

"अखंड-मंडलाकार व्याप्तं येन चराचरम्,

तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै श्री गुरवे नमः।।" ...(व्यवधान)...

हमारे यहाँ गुरु का मान रखा गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी संस्कृति में पहली गुरु माता है, फिर पिता है, फिर हमारा गुरु वह है, जो संस्कार देने वाला है और फिर पूरा समाज है, जो हमें इस प्रकार की संस्था में पूर्ण करने का काम करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहते हैं कि निश्चित रूप से हमारी संस्कृति में शिक्षा एवं गुरु का बहुत अधिक महत्व है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे यहां चरित्र के निर्माण के बारे में भी बहुत सारी बातों को समावेशित किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नीतिशतकम् में कहा गया है-

"निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणाः यदि वा स्तुवन्तु।

लक्ष्मी समाविषतु गच्छति वा यथेष्टम्॥

अद्यैव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा।

अर्थात् आगे बढ़ जाओ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

न्यायात् पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः॥"

अर्थात् न्याय के पथ से हम विचलित नहीं होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार से न्याय के पथ पर चलते हुए हम निरंतर आगे चलते रहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सभी जानते हैं कि संस्कृत अनेक भाषाओं की जननी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर हम बंगला में देखें तो रविन्द्र नाथ टैगोर जी ने कहा है -

"नंदित करो, करो प्रभु नंदित, दो नंदित कर हे! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उज्ज्वल करो, करो निर्मल, कर दो सुन्दर हे! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

निर्भय करो, निरलस करो, निःसंशय करो हे! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

युक्त करो सवार संगे, मुक्त करो हे बंध! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

'युक्त करो सवार संगे', अर्थात् इसमें सबके साथ मिलकर चलने का आह्वान किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

चरण-पद्मे मम चित्त, निष्पदित करो हे! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

नंदित करो, करो प्रभु नंदित, दो नंदित कर हे!" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इस प्रकार से हम अपने मार्ग पर चलते हुए आगे बढ़ें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

"यदि पण करे थकिस टेपण तोबार रबै रबै हबै हबै।" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

यदि आपने संकल्प किया है, तो यह कार्य होकर रहेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे ही, बंगला भाषा

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

में भी संस्कृत होने के नाते से हम 'वंदे मातरम्' कहते हैं, जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय गीत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... भले ही यह गीत बंगला भाषा में लिखा गया हो, किंतु उसमें मुख्यतः संस्कृत का ही संकल्प लिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसमें हमने माता का जो वर्णन किया है, निश्चित रूप से वह हमारे लिए वंदनीय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज के इस प्रसंग पर जिस प्रकार से सरकार ने हमारे तीनों डीम्ड विश्वविद्यालयों का उन्नयन करने का काम किया है, उन्हें केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में बदलने का काम किया है, वह निश्चित रूप से एक अनुकरणीय कदम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम जानते हैं कि जो हमारी वैज्ञानिक भाषा है, यह उसका आधार है।...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका अपना व्याकरण बहुत समृद्ध है।...**(व्यवधान)**... उस समृद्ध व्याकरण के माध्यम से भी हम इसे आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे यहां पर सारे विश्व की शांति के बारे में कहा गया है -

"ॐ द्यौः शान्तिरन्तरिक्षम् शान्तिः

पृथ्वी शान्तिरापः शान्तिरोषधयः शान्तिः ।

वनस्पतयः शान्तिर्विश्वे देवाः शान्तिब्रह्म शान्तिः,

सर्व शान्तिः, शान्तिरेव शान्तिः, सा मा शान्तिरेधि ॥

यतो यत समीहसे ततो नो म भयं कुरु ।

शंनः कुरु प्रजाभ्यो भयं न पशुभ्यः ।

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ॥"

इस तरह सब प्रकार से वातावरण में अनुकूलता पैदा हो जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

"संगच्छध्वं संवद्ध्वं सं वो मनांसि जानताम् ।

समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी ।

समानं मनः सहचित्तमेषाम् ॥"

इस का अर्थ है - हम साथ-साथ चलें, साथ-साथ बढ़ें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

"यह कदम बढ़े, वह कदम बढ़े, हम कदम बढ़ाएं मंजिल तक। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

यह पौध लगे, वह पौध लगे, बढ़ जाए छाया मंजिल तक। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

चट्टानें आएँ देह धो के, दुर्भाग्य भले राहें रोके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

ताकत कदमों में चलने की, फिर क्या मौके या बेमौके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उम्मीद उठे, उम्मीद बढ़े, उम्मीदें जाएं मंजिल तक।।" ...(व्यवधान)...

इस प्रकार यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम है, जो हमको मंजिल तक ले जाने के लिए एवं आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रेरित करता है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस दृष्टि से हम सब मिलकर एक अच्छा भारत बनाना चाहते हैं, एक अच्छे भारत का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं, उस भारत में अपनी संस्कृति को स्थापित करना चाहते हैं और संस्कृति की स्थापना के लिए संस्कृत का उन्नयन करना चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इस दृष्टि से यह बहुत आवश्यक कदम है, बहुत ही अनुकरणीय कदम। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार ने इसके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही आवश्यक काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस अवसर पर निश्चित रूप से मैं माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का और हमारे माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने एक नया क्षितिज बनाने का काम किया है और इस क्षितिज में नये-नये सप्तरंग भरने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं निश्चित रूप से इस कार्य के लिए सरकार का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

"क्षितिज तक प्रत्येक दिशि में, हम उठें नव प्राण भरने। ...(व्यवधान)..."

नव सृजन की साध लेकर, हम उठें निर्माण करने।। ...(व्यवधान)...

साधना के दीप हों, शुभ ज्ञान का आलोक छाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

नष्ट तृष्णा का तिमिर हों, धाम अपना जगमगाए।।" ...(व्यवधान)...

इस सरकार के कदम का अभिनन्दन करते हुए मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सदन इसे पूर्ण समर्थन के साथ पारित करेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... ॐ शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्ति: ।।" ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीटों पर वापस जाएं और बहस को चलने दें। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सुबह ही कहा था ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सुबह ही कहा था कि यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, परंतु स्थिति सामान्य होने के बाद आप इस पर बहस करें। कृपया इस बहस को चलने दें। ...(व्यवधान)...

*The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 2020.*

*The House then adjourned at thirty-one minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 3rd March, 2020.*