

Vol. 251

No. 8



सत्यमेव जयते

Monday,

10 February, 2020

21 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 10th February, 2020/21 Magha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as agreed by the House on Friday, the 7th February, 2020, today, there will be no Zero Hour and Question Hour and the general discussion on the Budget will start immediately after laying the Papers and completing other Business of formal nature. The answers to the questions listed for today are, however, deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House as per the practice.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the IIMC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, on behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication (IIMC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1949/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH); AND THE

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, (NIM), Uttarkashi, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2078/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, (NIMAS), Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2079/17/20]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, (JIM&WS), Pahalgam, Jammu and Kashmir, 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.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2080/17/20]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling, West Bengal, 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.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1851/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the RGNIYD, Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu 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 Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD), Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1875/17/20]

Notification of the Ministry of Shipping

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping:—

- (1) G.S.R. 06 (E), dated the 2nd January, 2020, publishing the Kandla Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 27 (E), dated the 13th January, 2020, publishing the Chennai Port Trust (General Provident Fund) Amendment Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1887/17/20]

Public Enterprises Survey (Vol. I and II) for the year 2018-19

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Public Enterprises Survey (Volumes I and II), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1996/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the SACON, Coimbatore 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Salim Ali Centre for Ornithology and Natural History (SACON), Coimbatore, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 2001/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the WAPCOS Ltd., New Delhi and the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati and related papers

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1893/17/20]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 21 of the Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Board, Guwahati, 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.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1890/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the KVIC, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL; AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1894/17/20]

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF
MEDICAL RESEARCH (ICMR)**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR.

HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (xxiii) of Rule 1 read with sub-rule (ii) of Rule 15 of the Rules and Regulations of the Indian Council of Medical Research, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Governing Body of the Indian Council of Medical Research."

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Ceasefire violations by Pakistan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that violations of ceasefire by Pakistani troops along the Jammu and Kashmir border has continued in the recent past;

(b) if so, the number of times the ceasefire was violated by Pakistani troops and the casualties that have taken place during the violation of ceasefire, during the last one year along with the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Armed Forces and Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The instances of Ceasefire Violation (CFVs) and details of casualties suffered by Security Forces during Ceasefire violations and Cross Border Firing (CBF) along the Jammu and Kashmir Border in last one year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Month	No. of CFVs and CBF
1.	January 2019	216
2.	February 2019	251
3.	March 2019	275
4.	April 2019	240

Sl. No.	Month	No. of CFVs and CBF
5.	May 2019	238
6.	June 2019	190
7.	July 2019	314
8.	August 2019	323
9.	September 2019	308
10.	October 2019	398
11.	November 2019	333
12.	December 2019	393

There have been 13 fatal casualties of Army personnel, 02 fatal casualties of BSF personnel and 18 fatal casualties of civilians in the year 2019. Pakistan often carries out CFVs and CBF to facilitate infiltration or to depict these actions as serious attempts by own troops, to cause casualties to Pak soldiers. Very often terrorists attempting to carry out reconnaissance to facilitate infiltration also become casualties and these are then depicted as civilian casualties to portray India's action as being aggressive, thus attempting to draw attention of international media to CFVs and CBF and divert attention from terrorist support provided to Pak proxies and terrorists trained by Pak in the POJK and other areas of Pakistan.

(c) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army/BSF. In addition, all violations of ceasefire are taken up with Pakistan authorities at the appropriate level through the established mechanism of hotlines, flag meetings as well as weekly talks between the Directorate Generals of Military Operations of the two countries. BSF, too, holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

Diplomatically, India has repeatedly emphasised, including at the highest level, the need for Pakistan to uphold the sanctity of the Line of Control (LoC) and the International Border in Jammu and Kashmir as its obligations emanating from the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration.

Viability of women-owned MSMEs

*77. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been floated to assist women-owned Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), especially financially, to ensure their viability considering the low percentage of women-owned MSMEs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) implements various Schemes/Programmes for the financial help, promotion and development of MSMEs including women owned MSMEs in the country. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Tool Rooms and Technology Centers, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme, Entrepreneurship Skill Development Programme (ESDP), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS) and Public Procurement Policy (PPP). Government of India also implements Schemes/Programmes like Pradhan Mantari Mudra Yojana (PMMY) and STAND-UP INDIA Scheme to assist entrepreneurs including women-owned MSMEs.

Under Public Procurement Policy of Ministry of MSME, out of 25% procurement by Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) mandated from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), 3% is reserved for women entrepreneurs.

Under Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), women entrepreneurs are eligible to get subsidy at the higher slab (25% in the urban areas and 35% in the rural areas).

Mahila Coir Yojana of Coir Board under Ministry of MSME envisages imparting training with stipend to women artisans on sophisticated machinery/advanced technology and scale up their skills. The trained women artisans can avail financial assistance for

procurement of machinery/equipments under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) with necessary handholding support by the Coir Board through its field offices.

Allotment of coal mines

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

- (a) the details of the coal mines allocated for mining during the last three years, year-wise?
- (b) the number of such coal mines allocated to private, Individual, and State-owned enterprises during the last three years; and
- (c) the name of places and the States where the coal mines were allotted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) The number of coal mines allocated is given below:—

- (i) Private companies: 5 mines
- (ii) State-owned PSUs: 17 mines
- (iii) Central PSUs: 15 mines

The details are given in Statement.

*Statement**Details of Coal Blocks allocated during the last three years*

Year	Mode of Allocation	Sl. No.	State Mine	Name of the Coal Allocatee	Name of Successful	End Use State PSU/	Central PSU/ Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2016-17	Allotment	1.	Jharkhand	Tubed	Damodar Valley Corporation	Power	State
		2.	Madhya Pradesh	Amelia	THDC Ltd.	Power	Central
		3.	Chhattisgarh	Madanpur South	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	Sale of Coal	State
		4.	Madhya Pradesh	Suliyari	Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corp.	Sale of Coal	State
		5.	Odisha	Baitarni West	Odisha Mining Corporation Ltd.	Sale of Coal	State
		6.	Telangana	Penagaddppa	The Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.	Sale of Coal	State
		7.	Jharkhand	Patal East	Jharkhand State Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Sale of Coal	State

8.	West Bengal	Gourangdih ABC	West Bengal Mineral Development & Trading Corp. Ltd.	Sale of Coal	State
9.	Jharkhand	Pachwara South	Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd.	Power	State
10.	Odisha	Brahmani	Odisha Minerals Development Company	Sale of Coal	Central
11.	Chhattisgarh	Kerwa	Kerwa Coal Limited	Sale of Coal	State
12-13.	Jharkhand	Kotre-basantpur, Pachmo	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central
14.	Jharkhand	Amarkonda Murgadangal	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central
15.	Jharkhand	Brahmini	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central
16.	Jharkhand	Chichro Patsimal	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central
17-18.	Odisha	Rampia and Dipside of Rampia	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central
19.	West Bengal	East of Damogoria (Kalyaneshwari)	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central

2017-18

2018-19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		20.	Odisha	Bijahan	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central
		21.	Odisha	Utkal A	Coal India Limited	Sale of Coal	Central
2019-20	Auction	22.	West Bengal	Jaganathpur B	Powerplus Traders Private Limited	NRS	Private
		23.	Odisha	Jamkhani	Vedanta Limited	NRS	Private
		24.	Madhya Pradesh	Brahampuri	Birla Corporation Limited	NRS	Private
		25.	Madhya Pradesh	Bikram	Birla Corporation Limited	NRS	Private
		26.	Chhattisgarh	Bhaskarpara	Prakash Industries Limited	NRS	Private
	Allotment	27.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongri tal-II	Goa Industrial Development Corporation	Sale of Coal	State
		28.	Odisha	New Patrapara	The Singareni Collieries Company Limited	Sale of Coal	State
		29.	Jharkhand	Sugia Closed Mine	Jharkhand State Mineral Dev. Corp. Ltd.	Sale of Coal	State
		30.	Jharkhand	Tokisud North	NMDC Ltd.	Sale of Coal	Central

31.	Chhattisgarh	Durgapur-II/ Taraimar & Durgapur-II / Sarya	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	Power	State
32.	Odisha	Mandakini	Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd.	Power	State
33.	Odisha	Utkal C	Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.	Power	State
34.	Jharkhand	Rohne	NMDC Ltd.	Sale of Coal	Central
35.	Jharkhand	Rabodih	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited	NRS (Steel Coking)	Central
36.	West Bengal	Deocha Pachami	West Bengal Power Development Corp Ltd.	Power	State

Written Answers to

[10 February, 2020]

Starred Questions

13

Ban on production of plastic

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

- (a) whether Government has any plan to ban production of plastic;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the steps being taken by Government to facilitate alternative to plastic; and
- (d) the amount of fund being allocated and utilised by Government to find alternative to plastic during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Government has no plan to ban the production of plastic, as with the growth of Indian economy, urban India has embraced consumerism and demand for various new types of products has emerged. For delivery and packaging of these products, plastic is found to be the most suitable option for the industry, as plastic is durable, strong, cheap, light weight and non-reactive.

However, considering high environmental cost associated with the management of a class of plastic products known as "Single-use plastic", particularly its adverse effect on soil, water bodies and marine environment, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced India's pledge to phase out Single-use plastic by 2022.

(c) and (d) In order to promote ecologically sustainable and green alternatives to Single-use plastic, the Ministry has issued "Standard Guidelines on Single Use Plastic" on 21st January, 2019 to minimize the usage of Single-use plastics. The guidelines have identified select Single-use plastic such as plastic carry bags for which alternatives such as jute bags, cloth bags, paper bags are available. Similarly, alternates such as wooden spoons, paper straws, leaf plates, paper/earthen cups, glass, paper plates are available for plastic cutlery. For plastic containers and container lids, multi-layered (aluminium+paper) pouches, wooden trays, wooden stirrers are available.

Further, Government has identified compostable plastic as one of the alternatives to regular plastic. The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 specifies norms for compostable plastic. Further, to promote the use of compostable plastic in various applications, carry bags made up of compostable plastic, conforming IS/ISO 17088, has been exempted from the minimum thickness of fifty microns. Some of the State

Governments which have banned the use of plastic bags in their respective States are allowing only compostable plastic bags for applications such as plant nurseries, horticulture, agriculture etc. There is no specific scheme formulated by the Government for disbursement of funds to find alternatives to plastic.

Allocation of coal to power companies

†*80. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the decline in coal allocation to power companies in the current financial year; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The domestic coal stock is maintained by Thermal Power Plants based on demand for generation. The coal based power generation during this fiscal of 2019-20 (upto 27.01.2020) has recorded a negative growth of 2.66% over the corresponding period of last year. The domestic coal supply to thermal power plants has been 460.17 Million Tonnes (MT) (provisional) (upto 31.01.2020). This has led to build up of 35.12 MT coal stock at power plants end on 04.02.2020, which is sufficient for 20 days requirement as against 20.87 MT on 04.02.2019 which was sufficient for 13 days. At the same time, coal stock at pithead of Coal India Limited has reached to 33.54 MT and that of SCCL to 2.12 MT.

Poor structural condition of dam water canal networks

*81. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the poor structural condition of the dam water canal networks in the country, is causing 40 per cent to 50 per cent water leakage in transit, if so, the details thereof and reasons for such a situation, State-wise;

(b) whether canals carrying water from the dams to the rural regions, need major repairs and the resultant water loss due to leakages is increasing, as the weak canals cannot carry the dam water to their fullest capacity; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reasons for such a situation and corrective steps being taken in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (c) Water Resources Project are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priority. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

For assessment of performance of Completed Major/Medium Irrigation Projects in the country, studies of 35 projects in seven States were taken up in 2006 and subsequent years by Central Water Commission on pilot basis. From the study, it is observed that overall water use efficiency varies from 13% to 62% (Weighted average value is 36%) and conveyance/transmission efficiency varies from 47% to 91% (Weighted average value is 69%). The main reasons for low efficiency are poor maintenance of canals and distribution network resulting in growth of weed and vegetation, siltation of canals, damages in lining in lined canals, lack of control structures, poor management practices etc. It is also observed from the study that State Governments have been providing insufficient funds for maintenance of canals in many cases and canals of some projects need repair works.

During 2016-17, ninety nine (99) Major/Medium irrigation projects (and seven phases) ongoing under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) have been prioritised in consultation with States for completion in phases, along with their Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) works. Funding mechanism through NABARD has been approved by Government for both Central and State Share.

Out of the above mentioned prioritised projects, 07 projects involve Renovation and Modernization works of canals and are categorized as Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects. Since April, 2016, Central Assistance (CA) of ₹796.39 crore. and State Share (SS) of ₹517.67 crore has been released for these projects. Ultimate irrigation potential of these projects is 327.76 Th. Ha. Out of which 309.05 Th. ha has been created including 109.44 Th. ha. during 2016-19. Four out of these 07 prioritized projects have been reported to be completed.

Besides above, Government of India has also approved the funding of "Refining of Sirhind Feeder and Rajasthan Feeder" to address the problems of seepage and water-logging with a total cost of ₹1976.745 crore (Price Level 2015). CA component is ₹826.17

crore in addition to ₹156 crore released earlier. The project is planned to be completed by June, 2021. The relining of Rajasthan Feeder envisages to save 560 cusec of water leading to stabilization/improvement of irrigation in 98,739 Ha. in Rajasthan. Relining of Sirhind Feeder envisages to save 256 cusec of water leading to stabilization/improvement irrigation in 69,096 Ha. (20,740 Ha. in Rajasthan and 48,356 Ha. in Punjab). Renovation and modernisation of canals have also been taken up by a number of States with external funding.

Loans given to Minorities by NMDFC

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

(a) the amount of loans given to minorities by National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;

(b) proportion of Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis who availed loans for aforesaid years;

(c) the number of students of these minority communities who availed education loans from the NMDFC for aforesaid years; and

(d) the proportion of Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Parsis and Jain students who availed loans in these years?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) is implementing its schemes for the socio-economic development of notified National Minorities viz., Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis and Jains mainly through the State Channelising Agencies (SCAs) nominated by the respective State Governments/UT Administration. The amount of loans disbursed by NMDFC in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:-

	(₹ in crores)		
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Amount of loans disbursed by NMDFC	503.32	570.83	603.66

(b) The community-wise break-up (in percentage) of beneficiaries financed under the schemes of NMDFC in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:-

Community	Minority Population %age as per 2011 Census	%age of funds utilised by Minority Community
Muslims	73.67%	79.02%
Christians	11.89%	19.30%
Sikhs	8.91%	0.75%
Buddhists	3.61%	0.49%
Jains	1.90%	0.44%
Parsis	Negligible	Negligible*

* Only 02 (two) beneficiaries.

(c) The details of beneficiaries covered in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 under the Educational Loan scheme of NMDFC is given below:-

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of beneficiaries covered	3176	2625	2897

(d) The community-wise break-up (in percentage) of students financed by NMDFC in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 is given below:-

Community	Minority Population % age as per 2011 Census	% age of funds utilised by Minority Community
Muslims	73.67%	68.68%
Christians	11.89%	25.70%
Sikhs	8.91%	0.49%
Buddhists	3.61%	0.04%
Jains	1.90%	5.09%
Parsis	Negligible	Nil

Developing Rushikonda beach in A.P.

*83. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1479 given in Rajya Sabha on 2nd December, 2019 and state:

- (a) the details of facilities and infrastructure likely to be developed in Rushikonda beach in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) whether Government is planning to replicate such facilities and infrastructure on other beaches in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) With the prime objective of maintaining the pristine coastal environment and developing environment friendly sustainable tourist amenities in beaches in the coastal stretches of the country, the Ministry embarked upon the Beach Environment and Aesthetics Management Services (BEAMS), under the umbrella of the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project. The programme envisaged pilots at 13 identified beaches of the country representing various coastal States/UTs, including Rushikonda beach in Andhra Pradesh. The infrastructure and tourist facilities/amenities include environment friendly male/female bio-toilets, shower panels, change room facility, purified drinking water facility, access pathways, seating benches/sit out umbrellas, children play area/fitness equipment, first aid station, cloak room facility, vehicle parking facility, beach layout and signages etc. In developing such facilities, due care is being undertaken to maintain the pristine environmental character of the beaches. To this objective, the BEAMS infrastructure also includes a grey water treatment plant for recycling water for horticulture and flushing purposes, a solid waste management plant for processing bio-waste, a solar power plant for energy requirements at the site and landscape lighting etc. The CCTV surveillance and availability of security guards addresses the concerns of security of the beach goers. Safety watch towers and trained life guards with adequate safety equipment ensure safety of the bathers. The BEAMS programme, recognising the need of differently-abled visitors, also provides for amphibious wheel chair both for beach sand and water. The furnishings and cladding of the facilities has been done with extensive use of bamboo and other environment friendly materials.

(b) to (d) Driven by the response in pilot beaches that the BEAMS programme has generated, the Government has decided to extend such facilities in about 100 beaches of the country in a span of 5 years. The Ministry, in collaboration with the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, has initiated beach suitability assessment survey

in Andhra Pradesh to identify potential beaches to be taken up for such eco-friendly development in Andhra Pradesh State amongst the 20 beaches targeted for development during 2020-21 in the entire coastline of the country.

Impact of climate change on GDP

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

(a) whether Government has taken steps to estimate the impact of environmental degradation and climate change on the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government plans to estimate the said impact and by when?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The methodologies for estimation of the impact of environmental degradation and climate change on GDP have not yet been standardised by the United Nations Statistical Division as the data requirements are immense and are not readily available in several countries including India. The Government of India has, however, initiated the compilation of physical accounts of some of the natural resources as the first step.

Defence Innovation Hubs under iDEX

*85. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether independent Defence Innovation Hubs have been set up so far under the Innovation for Defence Excellence (iDEX);

(b) if so, the numbers thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the funds allocated for the same, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (d) Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) framework was developed in the Department of Defence Production, MoD with the objective of bringing and handholding the Startups to

innovate, develop technologies and solve problems related to defence and aerospace. The iDEX framework was launched by the Hon'ble PM in April, 2018. iDEX framework is being implemented by Defence Innovation Organisation (DIO), a Section 8 company formed for this purpose, with ₹ 50 crore initial support each from Defence Public Sector Undertakings (DPSUs), Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL).

iDEX envisages to engage with existing Defence Innovation Hubs (defence related MSME clusters) and create new hubs where innovators can get information about needs and feedback from the Services directly and create solutions for India's major defence platforms. Accordingly, in-principle, approval has been given by DIO for two Defence Innovation Hubs (DIH) at Coimbatore District Small Industries Association (CODISSIA), Coimbatore and Nashik Industries and Manufacturers Association (NIMA), Nashik.

DIO Board has approved the framework to fund DIHs under iDEX limited to ₹20 crores in tranches.

**Non-release of funds to Similipal Biosphere Reserve and
other Zoos in Odisha**

*86. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for non-release of ₹1000.00 lakhs in favour of Similipal Biosphere Reserve in Odisha, during 2019-20; and

(b) the reasons for non release of ₹276.57763 lakhs in favour of Kapilash Zoo, Wild Animal Conservation Centre, Motijharan Zoo, Deer Park, Papadahandi Mini Zoo, Deer Park, Taptapani Mini Zoo, Kuanria Mini Zoo, Harishankar Mini Zoo in Odisha during 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) In the Financial year 2019-20, a sum of ₹4,00,95,000/- (Rupees Four Crores and Ninety Five Thousands only) has been approved for implementation of Management Action Plan for conservation and management of Similipal Biosphere Reserve, Odisha. Out of the same, a sum of ₹ 1,88,12,570/- (Rupees One Crore Eighty Eight Lakhs Twelve Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy) has been released

to the Government of Odisha as first instalment in Financial Year 2019-20 uptill now. The funds have been released under Biosphere Reserve Scheme in the ratio of 60:40 sharing basis, in case of States other than North Eastern Regions (NER) and 90:10 in case of NER and other Himalayan States.

In the Financial Year 2019-20 a total sum of ₹9,00,00,000/- (Rupees Nine Crores Only) has been allocated to the Biosphere Reserve Scheme in the country. The following is the break-up of the amount disbursed to different Biosphere Reserves in the Financial year 2019-20:—

Sl. No.	Name of Biosphere Reserve and State	Amount released (in crores)
1.	Pachamarhi, Madhya Pradesh	0.12
2.	Manas, Assam	0.80
3.	Agastyamalai, Tamil Nadu	1.28
4.	Achanakmar-Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh	0.37
5.	Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu	1.05
6.	Nanda Devi, Uttarakhand	1.72
7.	Gulf of Mannar, Tamil Nadu	1.12
8.	Similipal, Odisha	1.88
	TOTAL	8.34

(b) During the current financial year 2019-20, no funds have been released to the Kapilash Zoo, Wild Animal Conservation Centre Motijharan Zoo, Deer Park, Papadahandi (Mini Zoo), Taptapani Mini Zoo, Harishankar Mini Zoo as their Annual Plan of Operations were not found as per the prescribed norms.

Construction of reservoir across Cauvery river at Mekedatu

*87. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a No Objection Certificate from the Cauvery Water Management Authority is a prerequisite for construction of the reservoir across the Cauvery at Mekedatu;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the concurrence of Government is mandatory for any medium or major project on any inter-State river;

(c) whether the Central Water Commission gave its consent to Karnataka for preparing the detailed project report for the reservoir at Mekedatu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) to (d) Screening Committee of Central Water Commission in its meeting held on 24.10.2018 accorded "In-Principle" consent for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir-cum-Drinking Water Project by project authority (Government of Karnataka) with the condition that Government of Karnataka would resolve inter-State matters amicably by due consultation with co-basin States of Cauvery basin. Further, as the main objective of this project as stated in the Feasibility Report (FR), is to implement the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) Award as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, acceptance of DPR by Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) is a pre-requisite for consideration of the DPR by the Advisory Committee of DoWR, RD & GR.

As per the Guidelines for Investment Clearance by DoWR, RD & GR in respect of Irrigation and Flood Control Projects, "All new Major and Medium irrigation projects and flood control projects or coastal protection projects including multi-purpose and which have Inter-State or International ramifications will be subject to techno-economic appraisal in CWC and then approval by the Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multi-purpose Projects in the DoWR, RD & GR".

Destruction of Aravali Forest

*88. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government is aware that after the implementation of Punjab Land Preservation Act (PLPA) Amendment Bill, 2019 passed by Haryana Government, more than 60,000 acres of PLPA protected Aravali forest and 10,000 acres of Shivalik forest will be opened up for real estate developers at the cost of wildlife, water/air quality and the health and well-being of millions of people living in Delhi NCR;

(b) whether Government has taken any action or proposes to take any action to save Aravali forest from PLPA Amendment Bill, 2019; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per the information received from Government of Haryana, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 4677/1985 *vide* their order dated 01.03.2019 have directed the Government of Haryana not to act under the amended Punjab Land Preservation Act, without the permission of the Court. Hence there has been no cause of action in the matter.

(b) and (c) Since the amended Act is not operational there is no adverse impact due the amended Act.

Implementation of 'Nal se Jal' scheme in the villages

†*89. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the action plan and programme for the phased implementation of the 'Nal se Jal' scheme to provide piped water supply for every household in the villages of the country; and

(b) the measures adopted towards the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' and water supply for community bathrooms and toilets in the villages and future action plan envisaged in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) To enable every rural household as well as public institutions like schools, anganwadi centres, health centres, Gram Panchayat buildings including community bathrooms and toilets in villages to have functional tap connections, Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which Central share is of ₹ 2.08 lakh crore. The programme is planned to be implemented in five years, as per the details below:—

(₹ in crore)

Year	Cumulative household coverage planned (in %)	Cumulative FHTCs planned (in crore)	Estimated total fund requirement (in ₹ crore)
1	2	3	4
2019-20	30	5.36	36,000
2020-21	45	8.04	60,000

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
2021-22	70	12.51	1,00,000
2022-23	85	15.19	84,000
2023-24	100	17.87	80,000
TOTAL			3,60,000

Mission is being implemented in partnership with States wherein Union Government provides financial and technical assistance. Under the Centrally Sponsored programme JJM, fund sharing pattern between Centre and State is 90:10 for Himalayan and North Eastern States, and UTs with legislature, 100% for UTs without legislature and 50:50 for rest of States.

Sales of cars in the country

*90. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the sales of cars in the country has dipped over sixty per cent in last nine months period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government is also aware that the private car manufacturers have started retrenchment of workers in the country;

(c) if so, the details of information received so far and action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the details of proposal of Government on its commitment of creating/sustaining employment therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There is cyclical slowdown across sectors including automobile sector since last a few months. The Automobile sector which has been growing at approximately 7-8% p.a. has witnessed a sluggish rate of sales of car during the last nine months (April - December 2019), wherein the sale of Passenger Vehicles has declined to 2.1 million from 2.5 million during the same period in 2018. Retrenchment of temporary workforce has been reported by the industry. However, no confirmed data on job loss is available with the Government.

(c) and (d) The Government, as a policymaker, always attempts to keep and improve momentum of the economy through a package of measure for comprehensive and continued development of the auto sector as and when required. Some of the steps taken by the Government to counter automotive slowdown can be summarised as under:—

- Corporate Tax has been reduced to 22% resulting into more savings for the Manufacturing Companies. This move will help in uplifting the market and promote future investments in turn providing a boost to the economy.
- Government has clearly indicated that Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) and Electrical vehicles (EVs) will be continued to register in future. This clarification will clear doubts among the end consumers and hence will help in boosting the sale of ICE and EVs.
- Government is working on a 'Scrapage Policy'. Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways (MoRTH) being the nodal Ministry has almost finalized the Scheme. This policy would help to get unfit vehicles off the roads and thus increase the demand for new vehicles.
- Government has announced that funds worth ₹ 70,000 crores would be released for PSU banks' recapitalisation. This would improve the liquidity situation of the banks resulting into more finances available for dealers and end- consumers hence increasing demand for new vehicles.
- RBI has announced that the interest charged for vehicle purchased has to be linked to the Repo rate announced by the Central Bank. This would mean that banks would have to reprice the interest rates on loans every three months resulting in lesser burden for consumer.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

MoU signed for skill development

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

(a) whether a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between National Skill Development Fund (NSDF), National Skill Development

Corporation (NSDC) and Coal India Limited (CIL) to provide skill development in the coal sector;

(b) number of persons who have been imparted skills so far; and

(c) other efforts being made to create sufficient manpower with requisite skill in the coal sector?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) A Tri-partite MoU was signed between CIL, National Skill Development Fund and National Skill Development Corporation in 2015, wherein CIL was to provide funds for skilling persons in its operational areas and neighbouring regions as per National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) for the next 2 years.

(b) The achievement under the pilot project is summarised below:—

Sl. No.	Activity	Training imparted
1.	Recognition of Prior learning of employees.	35,253
2.	Training and Certification for Contract workers.	4700
3.	Fresh Skilling of Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	1968

(c) Other than the CIL-NSDC-NSDF Skill Development project, CIL organises Skill Development training programmes for its own employees under which during the year 2018-19 a total of 1,12,647 employees have been trained. Apart from that CIL also organizes basic and refresher skill development trainings for the contractors' workers working in its command area. During 2018-19, 46,378 Contractors' Workers are imparted trainings in Vocational Training Institutes of CIL as per requirement of the Mines Vocational Training Rules. 2162 persons were trained through Central Institute of Plastic Engineering and Technology (CIPET). Also during 2018-19, 8065 apprentices were engaged and being imparted on-the-Job training by Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

Establishment of Coal Regulator

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a need for establishing a coal regulator on the lines of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Central Electricity Authority

(CEA), etc. as the coal sector is being opened up for foreign investments and commercial mining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposed establishment of coal regulator?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The issue of Coal Regulatory Authority is being examined keeping in view the legislative developments that took place after the cancellation of the coal blocks, allocated through the Screening Committee route since 1993 by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in 2014. The Government is yet to take a view in this regard.

Annual production target of CIL

803. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coal mining had seen sharp decline over the last few months owing to several reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) has set for itself an annual production target of 1 billion tonnes till 2024; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that for the current year, the target is 660 million tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) During the current financial year 2019-20, while there was a positive growth in production in the first quarter of the current year (April-June 2019) when total coal production was 168.9 MT as against 165.2 MT produced in the same period of previous year. However, production slipped between July and October, 2019 and the total production was 180.1 MT as against 205.9 MT produced in the same period of previous year. This was largely due to heavy rainfall witnessed in the coal mining areas in the current year which was around 25% more than the previous year. However, production has started showing an upward trend since November, 2019 and the country produced 69.6 MT in December, 2019 and 74.8 MT in January, 2020 which is highest ever produced in the last five years.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

Domestic supply of coal

†804. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that domestic supply of coal is getting scarce, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the impact on the country's power sector on account of under supply of domestic coal *vis-a-vis* its demand;
- (c) whether Government proposes to encourage imports in order to meet the dearth in domestic supply of coal, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to increase the domestic supply of coal?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) All India domestic coal supply in 2019-20 (upto 31.01.2020) was 576.16 Million Tonne (MT). As on 04.02.2020, the pithead coal stock with the Coal India Limited was 33.54 MT and that of SCCL was 2.12 MT. With the concerted efforts of all 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 as a result the coal stock at power plants end has increased from 20.87 MT as on 04.02.2019 to 35.12 MT as on 04.02.2020 which is equivalent to 20 days consumption. With the increase in production, the stock of domestic coal at power plants and at pitheads is set to further increase in 2019-20. 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.

Mining projects in Singrauli

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

- (a) the details of the ongoing coalfield projects in Amlohri, Nigahi, Jayant, Dudhichua, Jhingurda, Gorbi, Bina, Kakri, Khadiya and Krishnashila regions of Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) the details of the mining works carried out in these projects so far and the comparative details of the revenue generated from these projects; and
- (c) the details of mining work yet to be completed in these projects and whether any new projects are to be started in areas other than these areas, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Details of the ongoing coalfield projects in Amlohri, Nigahi, Jayant, Dudhichua, Jhingurda, Gorbi, Bina, Kakri, Khadiya and Krishnashila regions of Singrauli district of Madhya Pradesh are as under:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Blocks allocated under CMN Act, 1973:

Sl. No.	Name of Coal Block	Location of Coal block	Name of allocattee company (ies)	State/ CPSU	End-use/ sale of coal	Estimated Reserves	Date of Allocation
1-2	Moher and Moher Amlohri Extn.	Madhya Pradesh	M/s Sasan power Ltd. (subsidiary of PFC)	Madhya Pradesh	Power	402 MT and 198 MT	13-09-2006

Projects/mines of Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL):—

Project	District	State	Rated Capacity as per PR	Balance Life in Year at rated Cap. Production.	Environment clearance in Mtpa
Amlohri Project	Singrauli	MP	10 Mtpa	16	14 Mtpa
Nigahi Project	Singrauli	MP	15 Mtpa	15	18.75 Mtpa
Jayant Project	Singrauli	MP	20 Mtpa	18	25 Mtpa
Dudhichua Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	MP&UP	20 Mtpa	18	15.5 Mtpa
Khadia Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	MP&UP	10 Mtpa	18	14 Mtpa
Krishnashila Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	UP	4 Mtpa	13	7 Mtpa
Bina Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	UP	6 Mtpa	8	7.5 Mtpa
Block-B Project	Singrauli	UP	3.5 Mtpa	11	5.47 Mtpa
Kakri Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	UP	3 Mtpa	2	4 Mtpa
Jhingurda Project	Singrauli	MP	3 Mtpa	2	5 Mtpa

Details of the mining works carried out in these projects so far and the comparative details of the revenue generated from NCL projects as on 01.04.2019 are given below:

Name of Project	District	State	Reserve in Million Tonne	Balance Reserve in MT	Mined Out In MT	Revenue from Operation in FY 2018-19 (₹ in crores)
Amlohri Project	Singrauli	MP	259.08	138.91	120.17	1578.84
Nigahi Project	Singrauli	MP	400.35	209.06	191.29	2608.12
Jayant Project	Singrauli	MP	313.61	279.75	33.87	2245.12
Dudhichua Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	MP and UP	334.02	303.02	31.00	2552.78
Khadia Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	MP and UP	242.55	178.97	63.58	2218.89
Krishnashila Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	UP	99.12	44.51	54.61	1443.75
Bina Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	UP	123.94	35.29	88.65	1156.62
Block-B Project	Singrauli	UP	138.07	132.60	5.47	905.80
Kakri Project	Singrauli and Sonbhadra	UP	10.01	3.89	6.12	339.78
Jhingurda Project	Singrauli	MP	7.70	5.04	2.66	471.71
TOTAL						15521.41

(c) Mining work will continue for balance reserve as mentioned in the projects mentioned above. Further, details of approved green field project are as under:—

Name of Project	District	State	Reserve in Million Tonne	Approved on	Status
Semaria Project	Singrauli	MP	12.82	27.05.19	1. Application for FC has been submitted. 2. Application submitted to DFO, Singrauli for Forest Land

Action plan to increase coal mining

806. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working under any action plan to increase the coal mining; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) In order to increase coal production of India, Coal India Limited (CIL) is tasked to produce 1 BT by the year 2023-24. SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED (SCCL) has planned to augment its coal production to 80 MT by 2023-24 from the present level of 65 MT.

11 coal blocks have been allocated under MMDR Act, 1957. Out of 11 blocks, 9 have been allocated for end use power and 2 for sale of coal. These blocks are under exploration stage.

Further, a total No. of 98 coal mines have been allocated under CMSP Act. Details of coal production from these coal mines is given below:—

Coal Production from the mines allocated under CMSP Act, 2015

Year	Coal Production (Million Ton)
2015-16	11.8
2016-17	15.32
2017-18	16.2
2018-19	25.09
2019-2020 (till December, 2019)	19.75

In order to increase domestic coal production, sale of coal upto 25% of coal production is allowed in the 8th tranche, 9th tranche and 10th tranche of auction and in 6th, 7th and 8th tranche of allotment. Next tranche of auction of coal blocks is being slated mainly for sale of coal.

Coal production in the country

807. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) number of coal mines in the country in public sector and in private sector;

- (b) the quantum of coal production by these coal mines during last five years;
- (c) whether these coal mines are in profit or in loss, details thereof; and
- (d) whether there is any proposal for handing over the loss making mines to private sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The number of coal mines in the public and private sector respectively in the country and quantum of coal production by these coal mines during last five years are mentioned below:—

Sector	Production in Million Tonnes									
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	No. of Mines as on 31.3.2015	Production	No. of Mines as on 31.3.2016	Production	No. of Mines as on 31.3.2017	Production	No. of Mines as on 31.3.2018	Production	No. of Mines as on 31.3.2019	Production
Public	508	567.032	473	606.677	455	625.196	433	641.774	430	694
Private	31	42.147	20	32.553	21	32.672	22	33.626	24	33.735
TOTAL	539	609.179	493	639.230	476	657.868	455	675.400	454	728.718

(c) During the year 2018-19, cost sheets were prepared for 420 number of units under Coal India Limited, which are termed as "cost units" as per Cost Accounting Record Rules. Out of these 420 cost units, 199 units are underground and 221 units are opencast. The performance of the said 420 cost units is as under:—

Particulars	Underground	Opencast	Total
Profit making Mines	4	124	128
Loss Making mines	195	97	292
TOTAL	199	221	420

- (d) There is no proposal for handing over such mines to private sector.

Increase in prices of coal

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

- (a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to increase the price of coal to overcome its increasing losses and liabilities;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this increase would extensively affect the cost of thermal power production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The pricing of coal has been decontrolled *vide* Government Notification through New Colliery Control Order, 2000 dated 01.01.2000. Consequently, coal companies are empowered to take decisions regarding pricing of coal. The Government does not play any role in it.

As informed by Coal India Limited, as on date there is no such proposal for increase in price of coal.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

CIL payment facility to non-regulated sectors

809. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new payment facility will now be extended to non-regulated sectors by Coal India Limited (CIL);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the buyers will now be given a letter of credit and will not need to make hundred per cent advance payment as earlier; and

(d) if so, the conditions prescribed by CIL in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) Payment through Irrevocable Letter of Credit (IRLC) mechanism has been introduced for Non-Regulated Sector (NRS) consumers by rail and other modes except road mode, as has been implemented for Power sector consumers. This mechanism is now available to the consumers as an option and is in addition to existing mechanism of advance payment. The major conditions are as under:—

1. A non-interest bearing advance amount of 07 days should be kept.

2. The IRLC payment to be implemented by the Coal Companies shall incorporate/comply with the stipulations mentioned in the coal supply agreement of power sector and other provisions mentioned in the agreement.
3. IRLC payment should mention that the payment through IRLC is anytime, unlimited withdrawal by Coal Companies shall be accepted by the banks.

Accidents in coal mines

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of accidents that occurred in coal mines in the country is higher than the number of accidents that occurred in the non-coal mines during the last three years and steps that have been taken in this regard; and

(b) whether there is usage of eco-friendly surface mines for blast free mining and avoidance of accepted risks?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoL&E) has reported that the number of accidents occurred in coal mines in the country is higher than the number of accidents that occurred in the non-coal mines during the last three years. The number of accidents occurred in coal mines and non-coal mines in the country during each of the last three years is given below:—

Year	Coal mines		Non-coal mines	
	No. of Fatal Accident	No. of serious accident	No. of Fatal Accident	No. of serious accident
2016	67	268	39	37
2017	56	183	46	21
2018	49	197	47	18
2019*	51	88	47	29

* Data for the 2019 are provisional and data for 2019 are as per the report received upto 31.12.2019.

In order to prevent re-occurrence of accidents in future, Directorate General of Mines Safety issues circular for the mining industry for preventive measures to be taken. Further, DGMS officers conduct Inspections of mines to assess the safety parameters.

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

1. Preparation and implementation of risk assessment based Safety Management Plans (SMPs).
2. Preparation and implementation of Principal Hazards Management Plans (PHMPs) along with Trigger Action Response Plan (TARP).
3. Formulation and compliance of Site-specific Risk Assessment based Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
4. Conducting safety audit of mines.

(b) Yes, there is usage of eco-friendly surface mines for blast free mining and avoidance of accepted risks.

Supply of coal to thermal power plants

†811. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnage of coal supplied to thermal power plants of the country during the last five years; and

(b) the quantum of coal imported and domestically produced respectively, out of the said coal supply?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The receipt of domestic and imported coal at the coal based thermal power plants in the country during last five years is as under:—

(Figures in Million Tonnes)			
Year	Receipt of Domestic Coal	Receipt of imported coal	Total Coal Supply
2014-15	450.9	91.3	542.2
2015-16	480.9	80.7	561.6
2016-17	494.9	66.2	561.1
2017-18	538.6	56.4	595.0
2018-19	582.1	61.7	643.8

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Allocation of CSR fund

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

- (a) the budget allocated to Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) located at Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund during the last three years and current financial year;
- (b) the details of proposed works done through the allocated budget, allocation-wise;
- (c) whether the proposed works have been completed with the help of allocated budget and if not, the persons responsible for the same and whether NCL is going to take actions against those defaulters; and
- (d) if so, the details of the action to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The Budget allocated to Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) located at Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) fund in the last three years and current financial year is given below:—

Sl. No.	Financial year	CSR Budget (in ₹ crore)
1.	2016-17	74.23
2.	2017-18	72.47
3.	2018-19	75.44
4.	2019-20	92.27

(b) The details of major works, *inter alia* done as part of the allocated budget, allocation-wise in last three years is given below:—

Thematic Heads	2016-17 (₹ in crore)	2017- 18 (₹ in crore)	2018-19 (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4
Gaon Jodo Abhiyan	10.54	1.33	15.37
Aadhar	6.97	7.23	9.3
Swachh Jal	3.79	4.95	10.72

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
Kaushal	2.04	0.47	4.28
Sab Swasth	2.01	2.09	4.42
Khel Tarang	0.46	0.98	1.24
Sab Sakshar	22.86	19.55	26.49
Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan	27.14		
Namami Gange Fund	0.2		
UP Sainik Punarwas Nidhi	0.2		
Swachh Bharat Kosh			1.00
Misc.	1.12		.74
TOTAL	77.33	36.6	73.57

(c) All the approved activities are either ongoing or have been completed.

(d) Not applicable, in view of reply to part (c) above.

Plan to make India globally competitive in sports

813. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not made any roadmap towards development and global competitive plan to develop the sports and athletics of the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and problems in not being competitive with other Asian countries; and

(c) if not, the detail of last three years budget allocations and expenditure alongwith infrastructural development thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Roadmap for developing the sports in the country is guided by the twin objectives of National Sports Policy 2001 *viz.* broad-basing of sports and promotion of excellence in sports. Khelo India Scheme, launched in 2017

aims at infusing sports culture and achieving sporting excellence in the country. This Ministry supports athletes for training and competition through National Sports Federations and running high quality training facilities.

Sportspersons preparing for participation in international sports events are being assisted for their training and competitive exposures within the country and abroad. Target Olympic Podium scheme is being implemented since 2014 for meeting the requirements of customized training of medal prospects of mega sports events such as Olympics, Asian games and Commonwealth Games.

Further, the Government is supplementing the efforts of the States/UT Governments in bridging the gaps in sports infrastructure under Khelo India Scheme.

(b) Performance of sportspersons in international events is dependent on the stage of development of sports in a country. Stage of development of sports in terms of sports infrastructure, training/coaching methods, sports science etc., in some Asian countries such as China, South Korea and Japan is of different level. With the launch of Khelo India Scheme, there has been increased awareness and participation of people in sports and Indian athletes have earned accolades in sports such as archery, athletics, badminton, boxing, hockey, shooting, wrestling, weightlifting.

(c) Details of budget allocation and expenditure along with infrastructural development, of the Department of Sports during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Budgetary allocation (Revised Estimates)	Expenditure
2016-17	984.15	981.09
2017-18	1393.21	1229.32
2018-19	1381.52	1297.38

Modification in Schemes

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

(a) the details of new schemes implemented by Government during the last 05 years;

(b) the schemes which were implemented previously but have now been modified and the details of such modifications, scheme-wise; and

(c) the details of the impact of modifications introduced in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Currently three Central Sector Schemes *viz.* (i) Research and Development; (ii) Exploration of Coal and Lignite; and (iii) Conservation and Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines are operational. No new schemes have been implemented by Ministry of Coal during the last 05 years.

(b) There is no modification in the schemes which were implemented previously.

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

Recovery of anti-tank land-mines in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan, anti-tank landmines have been recovered near India-Pakistan border;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps so far in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) District Collector and Magistrate, Jaisalmer requisitioned Army for assistance of Army Bomb Disposal resources to diffuse unexploded ordnance (four anti-tank mines) found 7-8 Km. West of Laungewala Police Station, under jurisdiction of Jaisalmer district. Sanction of Ministry of Defence for provision of Army assistance was received on 22nd January, 2020. The said explosives have since been neutralised.

Product classification in ordnance factories

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

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 275 products of ordnance factories have been classified as 'non-core';

(b) the methodologies adopted to classify the products of ordnance factories as 'core and non-core';

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the number of posts lying vacant at ordnance factories, action taken to fill up the vacancies so far; and

(d) whether the Ordnance Factory Recruitment Board (OFRB) have started its process for recruitment drive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir. Only 275 products manufactured by OFB are classified as non-core.

(b) In accordance with the recommendation of Expenditure Management Commission, an exercise was done in the Department to hive off the non-core activities. Accordingly, two Committees headed by Members/OFB and representatives from Master General of Ordnance (MGO) Branch, Directorate General of Ordnance Services (DGOS) and Directorate General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) were constituted and submitted their reports in 2016. Based on the deliberations and recommendations of the committees, 275 products have been classified as Non-core.

(c) As on date 29,476 vacancies are available in Ordnance Factories. Considering the work load of the factories, the requirement of manpower through direct recruitment has been reviewed and OFB has concluded the recruitment of 2,668 Industrial Employees, 188 Group 'B' officers and 121 Group 'A' officers in 2018.

(d) Yes, Sir. Ordnance Factory Recruitment Board (OFRB) already completed recruitment action for 2668 Industrial Employees for Ordnance Factory Organization in 2018.

Instances of fratricide in the army

817. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of fratricide in the armed forces are on the rise, if so, the details of all incidents in the last five years; and

(b) the steps which have been taken to ensure mental health of armed forces personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Details of instances of fratricides in the three services of the Armed Forces in the last five years are given as under:—

Year	Army	Navy	Air Force
2015	01	Nil	Nil
2016	02	Nil	01
2017	01	Nil	Nil
2018	01	Nil	Nil
2019	02	Nil	01
2020 (till 31.01.2020)	Nil	Nil	Nil

(b) The measures taken by the three services of the Armed Forces are given below:

- (i) An elaborate Mental Health Programme has been formulated and is in vogue since 2009.
- (ii) Sessions for stress management are organized at all major stations for the Armed Forces Personnel at regular intervals. Review meetings are held periodically for creating a stress free environment and prevention of suicide.
- (iii) Service personnel who are at high risk of combat stress (vulnerable) are identified and counseled by unit Commanding Officers, Regimental Medical Officers and Junior Leaders. Any stress marker/warning signs of stress are looked for and motivational talk is rendered to all.
- (iv) Specific measures include sensitization of Commanders on the subject, measures like provision of adequate married accommodation, good schooling, recreation facilities etc.
- (v) Religious Teachers (RT) JCOs, besides preaching religion, are also being trained to augment the availability of psychological counselors in units.

Joint patrolling with Indian Ocean Littoral Navies

818. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether coordinated patrols are being undertaken with Indian Ocean Littoral Navies; and

(b) whether there are plans to expand the operation of the above in the light of enhanced threat in the Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) India is undertaking Coordinated Patrols with Bangladesh, Myanmar, Thailand and Indonesia. India engages constructively with Indian Ocean Littoral countries to promote peace and ensure our maritime security.

Indigenous Aircraft Carrier Project

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

- (a) the status of the progress of the Indigenous Aircraft Carrier project;
- (b) the reasons for the delay in the completion of the project as compared to the initial timelines;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the current inventory of carrier based aircraft is insufficient for a two aircraft carrier navy; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Major structural and outfitting work of Indigenous Aircraft Carrier (IAC) has been completed. Major milestone activities including starting of Main Propulsion machinery and trials of Power Generation machinery have been completed. Trials of other ship's equipment and systems are presently in progress.

(b) Ship's targeted delivery was affected due to delay in supply of aviation equipment from Russia.

(c) and (d) Indian Navy acquires various Ships/weapons/equipment including the carrier based Aircraft in accordance with the Maritime Capability Perspective Plan (MCPPE) and Long Term Integrated Perspective Plan (LTIPP).

Export of defence product manufactured in the country

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

- (a) whether Government has any plan to triple the export of defence products manufactured in the country in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the current status and the target fixed;

(c) whether there is any plan to make the country, one of the top five countries in export of defence products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) 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 from ₹ 1521.91 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 10745.77 crore in 2018-19. Based on the value of Authorisation/Licence issued by DDP to Private companies and actual export by DPSUs/OFB the export value during the last three years is as under:—

	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

The steps taken to promote defence exports is given in Statement.

Statement

Measures taken by the Government to promote Defence exports

- (i) Special Chemicals, Organisms, Materials, Equipment and Technologies (SCOMET) Category 6 titled "Munitions List" that was hitherto "Reserved" has been populated and Military Stores list notified *vide* Notification No.115(RE-2013)/2009-2014 dated 13th March, 2015 stands rescinded.
- (ii) The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) *vide* Public Notice No.4/2015-20 dated 24th April, 2017, notified Department of Defence Production (DDP) as the Licensing Authority for export items in Category 6 of SCOMET. The export of items specified in Category 6 (Munitions List) except those covered under Notes 2 and 3 of Commodity Identification Note (CIN) of the SCOMET is now governed by the Standard Operating Procedure issued by the Department of Defence Production (DDP), Ministry of Defence.
- (iii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the export of munitions list items has been modified and placed on the website of the DDP.

- (iv) A completely end-to-end online portal for receiving and processing authorisation permission has been developed. The applications submitted on this portal are digitally signed and the authorisation issued is also digitally signed.
- (v) In repeat orders of same product to the same entity, consultation process has been done away with and permission is issued immediately. For the repeat order of same product to different entity, the consultation earlier done with all stakeholders is now limited only with MEA.
- (vi) In Intra-Company business (which is especially relevant for outsourcing of work by defence related parent company abroad to its subsidiary in India), the earlier requirement of getting End User Certificate (EUC) from the Government of importing country has been done away with and 'Buying' Company is authorised to issue the EUC.
- (vii) The legitimate export of the parts and components of small arms and body armour for civil use are now being permitted after prior consultation with MEA.
- (viii) For export of items for exhibition purposes, the requirement of consultation with stakeholders has been done away with (except for select countries).
- (ix) Powers have been delegated to DRDO, DGOF and CMD's of DPSUs for exploring export opportunities and participation in global tenders.
- (x) New End User Certificate Format for Parts and Components has been provided in SOP.
- (xi) Validity of Export Authorisation has been increased for 02 years to date of completion of order/component whichever is later.
- (xii) A new provision for re-exporting parts and components for undertaking repair or rework to provide replacement for a component under warranty obligation is inserted in the SOP as a sub-classification of repeat orders.
- (xiii) MHA *vide* Notification dated 1.11.2018 has delegated its powers to this Department to issue export license under Arms Rules, 2016 in Form X-A, for parts and components of small arms. With this the Department of Defence Production becomes the single point of contact for exporter for export of parts and components of Small Arms and Ammunitions.

- (xiv) The Government has notified the Open General Export License (OGEL)- a one time export license, which permits the industry to export specified items to specified destinations, enumerated in the OGEL, without seeking export authorisation during the validity of the OGEL.
- (xv) Scheme for Promotion of Defence Exports has been notified to provide an opportunity to the prospective exporters an option to get their product certified by the Government and provides access to the testing infrastructure of Ministry of Defence for initial validation of the product and its subsequent field trials. The certificate can be produced by the prospective exporter for marketing their products suitably in the global market.
- (xvi) A separate Cell has been formed in the Department of Defence Production to co-ordinate and follow up on export related action including enquiries received from various countries and facilitate private sector and public sector companies for export promotion.
- (xvii) A Scheme to provide financial support to Defence Attaches for taking up actions for promoting exports of Indian made defence products both of public and private sector in the countries to which they are attached has been notified.

Implementation of new schemes by Government

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

- (a) the details of new schemes implemented by Government during the last five years;
- (b) the details of such schemes which were implemented previously, but now modified along with scheme-wise modifications; and
- (c) the details of the impact of modifications introduced in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Ministry of Defence does not implement any Central Sector/ Centrally Sponsored Schemes for public. The nature of business allotted to the Ministry being such that it does not initiate/launch any scheme/programme for welfare of public.

Boosting domestic production of defence equipment

822. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been successful in boosting domestic production of defence equipment during the last three years;

(b) whether Government has taken/has been taking any steps/measures to boost the production of defence equipment in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether defence imports are likely to reduce in the next three years as a result of those steps/measures, if so, the details, thereof and if not; the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the imports and exports made by Government in the defence sector during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Government has taken following policy initiatives to boost production and promote indigenous design, development and manufacture of defence equipment in collaboration with Indian private sector:-

- (i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry including private sector.
- (ii) A new category of procurement "Buy [Indian-IDD (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)]" has been introduced in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment. It has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment. Besides this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy and Make (Global)' categories.
- (iii) FDI Policy has been revised and under the revised policy, FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.

- (iv) An innovation ecosystem for Defence titled Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been launched in April, 2018. iDEX is aimed, at creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs.
- (v) 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 ₹ 50 crore per year for MSMEs. The industry funded Make-II Projects not exceeding development cost of ₹3 crore and procurement cost ₹ 50 crore per year have also been reserved for MSMEs.
- (vi) Separate procedure for "Make-II" category has been notified under 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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 allowed to provide the details of IOPs and products after signing of contracts. In order

to bring more transparency and efficiency into the Offset discharge process, "Offset portal" has been created in May, 2019.

- (x) Defence Products list requiring Industrial Licences has been rationalised and manufacture of most of parts or components does not require Industrial License. The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 03 years on a case-to-case basis.

2. As a result of the aforesaid initiatives undertaken, from April, 2014 till September, 2019, the Government has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) to 218 proposals, worth ₹ 409,244 crore approximately, under 'Buy (Indian-IDDM)', 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)', 'Buy and Make', Strategic Partnership Model or 'Make' categories of capital procurement as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP).

3. Till date, 281 Indian Companies have been issued 461 Licenses for manufacturing in defence sector, out of which 73 licensed companies covering 118 licenses have reported commencement of production. Besides, there are more than 8000 MSMEs which are among the vendor base of OFB & Defence PSUs supplying various items to them.

4. The trends in Value of Production (VoP) in the last three years are indicated as below:

Year	Total Production (₹ in Crores)
2016-17	74,054
2017-18	78,838
2018-19	80,558
2019-20 (upto Dec., 2019)	50,226

5. Capital procurement of defence equipment is undertaken from various domestic as well as foreign vendors as per extant Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) based on threat perception, operational challenges and technological change and to keep the Armed Force's in a state of readiness to meet the entire spectrum of Security Challenges.

6. (i) **Import Data** - DGFT *vide* Notification dated 28.05.2018 delegated powers to Department of Defence Production for issuance of licence for import of restricted items for defence use. Therefore, the data for 2019-20 (till 27.01.2020) is as under:

2019-20 (till 27.01.2020)		₹ 742.33 crores		
(ii)	Export Data			
Year	20.16-17	2017,18	2018-19	
Total export (₹ in crores)	1,521.91	4,682.36	10,745.77	

Export value is based on the value of Authorisation / Licence issued by DDP to private companies, actual export by DPSUs/OFB.

FDI in defence products

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

- (a) the details of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Defence products during the last four years;
- (b) the manner in which it has benefited the country in defence sectors; and
- (c) the details of areas that are covered for private people to manufacture defence items along with the steps taken to boost the Indian defence sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Ministry of Commerce and Industry *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series), has allowed EDI under automatic route upto 49% and above 49% through government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. As per the data furnished by 79 companies operating in Defence and Aerospace sector, so far, FDI inflows of over ₹ 1834 crores have been reported after 2014 under both government and automatic route. By allowing higher FDI in the Defence sector, the global companies having high-end technologies can be encouraged to set up their

manufacturing base in India in collaboration with Indian companies, thereby resulting in creation of employment opportunities, saving of foreign exchange and increasing indigenisation. FDI is one of the sources available for the industry to access some of the technologies required to indigenously design, develop and produce the equipments, weapon systems/platforms required for defence.

(c) As per Press Note 1(2019 Series) notified by DPIIT, Defence Industrial licenses re issued for various defence items like tanks and other ground vehicles, defence aircraft, spacecraft and parts thereof, Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs), missiles designed for military purposes, warships of all kinds, high velocity kinetic energy weapon system and related equipment, electronic equipments for military application, armoured or protective equipment, imaging or countermeasure equipment and other miscellaneous equipments. The details of steps taken by government to boost Indian Defence sector are given in Statement.

Statement

Steps taken by Government to boost Indian Defence sector

- (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-IDDMM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in DPP-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment. It has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment. Besides this, preference has been accorded to 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)' and 'Make' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy and Make (Global)' categories.
- (iii) FDI Policy has been revised and under "the revised policy, FDI is allowed under automatic route upto 49% and beyond 49% through Government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded.
- (iv) An innovation ecosystem for Defence titled Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been launched in April, 2018. iDEX is aimed at creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual

Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs.

- (v) 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 ₹ 50 crore per year for MSMEs. The industry funded Make-II Projects not exceeding development cost of ₹3 crore and procurement cost ₹ 50 crore per year have also been reserved for MSMEs.
- (vi) Separate procedure for 'Make-II' category has been notified under 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) Government has decided to establish two defence industrial corridors to serve as an engine of economic development and growth of defence industrial base in the country. They span across Chennai, Hosur, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu and spanning across Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Chitrakoot and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh (UP).
- (x) A Policy on 'Utilisation of Third Party Inspection Services' has been notified in May, 2018 for effective administration of inspection Services with involvement of third parties and promote Ease of Doing Business for MSMEs and private sector.

- (xi) 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 allowed to provide the details of IOPs and products after signing of contracts. In order to bring more transparency and efficiency, into the Offset discharge process, "Offset portal" has been created in May, 2019.
- (xii) The Ministry has instituted a new framework titled 'Mission Raksha Gyan Shakti' in November, 2018 which aims, to provide boost to the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) culture in indigenous defence industry.
- (xiii) Defence Investor Cell has been created in February, 2018 in the Ministry to provide all necessary information including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedures and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.
- (xiv) Defence Products list requiring Industrial Licences has been rationalised and manufacture of most of parts or components does not require Industrial License. The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 3 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 3 years on a case-to-case basis.

Encouraging MSE and private companies to meet defence requirements

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite possessing capacity for indigenous production of defence equipment against licence granted by Government, the Medium and Small Entrepreneurs (MSE) are unable to take lead;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the reason for the current situation is that there is no guaranteed Government order to the developer or manufacturer for production of defence equipment and thereby its commercial viability; and
- (d) if not, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto

reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series), has allowed FDI under automatic route upto 49% and above 49% through government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. The defence industry is subjected to industrial license under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and manufacturing of small arms and ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959. Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) can also undertake production of defence equipment after obtaining industrial license. This would encourage SMEs, who have the potential to take up design and development work of defence items, to make substantial contribution in defence production. Defence industry is capital intensive and the investments in this sector are driven by the commercial interests, substantial investment required for research and development as well as infrastructure. So far, government has issued 461 licenses till January, 2020 for manufacture of a wide range of defence items to Indian companies. The total production value of companies operating in Defence and Aerospace sector as reported by the companies till date, from April, 2016 to December, 2019 is ₹ 283936 crore.

With the aim of building up indigenous defence industrial base and reducing dependence on defence imports, many steps have been taken by government to promote MSMEs. In DPP-2016, under Government funded Make-I category, development of prototype of defence products/platforms 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. The iDEX initiative is also aimed at supporting MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual by providing them grants/ funding and other support to carry out R&D. Under the iDEX scheme, a maximum of ₹ 1.5 crore funding is available to a participant for development of a prototype. To ensure timely payments to MSME vendors, Trade Receivables electronic Discount System (TReDS) has been implemented in DPSUs. Defence Investor Cell has been opened in DDP to address the issues being faced by industries especially MSME vendor. In addition to this, more than 1000 vendors, mainly MSMEs are supporting Defence forces in its indigenisation programme. Private industries are also carrying out part-tasking of some of the non-core activities related to repair and overhaul. Further, repeat orders are placed on the development agencies in line with provisions of DPM-2009.

'Make in India' for Defence sector

825. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 'Make in India' projects on defence are progressing very slowly;
- (b) if so, the details of projects during the last five years and the reasons for delay; and
- (c) the details of corrective steps being taken to speed up the projects in future to avoid the import of various defence items which are burdening the exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) The following measures have been taken to promote indigenous production in defence sector:-

1. Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP): Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) was revised in 2016. Specific provisions have been introduced for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry. A new category of procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDDMM (Indigenously Desigend, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in DPP-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipments. This category has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipments. Besides this, preference is being given to 'Buy (Indian)' and 'Buy and Make (Indian)' categories of capital acquisition over 'Buy (Global)' and 'Buy & Make (Global)' categories.
 - (i) 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. Expression of Interest has been invited for Naval Utility Helicopters and P 75 (I) Submarines from both the foreign OEMs and the Indian strategic partners. The Government has finalised the OEMs and Strategic Partners for the P 75(1) submarines.
 - (ii) As a result of all the above efforts, during the last 5 years *i.e.* 2014-15 to 2018-19 Government has accorded Acceptance of Necessity (AoN) to 204 proposals, worth ₹4,04,949.24 crore approximately under

'Buy (Indian-IDDM)', 'Buy (Indian)', 'Buy and Make (Indian)', 'Buy and Make', Strategic Partnership Model or 'Make' categories of capital procurement as per Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP). In all the above categories Indian Industry would be engaged in defence manufacturing either through direct recipient of RFP or in collaboration with foreign OEMs and all these projects are in different stages of execution.

2. 'Make-II' Procedure: A new separate 'Make-II (Industry Funded)' procedure was notified by the Government in February, 2018, to primarily focus upon development of equipment/system/platform or their upgrades or their subsystems/sub-assembly/assemblies/components and import substitution. Under this procedure, no Government funding is envisaged for prototype development purposes but there is an assurance of orders on successful prototype development. This procedure has number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, reduced timelines, provision for consideration of *suo-moto* proposals by industry/individuals, etc. So far, 44 proposals (Army: 25, Navy: 8, Air Force: 11) have been accorded 'Approval in principle' out of which Project Sanction Order has been issued for 08 projects.

Impact of FDI in Defence

826. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of investment which come through the automatic route since the revised Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy;
- (b) whether it has led to increase in the investment in the defence sector;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened upto 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) upto 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry *vide* Press Note No. 5 (2016 Series), has allowed FDI under automatic

route upto 49% and above 49% through government route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. Further, FDI in defence industry sector is subject to industrial license under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and manufacturing of small arms and ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959. As per the data furnished by 37 companies operating in Defence and Aerospace sector, so far, FDI inflows of over ₹ 1561 crores have been reported in defence and aerospace sector after 2014 in automatic route.

Export of defence equipment

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

(a) whether it is a fact that defence equipment manufactured in India are being exported to several countries;

(b) if so, the details of countries and equipment supplied to them; and

(c) the details of the cost of these items and the quantum of foreign exchange earned out of these exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Department of Defence Production issues authorization for export of Munitions List covered in Category 6 of SCOMET. The countries and the defence equipment for which export authorization has been issued by the Department is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The cost of the items and quantum of foreign exchange earned varies from company to company. Such data is not maintained.

Statement

Defence equipment exported to various countries

Sl. No.	Country	Item
1.	Australia	5.56x45mm Ball MK N(SS109)
2.	Azerbaijan	Sleeves-Mechanical Part Personal Protective Headgear, Ballistic Vest Level IIIA, Hard Armour Plates ICW Level IV, Weight
3.	Botswana	Round 84mm Models

Sl. No.	Country	Item
4.	Estonia	Sleeve 2 bady
5.	Finland	Passive Night Sight
6.	Germany	Over-vest with 2 Plate, Helmet, PE Panel,. Bomb Suppression Blanket, Soft Armor Panel, Shiel with accessories Cartridge
7.	Guinea	MK-4 Sleeping Bag Complete with inner lining
8.	Indonesia	Modules and Programming cards
9.	Israel	an empty outer cover of the Mortar Shell a SLEEVE- 2-BADY
10.	Malaysia	Brake Parachute with Pulley, Repair Kit and Manual for Brake.
11.	Namibia	Unit Level Switch Board (ULSB) Mk III
12.	Norway	Rifle
13.	Seychelles	Costal Surveillance System DO-228 Aircraft
14.	Singapore	Spare part of the Radar like Power Supply Module Card, Radar Distribution Card, Amplifier, Bus Bar Interface Card Bullet Proof Vest, Helmet with Accessories
15.	South Africa	Rail Detonators
16.	Sweden	Shelter SDGM, Technical Platform 155x52mm Cal Barrel
17.	Turkey	Laser Transmitter
18.	UAE	Mine Protected Vehicle and Primer and Ammunition, Over-vest, Helmet, Soft Armor Panel

Sl. No.	Country	Item
		CARPET LEVEL IIIA for protection of Civil Helicopters
19.	USA	Date Link, Errogator
		Over-vest, Helmet, Hard Armor Panel, Soft Armor Panel, Polyethylene Plate PE Plate, Ceramic Plate
20.	Vietnam	Acoustic Test Facility and Pressure Test Facility
21.	Oman	Over-vest, Helmet, Ceramic Plate
22.	France	Flexar Panel, Soft Armor Panel, Vehicle Armor Panel
23.	Czech Republic	Ceramics Plate (tender)
24.	Philippines	Over-vest
25.	Netherlands	Hard Armor Plates
26.	Spain	Over-vest with 2 ceramic plate, Vehicle Armor Panel, Ceramic Plate, Helmet
27.	Korea	Over-vest
28.	Saudi Arabia	BOMB BLANKE, TCeramic Plate, Helmet with Accessories, Over-vest, Night Vision Monocular & Night Vision Binocular
29.	Sri Lanka	Over-vest, PE plate, Bulk Memory control Card, Power Supply, Trigger Board Raw DC Supply Board, Processor card-IRDIP.
30.	Thailand	Night Vision Binocular, Over-vest, PE plate
31.	Somalia	Personal Protective Headgear
32.	Burkina Faso	Overvest with 2 Plate
33.	Mexico	Vehicle Armor Panel
34.	Columbia	Bullet Proof Vest, Hard Armor Plates, Bullet-Proof Helmet
35.	Qatar	Soft Armor Plate, Over-vest

Sl. No.	Country	Item
36.	Iraq	Body Protecting Items
37.	Lebanon	Body Protecting Items
38.	Ecuador	Body Protecting Items
39.	Uruguay	Body Protecting Items
40.	Bahrain	Body Protecting Items
41.	Japan	Body Protecting Items
42.	Egypt	Body Protecting Items like Helmet and Over-vests

Funds allocated to the armed forces

828. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not given adequate funds to the Indian army, Air Force and Navy during 2019-20;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the budget demands/projections of Army, Navy and Air Force during 2019-20 and actual amount allocated, released and utilised as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The BE allocations of Army, Navy and Air Force for the last three years is tabulated below:—

	(₹ in crore)		
Services	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Army	145167.22	153875.22	169909.74
Navy (Incl. Joint Staff)	37841.98	40419.53	45368.14
Air Force	58372.50	64591.44	68948.88

It may be seen from the above table that allocations for all the three Services are consistently, increasing over the years in absolute terms. Allocations are made to the

Services/ Organisations under Ministry of Defence keeping in view various factors such as ceilings conveyed by Ministry of Finance, pending committed liabilities, pace of expenditure, absorption capacity etc.

(c) The details of the Budget projections and allocations of Army, Navy (including Joint Staff) and Air Force during 2019-20 and actual expenditure till 31.01.2020 are tabulated below:

Services	BE		Actual Expenditure as on 31.01.2020
	Projection	Allocation	
Army	196981.89	169909.74	14549639
Navy (Incl. Joint Staff)	64307.27	45368.14	41697.76
Air Force	109744.06	68948.88	65148.92

Cost of climate change in India

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that India is witnessing serious climate changes and devastating floods and loss of lives;
- (b) the details of the loss of lives and property during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether climate change has resulted in financial loss to the country; and
- (d) if so, the details, thereof for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) 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 has not been established.

Central Water Commission, Ministry of Jal Shakti has compiled information from the States for the damages occurring due to heavy rain and floods. State/UT-wise details of flood damage for the years 2016 to 2018 are given in Statement-I, Statement-II and Statement-III.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Flood Damage during 2016

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.003	0.386	0.003	0.000	0	0.000	4	3	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	354	0.000	15671	42	0.000	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	36	17.890	17.890
4.	Bihar	0.410	8.823	0.410	443.530	16717	44.262	246	254	40.970	528.762
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.000	128	0.000	322	99	0.000	0.000
8.	Haryana	0.004	0.000	0.004	518.235	49	4.212	1	2	0.000	522.447

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.035	6.865	0.035	26.830	2283	15.270	136	40	3.020	45.120
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	3	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	3.780	2.180	3.780	1771.260	21224	5.370	521	63	236.180	2012.810
13.	Kerala	0.002	0.006	0.002	42.680	5809	0.000	56	66	0.000	42.680
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1.304	1.560	1.304	0.000	168267	0.000	2623	327	207.860	207.860
15.	Maharashtra	0.015	0.077	0.015	0.000	8164	0.000	1036	145	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.003	0.124	0.003	17.730	1412	15.477	0	4	29.322	62.529
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	1.790	1.790
19.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
20.	Odisha	0.009	0.015	0.000	0.000	9	0.050	0	3	31.245	31.295
21.	Punjab	0.001	0.000	0.001	1.140	20	0.025	0	13	0.495	1.660
22.	Rajasthan	0.884	4.381	0.796	1014.221	14494	20.378	635	129	164.514	1199.113
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Tripura	0.037	0.091	0.019	89.122	455	0.235	0	3	0.000	89.357
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.569	2.032	0.277	123.776	35525	0.000	293	74	0.000	123.776
27.	Uttarakhand	0.010	0.000	0.010	4.200	3324	9.397	823	114	774.640	788.237
28.	West Bengal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		7.065	26.555	6.658	4052.723	278240	114.676	22367	1420	1507.926	5675.325

Statement-II*State/UT-wise Flood Damage during 2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25	0.000	0	1	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.106	0.199	0.041	97.540	1463	5.550	1177	60	1471.590	1574.680
3.	Assam	0.398	5.602	0.398	0.000	78287	0.000	0	160	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.810	17.164	0.810	0.000	118410	0.000	373	514	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	929	0.000	0	52	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	1	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.891	0.520	0.891	8.600	38796	15.740	9445	284	3531.530	3555.870
8.	Haryana	0.001	0.000	0.001	17.960	8	0.047	0	0	0.000	18.007

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	6.865	0.003	34.607	2195	13.300	199	75	3.460	51.367
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	92	0.000	0	7	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.010	0.000	0.000	2668	0.000	0	12	0.000	0.000
12.	Karnataka	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1910	0.000	0	84	0.000	0.000
13.	Kerala	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3836		0	66	0.000	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	148	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.089	0.000	0.089	0.000	18989	0.000	0	21	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	148	0.140	0	1	0.000	0.140
18.	Mizoram	0.046	0.000	0.046	0.000	5437	0.000	0	11	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.568	0.667	0.568	9.300	4200	18.200	2515	29	524.090	551.590
20.	Odisha	0.658	0.697	0.021	0.000	5610	0.000	1316	3	334.315	334.315
21.	Punjab	0.006	0.000	0.006	18.230	130	0.410	6	5	0.000	18.640
22.	Rajasthan	1.087	3.586	0.739	1333.221	57290	30.450	5536	101	513.186	1876.857

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23.	Sikkim	0.002	0.033	0.001	5.000	810	9.270	110	10	231.170	245.440
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	9	0.000	0	1	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	0.057	0.020	0.047	14.387	24682	20.549	193	17	97.888	132.824
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.437	2.923	0.396	308.053	26834	0.000	93	121	0.000	308.053
27.	Uttarakhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1410	0.000	0	59	0.000	0.000
28.	West Bengal	1.033	8.723	1.033	6914.500	826982	9158.28	2857	217	1655.160	17727.940
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.100	0.100
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		6.194	47.007	5.089	8761.398	1221214	9271.936	23820	2060	8362.489	26395.823

Written Answers to

[10 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III

*State/UT-Wise Flood Damage during 2018**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Area Affected (Mha)	Population Affected (Million)	Damages to Crops		Damage to Houses		Cattle Lost Nos.	Human Lives Lost Nos.	Damage to Public Utilities (₹ crore)	Total Damages Crops, Houses & Public Utilities (₹ crore)
				Area (Mha)	Value (₹ crore)	Nos.	Value (₹ crore)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.743	0.000	0.743	462.915	1647	589.949	47	33	86096.328	87149.192
3.	Assam	0.043	1.322	0.043	0.000	6277	0.000	193	53	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	0.000	0.167	0.000	0.000	1049	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2635	0.000	212	0	57.000	0.000
8.	Haryana	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000

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Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.006	68.650	0.411	12.570	6023	43.030	1285	343	10.300	65.900
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	17	0.000	38	6	0.000	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	5	0.200	0.200
12.	Karnataka	0.328	0.350	0.232	2220.700	14955	367.510	1207	215	2032.570	4620.780
13.	Kerala	3.150	5.412	0.087	168.480	324386	998.131	47953	450	2154.149	3320.760
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	315	0.000	36	31	0.000	0.000
15.	Maharashtra	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	65	68	0.000	0.000
16.	Manipur	0.005	0.127	0.005	0.000	17846	0.000	400	9	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.038	0	0.029	0	0	0.000	0.000
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	968	0.000	3	18	0.000	0.000
19.	Nagaland	0.002	0.261	0.002	0.000	5209	0.000	794	13	0.000	0.000
20.	Odisha	0.085	2.274	0.085	0.000	19110	0.000	122	31	0.000	0.000
21.	Punjab	0.023	0.000	0.023	0.000	234	0.000	29	14	0.000	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	0.002	0.017	0.002	2.200	2159	2.160	341	26	27.368	31.728
23.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000

Written Answers to

[10 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
25.	Tripura	0.004	0.000	0.004	0.000	7593	0.000	5	21	0.000	0.000
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.445	0.592	0.383	230.364	28063	13.724	149	105	303.336	547.423
27.	Uttarakhand	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	2062	0.000	895	101	0.000	0.000
28.	West Bengal	0.049	0.321	0.049	0.000	23440	0.000	93	266	0.000	0.000
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
30.	Chandigarh	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
32.	Daman and Diu	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
33.	Delhi	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
35.	Puducherry	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0	0.000	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTAL		4.886	79.493	2.070	3097.266	463988	2014.532	53867	1808	90681.251	95735.983

* Tentative

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Polluted cities in India

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a recently concluded study has revealed that most of the cities of the country have become severely polluted and pollution has become a life threatening menace;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of corrective measures undertaken by Government to minimize the pollution levels in the country?

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 the ambient air quality s (AAQ) in 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States and 7 Union Territories across the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). As per last five-year ambient air quality data (2014-2018), most of the cities across the country have been found complying to National Standards with respect to parameters for SO₂ and NO₂. With respect to pm₁₀ and pm_{2.5}, 18 and 12 cities respectively have showed a decreasing trend. In reference to Delhi, there has been an overall improvement in air quality of Delhi with number of 'Good' to 'Moderate' days increasing to 182 in 2019, as compared to 108 in 2016.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to combat air pollution, water pollution and agricultural land pollution which *inter alia*, includes notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time, setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality, introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), launching of National Air Quality index, leapfrogging from BS-iV to BS-VI fuel standards, notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016, banning of burning of biomass, streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate, issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for controlling air pollution, installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries,

notification of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR, Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR, formulation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), organization of clean air campaigns, etc.

Forest villages in Jharkhand

831. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of forest villages in Jharkhand at present;
- (b) the criteria laid-down for declaring forest village; and
- (c) the development work being done in these forest villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per information provided by Government of Jharkhand, there are 23 Forest Villages in the State of Jharkhand.

(b) Section 2(f) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, provides that "forest village" means the settlements which have been established inside the forests by the forest department of any State Government for forestry operations or which were converted into forest villages through the forest reservation process and includes forest settlement villages, fixed demand holdings, all types of *taungya* settlements by whatever name called, for such villages and includes lands for cultivation and other uses permitted by the Government. Hence a forest village is the area wherein people were settled by the forest department in past and were allotted land for cultivation and for residential purpose with a view to get persons for forestry works.

(c) As per information provided by Government of Jharkhand, development works such as roads, schools, Anganwadi centres, check dams, ponds etc., as well as livelihood enhancement/income generating activities such as distribution of leaf plate making machines, processing of minor forest produce, skill upgradation training etc. are being undertaken in these forest villages.

India State of Forest Report

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

- (a) whether the India State of Forest Report includes areas of plantation which are non-forest areas, thereby contributing to the rise of forest area in India;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the error rate of the Ministry in estimating the forest area in the last five years; and
- (d) the steps being taken to increase the forest cover in the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Definition of the term "Forest Cover" in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) is as given below:—

"All lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 percent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm."

(c) Assessment of forest cover of the country is carried out biennially by Forest Survey of India, an organization under the Ministry and the findings are published in ISFR. Methodology of forest cover mapping has undergone regular improvements over the previous cycles and significant improvements have been incorporated in the methodology with the objectives of achieving higher accuracy, minimize subjectivity, improved information extraction from satellite data and improved cartography and projection.

The accuracy assessment of forest cover as per the last three ISFR is given below:—

ISFR	Overall Accuracy when forest and Non forest classes are considered	Accuracy when Very Dense Forest, Moderately Dense Forest, Open Forest classes are considered.
2015	95.22%	91.20%
2017	94.24%	90.00%
2019	97.20%	93.17%

(d) To increase forest cover in the country including North-Eastern States, 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 UTs.

Anti-poaching infrastructure

833. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of anti-poaching infrastructure assets constructed for the year 2019-20; and

(b) the details of the total number of personnel deployed for the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) During the financial year 2019-20, a total of ₹ 957.85 lakhs has been released to the State/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of Wildlife Habitats specifically for the purpose of Anti-poaching activities in Protected Areas. The details of which are given in Statement (*See below*).

During the financial year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 266.56 crores has been sanctioned under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for activities which *inter-alia* includes construction and maintenance of anti-poaching camps, watch towers, purchase and maintenance of arms and ammunition, besides purchase of vehicles and anti-poaching equipment. There is a sanctioned strength of 15508 personnel involved in anti poaching activities in Tiger Reserves.

During the financial year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 2768.21 lakhs has been sanctioned under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Elephant which *inter-alia* includes Anti-poaching activities in Protected Areas.

Statement

*Details of fund released for Anti-poaching Activities during 2019-20 under
Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of Wildlife Habitats*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Anti-poaching activities
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	37.8
4.	Assam	57
5.	Bihar	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	44.79
7.	Chandigarh	0
8.	Goa	0
9.	Gujarat	0
10.	Haryana	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	14.9
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
13.	Jharkhand	3
14.	Karnataka	61
15.	Kerala	210.96
16.	Lakshadweep	5
17.	Madhya Pradesh	0
18.	Maharashtra	24.19
19.	Manipur	3
20.	Meghalaya	0.5
21.	Mizoram	72.1
22.	Nagaland	10.8

Sl. No.	State/UT	Anti-poaching activities
23.	Odisha	66.82
24.	Punjab	0
25.	Rajasthan	40
26.	Sikkim	23.5
27.	Tamil Nadu	119.06
28.	Tripura	2.5
29.	Uttar Pradesh	48.84
30.	Uttarakhand	45
31.	West Bengal	67.09
TOTAL		957.85

Clearance for projects in eco-sensitive zones

834. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per new norms issued by the Ministry, developmental projects located outside the boundary of notified eco-sensitive zones and located within 10 Km of National Park / Wildlife Sanctuary will not require prior clearance from the Standing Committee on the National Board for Wildlife (SCNBWL);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the conservation measures these proposals would be required to take; and

(d) the details, including the number of proposals for projects that have been given environmental clearance by the expert appraisal committee (EAC) of the Ministry under the changed rule?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) No new norms have been issued by the Ministry for developmental projects located outside the boundary of notified eco-sensitive zones and located within 10 Km of National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary. The procedure adopted for consideration of such proposals remains same

since 2007. However, Ministry has issued Office Memorandum dated 8th August, 2018 clarifying the procedure for consideration of developmental projects located within 10 Km of National Park/Wildlife Sanctuary seeking environmental clearance under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, in view of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of T.N. Godavarman Thirumalpad Vs. Union of India in W.P (C) No. 202 of 1995 and in the matter of Goa Foundation Vs. Union of India in W.P. (C) No. 435 of 2012; finalization of eco-sensitive zones in supersession of earlier Office Memoranda dated 27.02.2007 and 02.12.2009.

Shut down of Sterlite Copper Plant

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

(a) whether Government is aware that Sterlite Copper Plant at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu was shutdown without any evidence of "toxicity" or surge in cancer cases;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any environmental impact assessment study on Sterlite Copper Plant, as was done in the case of Hindalco Copper plant at Dahej, Gujarat; and

(d) if so, comparison of pollution/effluent levels of the two plants that are polluting the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) State Government of Tamil Nadu/Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) has shut down the unit of M/s Sterlite Copper at Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu based on the non-compliance of previous consent order conditions imposed by TNPCB and non-compliance of directions issued by the TNPCB. The consolidated analysis report of monitoring of well samples by TNPCB shows that it exceeded the prescribed permissible standards with respect to the values of various parameters for drinking water.

(c) and (d) M/s Vedanta Limited [erstwhile M/s. Sterlite Industries (India) Limited] has carried out Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) study for expansion of their Copper Smelter Unit from 1200 to 2400 TPD during 2008. This Ministry has accorded environmental clearance for the said expansion on 01.01.2009 as per the provisions laid

down in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006. As per the available information, no studies for comparison of pollution/ effluent levels of the Sterlite Copper and Hindalco Copper at Dahej, Gujarat has been conducted.

Ban on production of single use plastics

†836. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of environment polluting single use plastic has been banned in the industrial units manufacturing single use plastic, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) the number of packaged water bottles manufactured during the last three years in country and reasons for not banning the manufacturing of packaged water bottles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) 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, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced India's pledge to phase out Single-use plastic (SUP) by 2022. The Ministry has taken a number of steps to curb the use of SUPs including issuing of Standard Guidelines on Single Use Plastic which provides suggestions on different set of actions for State/UT Governments for minimisation of Single-use plastic.

As per Plastic Waste Management (PWM) Rules, 2016, plastic carry bags made of virgin or recycled plastic less than fifty microns in thickness along with sachets using plastic materials for storing, packing or selling gutkha, tobacco and pan masala have been prohibited.

A large quantum of packaged water bottles are manufactured every year. It is estimated that approximately 90-95% of the PET or PETE bottles reach the formal or informal recycling industry already. Further, the rules mandate the producers, importers and brand owners of such products to establish a system for collecting the plastic waste generated due to their products under Extended Producers Responsibility (EPR).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Pruning of trees

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

(a) whether there is a policy that authorises horticulture department coming under jurisdiction of various Municipalities under Government to prune trees on either side of the road after rainy season in a definite timeline, as trees grow to unmanageable heights and as a result, foliage of trees obstruct sign boards, traffic lights, advertisement boards, if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any monitoring mechanism under horticulture department to conduct a survey in National Capital Territory (NCT) Delhi, particularly in Dwarka and other places, as to whether such trees have been pruned, if so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The development and management of forest and trees including pruning of trees on either side of the road in states and UTs are governed by various central and state laws as applicable in the respective State/UT administration. For the national highways, the Indian Road Congress (IRC)'s Guidelines provide for pruning of road-side trees.

As informed by Govt. of NCT of Delhi, the policy on pruning is in place duly approved by Tree Authority in Delhi, constituted in accordance with the provisions of Delhi Preservation of Trees Act (DPTA), 1994. Horticulture wing of land owning agencies in Delhi has been authorized to carry out pruning in accordance with the pruning guidelines in force. Monitoring of pruning of trees standing on any land lies within the domain of land owning agencies.

Criteria for inclusion in NCAP

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

(a) the criteria for the selection of cities or towns to be included under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP);

(b) the list of cities or towns across India that fall within this category irrespective of whether they are covered under NCAP or not;

(c) whether it is a fact that cities or towns with pollution levels equivalent to those selected under the NCAP have been excluded from the NCAP; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to address pollution in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) 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 years). Subsequently, considering the data for the period 2014-18, 20 additional cities have been identified as NA cities. The list of such NA cities is reviewed and updated annually, based on the above criteria. 102 of the 122 such NA cities are presently under the ambit of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP). The details of which are given in Statement (*See* below).

Under the NCAP, city specific action plans are being implemented in 102 NA cities. However, all NA cities, added in the list subsequently, are required to prepare city action plans targeting all major city specific sources (Soil and Road Dust, Vehicles, Domestic Fuel, MSW Burning, Construction Material and Industries, etc.) with short, mid and long term action besides identifying the responsible agencies.

Statement

List of 122 Non-Attainment cities of India

State	Sl. No.	City
Andhra Pradesh (13)	1.	Guntur
	2.	Kurnool
	3.	Nellore
	4.	Vijayawada
	5.	Visakhapatnam
	6.	Anantapur
	7.	Chittoor
	8.	Eluru

State	Sl. No.	City
Assam (05)	9.	Kadapa
	10.	Ongole
	11.	Rajahmundry
	12.	Srikakulam
	13.	Vizianagaram
	14.	Guwahati
	15.	Nagaon
	16.	Nalbari
	17.	Sibsagar
Chandigarh (01)	18.	Silchar
	19.	Chandigarh
Chhattisgarh (03)	20.	Bhilai
	21.	Korba
	22.	Raipur
Delhi (01)	23.	Delhi
Gujarat (03)	24.	Surat
	25.	Ahmedabad
	26.	Vadodara
Himachal Pradesh (7)	27.	Baddi
	28.	Dhamtal
	29.	Kala Amb
	30.	Nalagarh
	31.	Paonta Sahib
	32.	Parwanoo
	33.	Sunder Nagar

State	Sl. No.	City
Jammu and Kashmir (2)	34.	Jammu
	35.	Srinagar
Jharkhand (01)	36.	Dhanbad
Karnataka (04)	37.	Bangalore
	38.	Devanagere
	39.	Gulburga
	40.	Hubli-Dharwad
Madhya Pradesh (06)	41.	Bhopal
	42.	Dewas
	43.	Indore
	44.	Sagar
	45.	Ujjain
	46.	Gwalior
Maharashtra (18)	47.	Akola
	48.	Amravati
	49.	Aurangabad
	50.	Badlapur
	51.	Chandrapur
	52.	Jalgaon
	53.	Jalna
	54.	Kolhapur
	55.	Latur
	56.	Mumbai
	57.	Nagpur
	58.	Nashik

State	Sl. No.	City
	59.	Navi Mumbai
	60.	Pune
	61.	Sangli
	62.	Solapur
	63.	Ulhasnagar
	64.	Thane
	65.	Byrnihat
Meghalaya (01)		
Nagaland (02)	66.	Dimapur
	67.	Kohima
Odisha (07)	68.	Angul
	69.	Balasore
	70.	Bhubaneswar
	71.	Cuttack
	72.	Rourkela
	73.	Talcher
	74.	Kalinga Nagar
Punjab (09)	75.	Dera Bassi
	76.	Gobindgarh
	77.	Jalandhar
	78.	Khanna
	79.	Ludhiana
	80.	Naya Nangal
	81.	Pathankot/Dera Baba
	82.	Patiala
	83.	Amritsar

State	Sl. No.	City
Rajasthan (05)	84.	Alwar
	85.	Jaipur
	86.	Jodhpur
	87.	Kota
	88.	Udaipur
Tamil Nadu (02)	89.	Thoothukudi
	90.	Trichy
Telangana (04)	91.	Hyderabad
	92.	Nalgonda
	93.	Patancheruvu
	94.	Sangareddy
Uttar Pradesh (15)	95.	Agra
	96.	Allahabad
	97.	Anpara
	98.	Bareilly
	99.	Firozabad
	100.	Gajraula
	101.	Ghaziabad
	102.	Jhansi
	103.	Kanpur
	104.	Khurja
	105.	Lucknow
	106.	Moradabad
	107.	Noida
	108.	Raebareli

State	Sl. No.	City
Uttarakhand (03)	109.	Varanasi
	110.	Kashipur
	111.	Rishikesh
	112.	Dehradun
West Bengal (07)	113.	Kolkata
	114.	Asansol
	115.	Barrackpore
	116.	Durgapur
	117.	Haldia
	118.	Howrah
	119.	Raniganj
Bihar (03)	120.	Patna
	121.	Gaya
	122.	Muzaffarpur

Forest cover as per National Forest Policy, 1988

839. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the National Forest Policy, 1988, the national goal is to have minimum of one third land area of the country under forest or tree cover;

(b) if so, the details of the forest cover of the nation and whether it is in accordance with the National Forest Policy, 1988; and

(c) if not, the steps Government is taking in this regard?

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

As per the latest India State of Forest Report (ISFR)-2019 published by Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, the total Forest and Tree Cover (FTC) of the country is 8,07,276 sq km, which is 24.56% of the geographical area of the country. This is an increase of 5,188 sq km as compared to that of FTC in ISFR-2017, and 13,029 sq km as compared to FTC in ISFR, 2015.

The Forest Cover of the country as per ISFR-2019 is 7,12,249 sq km, which is 21.67% of the geographical area of the country.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and other Ministries/ Departments have been taking several initiatives for increasing FTC in the country. These are as follows:—

- (i) Ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the MoEF&CC such as National Afforestation Programme (NAP), National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and Development of Wildlife Habitats (DWH). 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 has also supported school nursery and urban-forestry programmes through people's participation.
- (ii) To encourage tree plantation outside forests, this Ministry has advised all States/ UTs for relaxing the felling and transit regulations for trees species grown on non-forest private lands. As of now, 27 major States/UTs have relaxed transit and felling regulations regimes with respect to a number of agro-forestry species.
- (iii) The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is implementing the Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF) under the ambit of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with an objective to encourage and expand tree plantation in integrated manner on farmers' land.
- (iv) DAC&FW is also implementing the restructured National Bamboo Mission with an aim to increase the area under bamboo cultivation and marketing.
- (v) Plantation of trees on Railway land along the railway track is taken up under the model agreement signed between concerned Zonal Railways with State

Forest Departments including Forest Departments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

- (vi) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) has promulgated "Green Highways (Plantation and Maintenance) Policy 2015" with a vision to develop eco-friendly National Highways with participation of the community, farmers, NGOs, private sector, institutions, government agencies and the forest department.
- (vii) Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and under the schemes/plans of State/UT Governments.

Wildfire in forest

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

- (a) whether Government has taken measures to combat wildfire, in the recent wildfire in Mysore, Karnataka where lakhs of animals were burnt alive and lakhs of acres of forest land was destroyed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the manner in which the modern technology can be used to avoid such casualties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per the information received from the State Forest Department of Karnataka, the following steps have been taken in Protected Areas of Karnataka to stop the incidents of wildfires:—

1. Prior to fire season, creation and maintenance of fire lines is taken up in sensitive areas.
2. Engaging fire watchers from local communities during the fire season.
3. The Karnataka Forest Department has established a "Forest Fire Monitoring Cell" in collaboration with Karnataka State Remote Sensing Applications

Centre, Bengaluru in co-operation with Forest Survey of India and National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad for advance monitoring of fire during the fire season.

4. The Forest Department is collaborating with Karnataka Fire and Emergency Service Department in establishing temporary fire stations at strategic locations to attend to the emergencies.
5. Hiring of vehicles for quick commute during the forest fires.
6. Fire extinguishing equipment are provided to field staff.
7. Awareness activities, Street plays and other programmes are conducted in the villages on the forest fringes to avoid fire incident in the forest.
8. Watch towers have been constructed in sensitive areas to find out the place where the fire incidents have occurred.
9. Use of satellite imageries and information Technology in detection of forest fires.
10. Providing effective communications devices such as wireless sets.
11. In case of major fire, help of Indian Air Force, helicopters are taken to extinguish the fire.

Forests are managed by the respective States and UTs. The responsibility of forest fire prevention and management lies primarily with the respective States/UTs. The Ministry supports the efforts of States and UTs in prevention and control of forest fire by providing financial assistance for various forest fire prevention and management measures under the Centrally Sponsored Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme (FPMS). Accordingly, State/UTs prepare Annual Plan of Operation for prevention and management of forest, fire under this scheme and submit to the Ministry for funding approval.

Details of funds released to State of Karnataka during the 2017-18 to 2019-20 under FPMS Scheme is as under:—

Year	Amount released (₹ in lakh)
2017-18	105.00
2018-19	174.70
2019-20	136.75

In addition to above, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules 2018 allow the use of CAMPA fund by States and UTs for capacity building, providing appropriate fire fighting equipments to forest fire fighting squads and activities for forest fire management.

Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry disseminates real-time satellite-based forest fire alerts to all States including Karnataka and other registered mobile users whenever forest fires are detected.

Green House Gases

841. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total emission of Green House Gases in India;
- (b) the expected emission in the next ten years and whether emission will increase or decrease;
- (c) its impact on climate, particularly on average temperature, in the country;
- (d) the prime factors responsible for increasing emission of Green House Gasses;
- (e) the names of Indian States which will be most effected by it and will see increase of temperature higher than other States; and
- (f) the steps Government is taking to prevent the menace of Green House Gases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) According to India's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR-2) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India's net Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2014 were 2.3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.

(b) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which provides an overarching international forum for addressing climate change and to which India is a party, notes "that the largest share of historical and current global emissions of greenhouse gases has originated in developed countries, that per capita emissions in developing countries are still relatively low and that the share of global

emissions originating in developing countries will grow to meet their social and developmental needs". However, in keeping with the effort to progressively delink growth from emissions, the emission intensity of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has reduced by 21% between 2005 and 2014. Even with the reduction of emissions intensity of GDP and large-scale deployment of renewable energy sources, India is likely to show increasing emission trend in the coming decade.

(c) Countries and regions are impacted by global emissions and disproportionately so, irrespective of their own national GHG emissions. As per the World Meteorological Organization, global mean temperatures in 2018 were $0.99^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.13^{\circ}\text{C}$ above pre-industrial levels (1850-1900). According to the Annual Climate Summary 2018 published by India Meteorological Department (IMD) during 1901-2018, the annual mean temperature has risen by nearly $0.60^{\circ}\text{C}/100$ years.

(d) According to India's BUR-2, the energy sector accounted for 73% of the total GHG emissions for the year 2014 followed by the agriculture sector accounting for 16%, the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) category for 8% and waste sector for 3%. The key source analysis shows that Electricity production, Iron & steel Industries (Energy sector), -Enteric Fermentation (Agriculture sector) and Cement production (IPPU sector) are top contributors to the increasing emissions of greenhouse gases.

(e) According to an assessment carried out by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, the all India mean surface air temperature increase for the near-term period 2016-2045 relative to 1976-2005 is projected to be in the range of 1.08°C to 1.44°C . According to India Meteorological Department, the north, northwest, central, east India and northeast peninsula (together called Core HW Zone (CHZ)) are most prone for heatwave (HW) and severe heatwave (SHW) with the highest frequency of occurrence during May. The CHZ covers states of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and Telangana and met subdivisions of Marathwada, Vidharbha, Madhya Maharashtra and coastal Andhra Pradesh. Significant increasing trends in the HW days were observed in many stations from CHZ.

(f) India is committed to multilateral action to combat climate change and is Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement. India is meeting all its commitments and obligations

under these instruments, and independent studies rate India's efforts highly. The extent of climate change will depend on climate action by all countries, especially the developed countries who have had agreed to take lead in addressing climate change.

The Government of India also stands committed to combating climate change through its several programs and schemes. This includes *inter-alia* implementation of National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which comprises of missions in specific areas of solar energy, energy efficiency, water, agriculture, Himalayan ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change.

Under the Paris Agreement (PA), India has submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) outlining eight (8) targets for 2021-2030, including (i) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level, (ii) to achieve about 40 per cent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance, (iii) to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030.

Thirty-three states and Union Territories have prepared State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC) consistent with the objectives of NAPCC to address their State-specific action. These SAPCCs *inter-alia* outline sector-specific and cross-sectoral priority actions.

For addressing the challenge of climate change, India adheres to the paramountcy of the UNFCCC processes. It has proactively contributed to multilateral efforts to combat climate change and continues to do so while undertaking its own independent, enhanced initiatives in climate mitigation and adaptation besides meeting all its commitments under the UNFCCC, its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and PA. Independent studies rate India's efforts highly and compliant with the requirements under PA.

Combating desertification of fertile land

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

- (a) the total quantum of degraded land in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any plan to convert degraded land into fertile and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to combat desertification of fertile land, study the causes of desertification and devise solutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India, prepared for the period 2011-2013, by the Space Applications Centre, 29.32 % *i.e.* 96.4 million hectares of the Total Geographical Area of the country is undergoing the process of degradation. The details are:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Area under Desertification (hectares)	Total Area under Desertification (%)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2298758	14.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	153933	1.84
3.	Assam	716596	9.14
4.	Bihar	694809	7.38
5.	Chhattisgarh	2211153	16.36
6.	Delhi	89868	60.60
7.	Goa	192973	52.13
8.	Gujarat	10261641	52.29
9.	Haryana	338964	7.67
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2394240	43.01
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	7969607	35.86
12.	Jharkhand	5498726	68.98
13.	Karnataka	6951000	36.24
14.	Kerala	379587	9.77
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3804315	12.34
16.	Maharashtra	13825935	44.93
17.	Manipur	601959	26.96

1	2	3	4
18.	Meghalaya	494880	22.06
19.	Mizoram	187453	8.89
20.	Nagaland	786678	47.45
21.	Odisha	5304114	34.06
22.	Punjab	144653	2.87
23.	Rajasthan	21526512	62.90
24.	Sikkim	78749	11.10
25.	Tamil Nadu	1543898	11.87
26.	Telangana	3598856	31.34
27.	Tripura	437128	41.69
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1528997	6.35
29.	Uttarakhand	648253	12.12
30.	West Bengal	1733931	19.54
TOTAL		96398166	29.32

(b) and (c) National Afforestation and Eco Development Board (NAEB) Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing the "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)" for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas under which an area of over 2 million ha has been approved for afforestation at a cost of ₹3874 crore. NAP also supports Soil Moisture Conservation activities to improve the soil moisture regime in the implementation area along with providing livelihood support for the locals. Various other schemes like Green India Mission, fund accumulated under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Nagar Van Yojana etc. also help in checking degradation and restoration of forest landscape. MoEF&CC also promote tree outside forests realizing that the country has a huge potential for increasing its Trees Outside Forest (TOF) area primarily through expansion of agroforestry, optimum use of wastelands and vacant lands.

Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development is contemplating to initiate a new programme under which it is proposed to sanction new projects

covering 5 million ha/year from 2020-21 to 2023-24. It is also proposed to complete 577 ongoing projects which have life span upto 2021-22 subject to approval of the Government for continuation of the existing scheme beyond March, 2020.

Various steps have been taken by the Government of India to address the impact of desertification, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has taken up various programmes like the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture which includes interventions such as the Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North-Eastern Region, Rain Fed Area Development, National Agro-Forestry policy and the sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry, National Bamboo Mission, Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojna- Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY) etc.

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (of the Watershed Management Division of the Ministry of Rural Development) was amalgamated as a Watershed Development Component of PMKSY in 2015-16 and an area of about 20.5 million hectares has been developed under completed and ongoing projects. Upto October 2019 an amount of ₹ 17751.75 crore has been released to States as Central share for implementation of Watershed Development Project. Between 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto September 2019), total 6,08,384 water harvesting structures were created/ rejuvenated, an additional area of 13,47,527 hectares has been brought under protective irrigation, and 27,25,587 farmers have been benefitted during the said period. Under afforestation/horticultural activities 92,000 hectares degraded and rain-fed lands have been covered during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto second quarter).

Studies have also been carried out under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to combat desertification on various issues such as assessment of status of desertification in India's Arid Regions through satellite remote sensing and identification of field-based indicators; checking soil erosion, sand movement and control wind erosion through sand dune stabilisation, shelter-belt plantation and soil and water conservation; rehabilitation of mine spoil areas; methodology for reclaiming degraded land due to water logging and salinity-alkalinity etc.

During the recently United Nation Convention to Combatting Desertification (UNCCD) Conference of Parties COP14, hosted by India India, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India announced that India will achieve Land Degradation Neutrality and raised the target to restore the degraded land by 26 million hectare by 2030.

Garbage consumption by wild animals in Ranthambore

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that wild animals in Ranthambore sanctuary are consuming polythene and other garbage to satiate their hunger;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make the National Parks free from polythene;
- (c) whether steps have been taken by Government to provide sufficient diet to the wild animals; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Consumption of polythene by wild animals is an inadvertent and sporadic occurrence, which does not satiate hunger. The Government of India advised all State Forest Departments to undertake cleanliness activities in all the Protected Areas including Tiger Reserves 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.

Chief Wildlife Warden, Jaipur, Rajasthan has also banned the use/entry of single use plastic products in all Tiger Reserves/ Sanctuaries/ Protected Areas in the State.

The Ministry has been providing financial assistance to the States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Project Elephant, for conservation of wildlife and improvement of their habitats so as to meet dietary requirements of wildlife.

Human wildlife conflict

844. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that human wildlife conflict is on rise in the country;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the action plan for tackling this; and

(c) the data for last five years on loss of human life and various species of wildlife due to this conflict, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Incidents of human wildlife conflicts are reported from various parts of the country. The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 empowers the State Chief Wildlife Warden for taking appropriate measures for management of human wildlife conflict situations. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued advisories dated 24th December 2014 and 1st June 2015, in context of human wildlife conflicts to all the States/UTs, wherein they have been requested to take proactive steps including exercise of powers under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, for mitigation of human wildlife conflict.

In addition, there is provision for payment of compensation for the victims of man-animal conflicts. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change also provides financial assistance to States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Project Elephant for management of wildlife and its habitats. This assistance also includes compensation for depredation by wild animals including crop damage, loss of life and property.

(c) The management of forest and wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Governments/UT Administration and as such, the details of all types of human wildlife conflicts in the country are not collated in the Ministry. However, details of human deaths due to elephant and tiger, as available in the Ministry during the last five years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*). The number of deaths of elephants in the country due to various causes, as available with the Ministry is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

Number of Human deaths due to elephants as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	0	2	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	NR	NR	0
3.	Assam	54	31	91	72	84

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Chhattisgarh	32	53	74	74	56
5.	Jharkhand	53	66	59	84	87
6.	Karnataka	53	47	49	22	12
7.	Kerala	20	6	33	15	27
8.	Maharashtra	3	1	0	0	1
9.	Meghalaya	5	6	5	7	3
10.	Nagaland	1	1	1	0	1
11.	Odisha	65	89	66	105	72
12.	Tamil Nadu	31	49	43	49	47
13.	Tripura	1	0	2	0	NR
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	3	1	0
15.	Uttarakhand	7	7	4	5	3
16.	West Bengal	89	112	84	66	52
TOTAL		418	469	516	506	452

Statement-II*Number of Human deaths due to Tigers as reported by States*

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Karnataka	1	2	0	0	1	4	8
8.	Kerala	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

Sl. No.	State	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
9.	Madhya Pradesh	12	8	10	5	2	1	38
10.	Maharashtra	13	7	19	7	2	26	74
11.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
13.	Rajasthan	0	1	0	0	2	5	8
14.	Tamil Nadu	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
15.	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	2	1	15	19	5	7	49
17.	Uttarakhand	3	1	2	0	1	3	10
18.	West Bengal	12	18	14	12	15	3	74
TOTAL		47	42	62	44	31	49	275

Statement-III*(A) Elephant casualties due to train accidents as reported by States*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Assam	3	5	10	10	2
2.	West Bengal	3	5	3	2	6
3.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	2	0	0
4.	Jharkhand	0	0	2	0	0
5.	Kerala	0	0	2	0	1
6.	Odisha	0	1	0	2	7
7.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	NR
8.	Uttarakhand	0	0	2	5	1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL		6	11	21	20	19

(B) Elephant casualties due to electrocution as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2	1	0	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	NR	NR	0
3.	Assam	13	9	11	24	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	5	3	2	6
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Karnataka	15	8	6	10	9
7.	Kerala	3	1	5	4	6
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	3	0	1	3	0
10.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	4
11.	Odisha	4	14	6	9	24
12.	Tamil Nadu	9	8	7	11	10
13.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	NR
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	3	0	3
15.	Uttarakhand	4	1	4	3	3
16.	West Bengal	9	15	9	2	4
TOTAL		64	63	56	69	81

(C) Elephant deaths due to poaching as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	NR	NR	0
3.	Assam	1	3	2	4	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
5.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	1
6.	Karnataka	0	7	4	0	0
7.	Kerala	0	16	2	0	0
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	1	1	1	0	1
10.	Nagaland	0	4	0	1	0
11.	Odisha	4	2	2	2	2
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	1	0	1
13.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	NR
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1
16.	West Bengal	3	1	1	0	0
TOTAL		10	34	13	8	6

(D) Elephant deaths due to poisoning as reported by States

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	NR	NR	0
3.	Assam	3	1	4	6	8
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Jharkhand	0	2	0	0	0
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Kerala	0	1	0	0	1
8.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
10.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	0
12.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	NR
14.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	NR
16.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		3	5	4	8	9

Strengthening of tiger protection infrastructure

845. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the strengthening of infrastructure within tiger reserves and the number of watch towers built in the year 2019-20;

(b) the number of staff quarters constructed for the year 2019-20; and

(c) the number of fire watch towers constructed for the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger, a sum of ₹ 266.56 crores has been sanctioned in the financial year 2019-20, which *inter-alia* includes, construction and maintenance of staff quarters, watch towers, roads and bridges, water conservation structures, office buildings, anti-poaching camps, garages/stores, besides community development works like wells, community halls, village roads in buffer and fringe areas of tiger reserves. 23 watch towers were built during the financial year 2019-20.

(b) and (c) During the financial year 2019-20, 49 staff quarters and 21 fire watch towers were sanctioned under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger.

Combating land degradation

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that land degradation in India has been costing the country's exchequer billions of rupees annually;
- (b) main causes of land degradation in the country;
- (c) details of area under water erosion during the last three years; and
- (d) steps being taken to combat land desertification and details of progress on the front?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry has released a report in 2018 on "Economics of Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (EDLDD) in India" in collaboration with TERI, which focuses on the scale of economic impacts by land degradation in the country. The Costs of land degradation and land use change is estimated at 2.5% of India's GDP in 2014/15 and about 15.9% of the Gross Value Added (GVA) from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors. Almost 82% of the estimated cost is on account of land degradation and only 18% due to land use change.

(b) and (c) As per the Desertification and Land Degradation Atlas of India, prepared for the period 2011-2013, by the Space Applications Centre the main causes of land degradation in the country are vegetation degradation, water erosion, wind erosion, water logging, salinity and alkalinity, mass movement, frost heaving, frost shattering and different man-made processes. The land undergoing degradation because of water erosion for the period of 2011-2013 is 36.09 million hectares.

(d) National Afforestation and Eco Development Board (NAEB) Division of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is implementing the "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)" for ecological restoration of degraded forest areas under which an area of over 2 million ha has been approved for afforestation at a cost of ₹3874 crore. NAP also supports Soil Moisture Conservation activities to improve the soil moisture regime in the implementation area along with providing livelihood support for the locals. Various other schemes like Green India Mission, fund accumulated under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Nagar Van Yojana etc. also help in checking degradation and restoration of forest

landscape. MoEF&CC also promote tree outside forests realizing that the country has a huge potential for increasing its Trees Outside Forest (TOF) area primarily through expansion of agroforestry, optimum use of wastelands and vacant lands.

Various steps have been taken by the Government of India to address the impact of desertification. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has taken up various programmes like the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture which includes interventions such as the Soil Health Card, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North-Eastern Region, Rain Fed Area Development, National Agro-Forestry policy and the sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry, National Bamboo Mission, Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY) etc.

The Integrated Watershed Management Programme (of the Watershed Management Division of the Ministry of Rural Development) was amalgamated as a Watershed Development Component of PMKSY in 2015-16 and an area of about 20.5 million hectares has been developed under completed and ongoing projects. Upto October 2019 an amount of ₹ 17751.75 crore has been released to States as Central share for implementation of Watershed Development Project. Between 2014-15 to 2019-20 (upto September 2019), total 6,08,384 water harvesting structures were created/rejuvenated, an additional area of 13,47,527 hectares has been brought under protective irrigation, and 27,25,587 farmers have been benefitted during the said period. Under afforestation/horticultural activities 92,000 hectares degraded and rain-fed lands have been covered during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto second quarter).

Studies have also been carried out under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to combat desertification on various issues such as assessment of status of desertification in India's Arid Regions through satellite remote sensing and identification of field-based indicators; checking soil erosion, sand movement and control wind erosion through sand dune stabilisation, shelter-belt plantation and soil and water conservation; rehabilitation of mine spoil areas; methodology for reclaiming degraded land due to water logging and salinity-alkalinity etc.

Climate resilience of coastal communities

847. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the status and progress of the project initiated by Government across

Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha on enhancing climate resilience of India's coastal communities;

(b) the steps taken under the project to support climate adaptive livelihoods in the State of Maharashtra; and

(c) details of the funds allocated and utilized for the project, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) A Project titled "Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities" has been approved for the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Odisha, with part funding from the Green Climate Fund. A project inception workshop has been conducted and preparatory steps for project implementation are underway. No funds have been released to the States.

Ban on plastics

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

(a) number of States which have implemented a total ban on single use plastics;

(b) the technologies available for recycling of plastics;

(c) whether Government is aware that the monitoring mechanism has failed in curbing the use of banned plastics items; and

(d) measures Government proposes to eliminate the use of aluminium coated materials as aluminium foil is used as the substitute for packaging food-items which is equally harmful as it induces aluminium toxicity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) So far, 23 States and 9 UTs have imposed partial or full ban on use of plastic carry bags/single use plastic.

(b) The key technologies prescribed for the management of plastic waste are (i) utilization of plastic waste in road construction, (ii) Co-processing of plastic waste in Cement Kilns, (iii) Conversion of plastic waste into liquid RDF (Oil) and (iv) Disposal of plastic waste through Plasma Pyrolysis Technology (PPT).

(c) There are several challenges faced by the ULBs in implementing the PWM Rules, 2016. The majority of SPCBs/PCCs and UDDs/Gram Panchayats have not been able to effectively monitor implementation of the PWM Rules, 2016 due to lack of dedicated manpower, infrastructure, funds and technical support. However, to support the efforts taken by the ULBs and the State Government in implementing the Rules, the Government of India has taken several measures.

- During the World Environment Day held on 5th June, 2018, the Hon'ble PM pledged to phase out single use plastic from India by 2022.
- On the call of Hon'ble PM, a three-phase campaign "Swachhta Hi Seva" was launched from 11th September to 27th October, 2019. Under this campaign, general public of the country came together in masses on 2nd October, 2019 and collected Single-Use Plastic from houses, streets etc. Urban Local Bodies, Gram Panchayats etc. made arrangements for deposit collected plastic at a designated location. The start-ups, technical bodies and corporates came forward with their plans to recycle the collected plastic waste.
- The Ministry is implementing Environment Education, Awareness and Training scheme. Under the National Green Corps (NGC) programme of the Ministry, about one lakh schools have been identified as Eco-clubs, wherein, nearly thirty lakh students are actively participating in various environment protection and conservation activities including plastic waste management.
- The Ministry launched the Green Good Deeds (GGDs) movement with the aim of bringing about mass environmental awareness in the society at all levels.
- In order to create awareness among the coastal cities and towns, beach cleaning drive was initiated to clean 50 beaches from 11th Nov to 17th Nov, 2019.

The Ministry had issued "Standard Guidelines for Single-Use Plastic" on 21st January 2019 to all States/UTs and Ministries to prohibit SUP items through regulatory measures. The guidelines entailed waste management system improvements, legal options for States/UTs, eco-friendly alternatives, social awareness and public education. The guidelines also included measures to be taken by government offices.

(d) The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has formulated Standards for Aluminum foils. Further, the material which are to be used for packaging of food items shall have to adhere to packaging requirement as prescribed under Regulation 2.1 of the Food Safety and Standards (Packaging and Labelling) Regulations.

Enhancement of carbon sinks

849. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measure or has any proposal pending on the enhancement of carbon sinks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether carbon sinks have been factored into the country's emission reduction, obligations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Forests and trees outside forests also serve as carbon sinks. However, India holds that forests and trees outside forests are not mere carbon sinks but providers of essential ecosystem services, for which they have always been valued. Enhancement of forest and tree cover is carried out by the Central and the State Governments on continuous basis. Forest and tree cover increased from 24.39% of the total geographical area as reported in India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017 to 24.56% as reported in ISFR 2019.

One of the missions under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) is National Mission on Green India which aims to enhance ecosystem services such as carbon sequestration and storage in forests and other ecosystems. In addition, various activities and schemes are being implemented which enhance carbon sinks in the country through afforestation and reforestation activities in forest as well as non-forest areas. These schemes and activities include National Afforestation Programme, activities under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority, National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Integrated Watershed Management Programme, Green Highway Policy and Catchment Area Rehabilitation under Namami Gange Scheme.

In addition, thirty three States/Union Territories (UTs) have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC taking into account State's/UT's specific issues relating to climate change including forests.

(d) India's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under Paris Agreement submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) pertain to the period 2021-2030. One of the goals under NDC is to create an additional carbon sink of 2.5 to 3 billion tonnes of CO₂ equivalent through additional forest and tree cover by 2030. The other goal indicated in our NDC is reduction in emission intensity of GDP (not absolute carbon emissions) by 33-35% by 2030 from 2005 level.

Plantation of trees

850. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any policy has been framed/ proposed by Government for plantation of trees in different places/parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement this policy; and
- (c) the target achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The National Forest Policy (NFP), 1988, envisages planting of trees on forest and non-forest areas including private lands under State/corporate, institutional or private ownership along with raising of green belts in urban/ industrial areas. In addition, the policy also encourages plantation of trees alongside roads, railway lines, rivers, streams, canals etc. under social forestry. People's participation in conservation and development of forests is at the core of the policy.

In consonance with the NFP to improve and increase the forest & tree cover in the country, afforestation programmes are taken up under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC). Further, tree plantation, being a multi-departmental, multi-agency activity, are also being taken up cross-sectorally under various programmes/funding sources of other ministries and also through State plan budget. These include:—

- (i) Ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of MoEF&CC such as National

Afforestation Programme (NAP), National Mission for a Green India (GIM) and Development of Wildlife Habitats (DWH).

- (ii) Implementation of School Nursery Yojana and Nagar Van Yojana by MoEF&CC through people's participation.
- (iii) Taking up assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration and silvicultural operations in forests by MoEF&CC under recently promulgated Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018, which contribute to increase in forest cover.
- (iv) Implementation of the Sub-Mission on Agro-Forestry (SMAF) under the ambit of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) with an objective to encourage and expand tree plantation in integrated manner in farmers' land.
- (v) Implementation of the restructured National Bamboo Mission by DAC&FW to increase the area under bamboo cultivation and marketing in the States/UTs.
- (vi) Plantation of trees on Railway land along the railway track under the model agreement signed between concerned Zonal Railways with the Forest Departments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- (vii) Plantation along the National Highways under the "Green Highways (Plantation and Maintenance) Policy 2015" with a vision to develop eco-friendly National Highways with participation of the community, farmers, NGOs, private sector, institutions, government agencies and the forest department.
- (viii) Afforestation activities taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and under the schemes/plans of State Governments/UT administrations.

Every year targets for afforestation are fixed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), in consultation with the States and achievements by

States are monitored by MoEFCC and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation under Twenty Point Programme (TPP). An area of 18.67 lakh ha has been fixed as afforestation target under TPP for 2019-20. The State/UT wise achievements of afforestation under TPP for the last 4 years (2014-15 to 2017-18) and the target for 2018-19 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of afforestation achievements under Twenty Point Programme during last five years

(Area in hectare)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	208591	133618	274635	229409	226180
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	8	0	0	30
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	45
4.	Bihar	92956	41419	43279	35114	40000
5.	Chhattisgarh	86211	133531	98697	26037	116760
6.	Goa	346	21	38	15	50
7.	Gujarat	191118	150822	168733	177148	187250
8.	Haryana	35798	30643	25474	17000	33700
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20728	11449	10052	9200	13000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8454	10863	7307	11371	9760
11.	Jharkhand	7296	NR	21005	22729	15570
12.	Karnataka	52805	69093	61686	62108	40600
13.	Kerala	3700	1117	46695	1923	18890
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7499	7994	99197	0	123077
15.	Maharashtra	91413	55793	42100	37393	69410
16.	Manipur	11547	2855	12247	6442	9770
17.	Meghalaya	1991	3186	0	2743	2850
18.	Mizoram	0	NR	4050	4020	4455

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014 15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
19.	Nagaland	0	NR	0	0	1155
20.	Odisha	198891	170808	401452	382364	282755
21.	Punjab	2769	2934	5469	6845	4100
22.	Rajasthan	70423	70893	66815	43873	33194
23.	Sikkim	4095	1325	3376	365	3225
24.	Tamil Nadu	70235	45129	39790	33147	56890
25.	Telangana	80446	236598	438059	489673	276870
26.	Tripura	16403	2339	4070	4858	8360
27.	Uttarakhand	17268	17846	18251	21397	19570
28.	Uttar Pradesh	57907	165867	92128	51513	115830
29.	West Bengal	6396	12169	2722	10653	7805
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1184	1300	1125	713	1320
31.	Chandigarh	126	167	178	176	170
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	220	225	220	200	240
33.	Daman and Diu	11	0	10	15	10
34.	Delhi	1468	1498	1299	0	1560
35.	Lakshadvveep	0	0	0	0	10
36.	Puducherry	75	86	250	63	150
TOTAL		1348412	1381596	1990409	1688507	1724611

*Targets only. Achievements are yet to be Published

NR- Not Reported

Waste-to-energy plants

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

(a) the details of the waste to energy plants working in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount of money allocated and utilised by these waste-to-energy plants during the last three years, State/UT-wise and district-wise details of Haryana; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure more decentralized way of waste management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) There are 201 Waste-to-energy projects with cumulative capacity of 330.93 MWeq for generation of Biogas/ESioCNG/Power based on Urban, Industrial and Agricultural waste have been established in the Country as on 31.12.2019. The list of these projects State-wise is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not allocated any money towards Waste-to-energy power plants. However, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is implementing programme on Energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues. Under the scheme Central Financial Assistance in the form of back-ended subsidy is provided to Project Developer for setting up of waste to energy plant. Financial assistance available under the programme on energy from Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues for setting up of Waste to Energy Plant is as follows:—

(i) Biogas Generation	:	₹ 1 corer per 12,000 m ³ /day
(ii) BioCNG generation (including setting up of Biogas plant)	:	₹ 4 crores per 48,000 kg/day
(iii) Power generation Based on Biogas (including setting up of Biogas Plant)	:	₹ 3 crores per MW
(iv) Biomass Gasifier	:	1. ₹ 2,500 per kWe with dual fuel engines for electrical application
		2. ₹ 15,000 per kWe with 100% gas engines for electrical application
		3. ₹ 2 lakh per 300 kWth for thermal application

The details of Central Financial Assistance (CFA) provided by the Government to Private developers in different States/UTs for installation of waste to energy plants

are given in Statement-II (*See* below). So far Haryana has developed two waste to energy plants i.e. one at Ambala district having installed capacity (IC) of 0.13 MWeq and another at Panchkula district having IC of 0.30 MWeq and CFA released during 2017-18 was ₹ 0.19 crores and 0.50 crores, respectively.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has notified Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 for effective solid waste management. The State Urban Development Department and Rural Development Departments are made responsible for implementation of waste management rules. The District Magistrate/District Collector/Deputy Commissioner are to allocate suitable land to local authorities to set up solidwaste processing and disposal facilities and review the performance of local bodies. Local authorities and Village Panchayats are given responsibility of door to door waste collection, setting up material recovery facilities, promoting decentralized compost plant or bio-methanation plant for bio-degradable waste, transportation of waste to waste processing centers, transport non-biodegradable waste to material recovery facility or storage facilities, involve Communities, Self Help Groups for integration of waste management. The local authorities shall also facilitate construction, operation and maintenance of solidwaste processing facilities and Sanitary Landfills.

Statement-I

State-wise details of installed capacity and number Waste-to-Energy plants set up for generation of Biogas, BioCNG and Power in the country as on 31.12.2020

Sl. No.	State/UT	Biogas generation plants (A) M ³ /day (No. of plants)	Bio CNG generation plants (B) Kg/day (No. of plants)	Power generation plants (C) MW (No. of plants)	Total (A+B+C) MWeq
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90,540 (7)	-	40.82 (15)	48.365 (22)
2.	Bihar	12,000 (1)	-	-	1.00 (1)
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	0.33 (1)	0.33 (1)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Delhi	-	-	52.00 (3)	52.00 (3)
5.	Gujarat	24,800 (4)	28,338 (5)	11.275 (10)	19.25 (19)
6.	Haryana	-	4250 (3)	4.0 (2)	4.89 (5)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	12,000 (1)	-	-	1.00 (1)
8.	Karnataka	58,060 (3)	9521 (3)	7.8 (5)	14.62 (11)
9.	Kerala	2,760 (1)	-	-	0.23 (1)
10.	Madhya Pradesh	27,014 (5)	1200 (1)	15.4 (3)	17.90 (9)
11.	Maharashtra	109636 (10)	27,723 (4)	28.713 (15)	43.63 (29)
12.	Punjab	34800 (5)	1847 (1)	14.92 (7)	18.20 (13)
13.	Rajasthan	-	4000 (2)	3.0 (1)	3.83 (3)
14.	Tamil Nadu	150218 (28)	-	10.45 (6)	22.97 (34)
15.	Telangana	37,100 (5)	-	19.5 (4)	22.59 (9)
16.	Uttar Pradesh	62,320 (6)	2000 (1)	44.63 (22)	50.24 (29)
17.	Uttarakhand	67,260 (5)	5,880 (2)	1.89 (2)	8.72 (9)
18.	West Bengal	14,000 (2)	-		1.17 (2)
	TOTAL	7,02,508 (83)	84,759 (22)	254.73 (96)	330.93 (201)

Statement- II*Details of CFA provided by the Government to private developers in different States/UTs for installation of waste to energy plants*

State	Project	Project Developer	Location of Plant	MWeq	CFA (₹ crore)	Release Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	12000 m3/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
Andhra Pradesh	24000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from Oil Extraction Industry	M/s NavaBharat Ltd (formely Nava Bharat AgroProducts Ltd)	Uppalametta, Jangareddigudem, West Godavari Distt. A. P.	2.00	1.00	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	9000 m3/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
Andhra Pradesh	7.5MW Poultry litter	M/s Redan Infrastructure	Kallupalli Village, Gangavaram	7.50	1.500	2016-17

	basedPower Project- direct combustion	Pvt. Ltd.	Mandal, Chittoor Dist., A.P.			
Delhi	16 MW MSW based Power Project	M/s Timarpur Okhla WasteManagement Company Ltd. (TOWMCL)	Old NDMC Compost Plant, Okhla, New Delhi	16.00	10.00	2016-17 & 2017-18
Gujarat	6000kg/day BioCNG from 14000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant fromUrban waste-163TPD (Cow dung	M/s Greenearth Biogas Pvt Ltd.	SurveyNo.442,KukudaVillage, MuliTaluka,Dist. Sur endranagar,Ahmedabad- Rajkot Highway	1.25	2.33	2017-18
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
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

Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	600kg/day Bio-CNG from 1500 m ³ /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
Haryana	1450kg/day Bio-CNG from 4000 m ³ /day Biogas generation plant from Poultry Litter	M/s Panchkula Farms Pvt. Ltd.	Village Jaspur, Distt. Panchkula, Chandigarh	0.30	0.50	2017-18
Karnataka	1800kg/day BioCNG from 5000 m ³ /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
Kerala	2760 m ³ /day Biomethanation plant from Gelatin Industry waste	M/s Nitta Gelatin India Ltd.	Kathikudam, Thrissur Dist., Kerala	0.23	0.12	2016-17
Madhya Pradesh	12000 kg/day BioCNG	M/s Shri Dayoday Urja	Vill-Dob Barkhedhi Sukhi	0.25	0.5	2017-18

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

	from 3000 m3/day Biogas Generation Plant from cattle dung.	Evam Jaivik Khaad	Sevania, The- Huzur, Bhopal			
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
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
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
Maharashtra	Power Generation Plant of 1.406 MW capacity using Biogas produced from Distillery effluent waste	M/s Vitthal Cooperation Ltd.	Vitthal Rao Shinde Nagar, Post-Mhaisgaon, Tal. Madha, Dist. Sola Pur Maharashtra	1.406	1.406	2016-17

Written Answers to

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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
Rajasthan	1000 kg/day BioCNG from 2500 m3 /day Biogas generation plant from Cattle dung	M/s NRB Bio-Energy,	2 PBN, Dabli Rathan, Teh. & Distt. Hanumangarh, Rajasthan -335 512	0.21	0.42	2016-17
Tamil Nadu	7200 m3 /day Biogas Generation Plant from Starch Industry Effluent	M/s SPAC Starch Products (India) Ltd.	Poonachi Village, Anthiyur Tk,Erode District, Tamil Nadu	0.60	0.30	2017-18
Telangana	12000 m3/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
Uttar Pradesh	6000 m3/day Biomethanation 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

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Written Answers to

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Unstarred Questions

Uttar Pradesh	18,200 m ³ /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
Uttar Pradesh	13,300 m ³ /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
Uttar Pradesh	11,000 m ³ /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
Uttar Pradesh	42000cum Biogas based 2.77 MW power plant-67 kg/cm ² 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
Uttarakhand	5460kg/day BioCNG from 12000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant.	M/s Century Pulp & Paper	Lalkuan, Nainital, Uttarakhand.	1.14	1.80	2017-18
Uttarakhand	18,000 m ³ /day Biogas Generation Plant from Paper mill Effluent	M/s Naini Tissues Pvt. Ltd.	Kashipur, Uttarakhand	1.500	0.90	2016-17

Written Answers to

[10 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Safe disposal of Lithium ion batteries

852. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Lithium ion batteries pose a significant threat to the environment;
- (b) whether Government is taking any measures for the safe disposal and/or recycling of these Lithium ion batteries; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Lithium batteries can have environmental hazard if not managed in environmentally sound manner. These contain heavy metals and toxic materials that requires recycling or disposal in proper manner.

(b) and (c) Guidelines for safe and formal recycling of lithium ion batteries (LIBs) are not yet evolved. However, it is possible to recycle LIBS for recovery of lithium and other metals in the country, by adopting general standards for discharge, emissions and waste management for such recycling facilities. Technologies available for complete recycling of LIBs to recovery valuable metals like cobalt, nickel, lithium, copper, aluminum, etc. and any proponent can install such facility in the country. At present, there is no authorized LIB recycling facility for used LIBs generated from Electric Mobility.

At present, LIBs used in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) are being regulated through E-Waste Management Rules, 2016. Used Electrical Electronic Equipment including LIBs reaches authorized E-Waste recyclers at the end of its life for recycling or disposal.

Environmental clearance for exploration of Hydrocarbons

853. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) steps being taken to expedite the issuance of environmental clearance for exploration of Hydrocarbons; and
- (b) the number of such clearances issued so for the period 2015 to 2019, year-wise and the names of such projects cleared for the above mentioned period?

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) Eighteen Prior Environmental Clearances were issued during the year 2015 to 2019. The details of projects issued Prior Environmental Clearance is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details-exploration of Hydrocarbons projects issued Prior Environmental Clearance during 2015 to 2019

Sl. No.	Name of the project	State	Date of issue of EC	Project type
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Onshore Exploration and Development in 2PML Blocks in Districts Cachar and Hailakandi, Assam	Assam	07.08.2019	New
2.	Development Drilling of 72 wells in East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna districts of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	20.10.2018	New
3.	Expansion for development and production of Uber-2 well and Group Gathering Station, Jambusar, Gujarat	Gujarat	06.03.2019	Expansion
4.	Proposed Exploratory Drilling of 2 wells in NELP Block AA-ONN-2001/2, Kolasib & Mamit District, Mizoram	Mizoram	28.03.2019	New

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Exploration in Mumbai Offshore Block MB-OSN-2005/1 (NELP-VII) in west coast of India	Maharashtra	30.04.2019	New
6.	Exploration and Development of drilling wells in the existing PML area (PML 12.7 sq.km) of Modhera Field at Village Matresan, Tehsil Becharaji, District Mehsana, Gujarat	Gujarat	27.12.2019	Expansion
7.	Exploration and Development of drilling wells in the existing PML area (PML 4 sq. km) of Baola Field at Village Saiajada, Tehsil Bavla, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat by M/s Sun Petrochemicals Pvt. Ltd	Gujarat	20.05.2019	Expansion
8.	Development drilling of 200 wells in Sivasagar District, Assam	Assam	06.03.2019	New
9.	Development Drilling of 4 wells in Borholla ML block, Jorhat District and development drilling of 8 wells in Nambar ML area, East Lakhbari ML area, Khoraghat ML and Khorghat extension ML area in Gola	Assam	01.05.2019	New
10.	Expansion of Onshore Oil and Gas Production from Existing 300,000 barrels of oil per day (BOPD) to 400,000 BOPD and 165 Million Standard Feet per Day (MMSCFD) to 750 MMSCFD from PJ-ON-90/1 Block, Barm	Gujarat	11.04.2019	Expansion
11.	Workover of the temporarily abandoned 2 Andhra (sweet gas) wells & 5 Nos of additional exploratory /development well in an area of 9.63 sq.km of Achanta fded in West Godavari District in Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	17.05.2019	New

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Exploratory/Development Drilling & Production in Bhimanapalli Onshore Contract Area KG/ONDSF/BHIMANA-PALLI/2016 at Bhimanapalli, Nagavaram, Sanavalli of Uppaiguptam Mandal & Lakshmivada, Bantumilli	Andhra Pradesh	17.06.2019	New
13.	Onshore Oil & Gas Exploratory Drilling and Testing of hydrocarbons in NELP IX Block: AA-ONN-2010/3' in Sadiya Area of Tinsukia district in the state of Assam.	Assam	03.07.2019	New
14.	Proposed Onshore Oil and Gas development and production activities in the Block CB-ONN-2010/8, Cambay, Gujarat by M/s Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	Gujarat	30.07.2019	New
15.	Exploration, Development and Production for Oil & Gas in 21 onshore PML blocks in Upper Assam North, A & AA Basin, Sivsagar district, Assam	Assam	19.12.2019	New
16.	Onshore Oil & Gas Exploration in 12 ML Blocks of Western Onshore Basin, District Mehsana, Gujarat	Gujarat	06.12.2019	New
17.	Drilling of 15 exploratory wells under non forest area in Nohta-Damoh-Jabera PML Block, Vindhyan Basin, Damoh District, Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	27.12.2019	New
18.	Onshore Exploration of oil and gas from 134 wells in 32 ML blocks in Vadodara, Kheda, Anand, Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar, Mehsana, & Sabarkantha districts, Gujarat	Gujarat	27.12.2019	New

Development projects in Tamil Nadu

854. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of Government, private and joint venture developmental projects functioning in Tamil Nadu without complying with the present environmental regulations such as public hearing and environmental clearances; and

(b) the details of the recent environment impact assessment report on the Sterlite Copper plant, Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd. (ONGC) projects, coal bed methane projects, eight lane Chennai-Salem Greenfield Expressway project of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), proposed Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) projects of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) There are 33 projects or activities of Government, private and joint venture developmental projects of Category A, functioning in Tamil Nadu, without obtaining Prior Environmental Clearance, as required under EIA Notification, 2006 and subsequent amendments. These projects or activities were appraised under the provisions of Notification No. S.O. 804(E) dated 14th March, 2017 to bring them under compliance of environmental laws including action under the section 19 of Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986.

(b) As per the provisions laid down in the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006, the Environmental Clearance (EC) to the projects is accorded after the detailed examination of the environment impact assessment reports by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC). As per the available information, recently EC was accorded to Sterlite Copper plant for the expansion on 1.01.2009 and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation on 22.02.2018 on the basis of review of their Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) reports. No proposal for EC along with EIA report has yet been received in the Ministry for eight lane Chennai-Salem Greenfield Expressway project of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) and Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) projects.

Definition of forest cover

855. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Forest Survey of India defines forest cover as 'all patches of land,

with a tree canopy density of more than ten per cent and more than one hectare in area, irrespective of land-use, ownership and species of trees';

(b) whether many fruit farms and urban parks also fit the definition and are assessed as forest land;

(c) whether Government is aware of the deviation caused by the same as reflected in India State of Forest Report; and

(d) whether Government is working towards revising the definition of forest cover to provide a more accurate picture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) For the purpose of mapping, the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) describes forest cover as:-

"All lands, more than one hectare in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent irrespective of ownership and legal status. Such lands may not necessarily be a recorded forest area. It also includes orchards, bamboo and palm."

Forest Survey of India (FSI) uses boundaries of recorded forest areas (RFAs) for assessment of forest cover within and outside RFAs and accordingly publishes ISFRs.

For the forest cover mapping, IRS Resource Sat 2 LISS data is used which has a spatial resolution of 23.5 metre. At this resolution, minimum mappable area is 1 hectare (ha). This resolution has been useful for all practical purposes such as preparation of Forest Working Plan, development schemes, etc.

(d) In view of the above, this does not arise.

High level of PM₁₀ in air

†856. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the names of cities in the country that exceed the normative presence of Particulate Matter (PM) 10 in the air;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that an untimely death of people is taking place due to diseases caused by air pollution;

(c) the names of diseases caused by air pollution;

(d) whether it is also a fact that targeted success in controlling air pollution is not being achieved on account of which it is; worsening day by day; and

(e) the quantum of funds spent alongwith the measure adopted for the prevention of air pollution during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board presently monitors ambient air quality in 793 locations covering 344 cities in 28 States & 7 Union Territories across the country under the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP). While most of the cities have been found complying to the National Standards with respect to SO₂ & NO₂ levels, as per last five-year ambient air quality data (2014-2018), 122 cities were identified as the non-attainment cities, those having PM₁₀ > 60 µg/m³.

(b) and (c) There is no conclusive data available to establish a direct correlation of death/disease exclusively due to air pollution. Air pollution is one of the many factors affecting respiratory ailments and associated diseases. Health is impacted by a number of include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals apart from the environment.

(d) The Government has taken several steps to combat air pollution, water pollution and agricultural land pollution which *inter alia*, includes notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time, setting up of monitoring network for assessment of ambient air quality, introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.), launching of National Air Quality index, leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards, notification of Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, C&D waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016, banning of burning of biomass, streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate, issuance of directions under Section 18(1)(b) of Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 -for controlling air pollution,

installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries, notification of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR, Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR, formulation of National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), organization of clean air campaigns, etc.

(e) Under the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP), for cities with million plus population and $PM_{10} > 90 \mu g/m^3$, 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 programs.

Loss making Public Sector Units

857. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of loss making Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in the country at present, State-wise;
- (b) the total loss to the exchequer so far and the reasons for the losses; and
- (c) the various efforts made by Government to address these reasons for losses?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) As per available information 70 CPSEs have incurred losses as on 31.3.2019 to the tune of ₹ 31635.30 crs in the country. The State-wise details of these loss making CPSEs is given in Statement (*See below*). The reasons for losses differ from CPSE to CPSE. However, common problems faced by loss making CPSEs include obsolete plants and machinery, heavy interest burden, resource crunch, low capacity utilization, low productivity, surplus manpower, high input cost, non-remunerative prices etc.

(c) Improvement in the performance of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for their turnaround are taken by the administrative Ministries/

Departments having jurisdiction over these CPSEs. These, *inter alia*, include business restructuring, formation of joint ventures, modernization and improved marketing strategies, corporate governance, professionalization of boards of CPSEs etc.

DPE has issued Guidelines dated 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for the revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs; General principals and mechanism of restructuring". As per these guidelines, the administrative Ministries/ Departments are responsible for monitoring the performance of CPSEs functioning under them and taking timely measures for revival / restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs.

Statement

*State-wise details of loss incurring Central Public Sector
Enterprises during 2018-19*

Sl. No.	Name of the Enterprises	Loss of loss incurring CPSEs (₹ in crore)	Name of States/ UTs as per Registered Office
1	2	3	4
1.	HPCL Biofuels Ltd.	67.55	Bihar
2.	Bharat Petro Resources Ltd.	45.77	Maharashtra
3.	J & K Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd.	0.74	Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Odisha Mineral Development Company Ltd.	451.63	West Bengal
5.	The Bisra Stone Lime Company Ltd.	28.02	West Bengal
6.	Chennai Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	213.36	Tamil Nadu
7.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	63.15	Assam
8.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	80.85	Tamil Nadu
9.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	5.79	Uttar Pradesh
10.	Goa Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	2.62	Goa
11.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	71.10	Maharashtra

1	2	3	4
12.	HLL Biotech Ltd.	48.39	Kerala
13.	IDPL (Tamilnadu) Ltd.	2.39	Tamil Nadu
14.	Indian Vaccine Corp. Ltd.	0.48	Delhi
15.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	33.48	Uttar Pradesh
16.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	1.42	Bihar
17.	BHEL Electrical Machines Ltd.	5.46	Kerala
18.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	93.67	Jharkhand
19.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	63.83	Karnataka
20.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	9.33	West Bengal
21.	Instrumentation Ltd.	91.37	Rajasthan
22.	Naini Aerospace Ltd.	12.95	Karnataka
23.	Scooters India Ltd.	4.63	Uttar Pradesh
24.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	0.33	Karnataka
25.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	131.86	Kerala
26.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.	3.08	West Bengal
27.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	17.39	Nagaland
28.	NEPA Ltd.	77.79	Madhya Pradesh
29.	Sambhar Salts Ltd.	10.83	Rajasthan
30.	British India Corporation Ltd.	106.20	Uttar Pradesh
31.	National Textile Corpn. Ltd.	314.65	Delhi
32.	Patratu Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd.	1.38	Delhi
33.	NTPC Electric Supply Company Ltd.	0.09	Delhi
34.	Power Grid Southern Interconnector Transmission System Ltd.	1.56	Delhi
35.	Powergrid NM Transmission Ltd.	63.56	Delhi

1	2	3	4
36.	Central Cottage Industries Corpn. of India Ltd.	5.39	Delhi
37.	Handicrafts & Handloom Exports Corp. of India Ltd.	4.00	Delhi
38.	MSTC Ltd.	324.46	West Bengal
39.	National Film Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	0.06	Maharashtra
40.	National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.	16.22	Uttar Pradesh
41.	Nortn Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	5.41	Meghalaya
42.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	6.98	Assam
43.	PEC Ltd.	499.65	Delhi
44.	State Trading Corpn. of India Ltd.	881.08	Delhi
45.	STCL Ltd.	1.93	Karnataka
46.	Air India Engineering Services Ltd.	180.88	Delhi
47.	Air India Ltd.	8474.80	Delhi
48.	Airline Allied Services Ltd.	296.64	Delhi
49.	BPCL-Kial Fuel Farm Pvt. Ltd.	1.19	Kerala
50.	Fresh & Healthy Enterprises Ltd.	8.39	Delhi
51.	Pawan Hans Ltd.	62.37	Delhi
52.	Punjab Logistic Infrastructure Ltd.	11.87	Chandigarh
53.	Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.	121.99	Maharashtra
54.	SIDCUL CONCOR Infra Company Ltd.	4.68	Delhi
55.	Visakhapatnam Port Logistics Park Ltd.	5.57	Andhra Pradesh
56.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	33.03	Jharkhand
57.	HLL Mother & Child Care Hospitals Ltd.	0.30	Uttar Pradesh
58.	IRCON PB Tollway Ltd.	2.11	Delhi

1	2	3	4
59.	IRCON Shivpuri Guna Tollway Ltd.	30.61	Delhi
60.	National Small Industries Corpn. Ltd.	70.66	Delhi
61.	NBCC Engineering and Consultancy Ltd.	1.53	Delhi
62.	TCIL Bina Toll Road Ltd.	5.22	Delhi
63.	TCIL Lakhnadone Toll Road Ltd.	0.06	Delhi
64.	Hotel Corpn. of India Ltd.	68.63	Maharashtra
65.	Ranchi Ashok Bihar Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	2.39	Jharkhand
66.	Utkal Ashok Hotel Corpn. Ltd.	0.81	Odisha
67.	Eastern Investment Ltd.	0.02	West Bengal
68.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	14904.24	Delhi
69.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	3390.20	Delhi
70.	National Informatics Centre Services Incorporated	85.23	Delhi
TOTAL		31635.30	

Reduction in Government's stake in CPSEs

858. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering amendment in the law to reduce Government stake in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) without affecting its CPSE status; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance, the nodal Department for disinvestment of Government stake in Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs), has informed that no amendment in law is proposed, in this regard.

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

Scheme for heavy electric cargo vehicle under fame

†859. SHRI ARUN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for heavy electric cargo vehicles like truck, etc. under the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) scheme; and

(b) if so, whether any study has been undertaken regarding its electronic viability as this step can bring a revolutionary change, as a decrease in transport cost of product will reduce the production cost and products will be famous for use of ecofriendly techniques?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) and Electric Vehicles (FAME) in India scheme Phase-II, Electric Heavy Commercial Vehicles used for cargo has not been covered. However, Electric Light Commercial vehicles of N 1 Category which are used for the carriage of goods and having a maximum mass not exceeding 3.5 tonnes are covered under the Scheme.

Decline in sale of cars and bikes

860. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in sales of cars and bikes in the last twenty years;

(b) if so, the details of the percentage of decline;

(c) whether it will pull down many upstream and downstream industries and services including parts and components, steel, tyre and retailing, among others;

(d) whether Government has in-depth examined downturn of automobiles industry or constituted any committee to examine the whole issue and to find a solution;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of measures taken to revitalize and boost the automobile industry and to protect the employees?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No such decline has been reported since the last twenty years. However, there are cyclical slowdowns in automotive sector since last few months. 17.1 million vehicles (all categories) were sold during April - December, 2019 as against 20.3 million vehicles sold during the same period in 2018.

(d) to (f) Though no specific committee has been constituted, the Government, as a policymaker, always attempts to keep and improve momentum of 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 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 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

CPSEs under the Ministry

861. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) functioning under the Department of Heavy Industries (DHI) till date;

(b) the details of the number of CPSEs disinvested/proposed to be disinvested, closed during the last five years, year and CPSE-wise; and

(c) the reasons behind the closure and disinvestment of such CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) There are 31 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the administrative control of Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). The list of 31 CPSEs along with the status of disinvestment and closure during the last five years is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Closure of sick/loss making CPSEs and disinvestment of CPSEs in non-strategic sector will reduce distortions in the market place and will substantially increase efficiency, making Indian production more competitive globally, thereby increasing exports, reducing imports and creating significant new drivers for employment.

Statement

List of CPSEs under DHI

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE	Status of Disinvestment/ Closure during the last five years
1	2	3
1.	Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. (AYCL)	-
2.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEt)	-
3.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. (BPCL)	Under disinvestment.
4.	BHEL - Electrical Machines Ltd. (BHEL-EML)	-
5.	Braithwait, Burn and Jessop Construction Ltd. (BBJ)	-
6.	Bridge and Roof Company Ltd. (B&R)	Under disinvestment.
7.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)	Under disinvestment.
8.	Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI)	Under disinvestment.
9.	H.M.T. International Ltd.	-
10.	H.M.T. Ltd.	Only Tractor Division under closure.
11.	H.M.T. Machine Tools Ltd.	-
12.	Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC)	-
13.	Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)	Under closure.
14.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Under disinvestment.
15.	Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (HPC)	-

1	2	3
16.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Ltd. (HPF)	Under closure.
17.	Hindustan Salts Ltd. (HSL)	-
18.	HMT Bearing Ltd.	Under closure.
19.	HMTChinar Watches Ltd.	Under closure.
20.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Under closure.
21.	Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd. (Hooghly)	-
22.	Instrumentation Ltd., (ILK)	Kota Unit under closure.
23.	N.E.P.A. Ltd. (NEPA)	-
24.	Nagaland Pulp and Paper Company Ltd. (NPPC)	-
25.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd. (REIL)	-
26.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. (R &C)	-
27.	Sambhar Salts Ltd. (SSL)	-
28.	Scooters India Ltd. (SIL)	Under disinvestment.
29.	TriveniStructurals Ltd. (TSL)	Under liquidation.
30.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL)	Under closure.
31.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL)	Under liquidation.

Land handed over to CPSEs by various State Governments

862. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the land acquired and handed over to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) by various State Governments, for the sole use of such CPSEs, which are now remaining unused, State-wise;

(b) whether Government is planning to hand over such lands to the concerned State Governments in the event of disinvestment of the CPSEs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The details of the land acquired and handed over to Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) by various State Governments for use of such CPSEs are available with the CPSEs and their concerned administrative Ministries/ Departments. Department of Public Enterprises (DPE), being a general policy making Department for CPSEs, does not centrally maintain data of movable/ immovable assets of CPSEs.

(b) and (c) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) is the nodal Department for disinvestment of CPSEs. DIPAM has intimated that the procedure and mechanism of asset monetization of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs)/ Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/ other Government Organizations and immovable Enemy Properties has been approved by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.02.2019. As per the procedure & mechanism of asset monetization. Technical/ Advisors/ Consultants/ Experts/international bodies would carry out due diligence of the assets in consultations with various stakeholders including the State Government. Based on the feedback received, the Technical/ Advisors/ Consultants will suggest to Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) the models for monetization of asset under consideration. IMG would further recommend to the Alternative Mechanism (AM) the appropriate model for monetization of asset(s) under consideration, threshold value, revenue sharing with the State Governments, etc. Finally, AM would decide the appropriate model, threshold value, sharing the proceeds of revenue with the State Governments.

Progress in the sales of electric/hybrid vehicles

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

(a) the details of progress in the sales of electric/hybrid vehicles in India, against the target of six-seven million by the year 2020;

(b) whether the adoption of electric/hybrid public transport vehicles is facing roadblocks, due to lack of charging stations; and

(c) the details of steps being taken to promote electric/hybrid vehicles in the shared mobility market, considering its high penetration in the Indian market, as pointed by NITI Aayog?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The Department of Heavy Industry is administrating Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme for promotion of adoption of electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in India since 01st April, 2015. The Phase-I of the Scheme was extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed till 31st March 2019. Presently, Phase-II of FAME India Scheme is being implemented for a period of 3 years *w.e.f.* 1st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of ₹ 10,000 crore. This phase will mainly focus on supporting electrification of public & shared transportation, and aims to support through subsidies approx. 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. With greater emphasis on providing affordable & environment friendly public transportation options for the masses, the scheme will be applicable mainly to vehicles used for public transport or those registered for commercial purposes in e-3W, e-4W and e-bus segments. However, privately owned registered e-2W will also be covered under the scheme as a mass segment.

In the First Phase of the Scheme about 2.8 lakh hybrid and electric vehicles are supported by way of demand incentive amounting to about ₹ 359 crore. Further, DHI sanctioned 425 electric and hybrid buses to various cities in the country with total cost of about 300 Crores. Out of 425 electric and hybrid buses, about 417 buses are plying on the road. The Department of Heavy Industry also sanctioned about 500 Charging Stations/ Infrastructure for ₹ 43 crore (approx.) in cities like Bangalore, Chandigarh, Jaipur and NCR of Delhi under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme.

Under Phase-II of FAME India Scheme, about 10,000 Electric Vehicles are supported by the way of Demand Incentive amounting to about ₹ 27 cr. Further, 5595 electrical buses amounting to Rs 2800 crore (Approx.) Govt. incentive are sanctioned to various States (City Transport Undertakings) under Phase-II of the Scheme. Department of Heavy Industry has also sanctioned 2,636 Electric Vehicles (EVs) amounting to Rs 500 crore (Approx.) Charging Stations in 62 cities across 24 States/UTs under FAME India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India) scheme phase II.

It is not the fact that adoption of EVs are facing roadblocks due to lack of charging Stations. In last 10 months about 11000 EVs have been purchased by consumers under FAME-II Scheme and efforts of DHI in establishment of charging Stations are resulting in increase in sales of EVs.

In addition, following initiatives were also taken up by the Government to promote electric/ hybrid vehicles (including shared mobility) use in various part of the country:-

- (i) Under new GST regime, GST on EVS is reduced from existing 12% rate to 5% as against the 28% GST rate with Cess up to 22% for conventional vehicles.
- (ii) Ministry of Power has allowed sale of electricity as 'service' for charging of electric vehicles. This would provide a huge incentive to attract investments into charging infrastructure.
- (iii) The Government, *vide* S.O. 5333(E) dated 18th October, 2018 has also granted exemption to the Battery Operated Transport Vehicles and Transport Vehicles running on Ethanol and Methanol fuels from the requirements of permit.
- (iv) The Government, *vide* draft GSR 430(E) dated 18th June 2019 has proposed exemption of registration fees for battery operated/electric vehicles to promote the use of eco-friendly vehicles in the country.
- (v) In the budget of 2019-20, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced for providing additional income tax deduction of ₹ 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles.

Problems faced by auto sector

864. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that according to industry sources, over regulation is creating problems for Indian auto sector;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the auto industry demanded a long term direction or a policy guideline to help the auto sector; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard to help the ailing auto sector in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) There are multiple regulations arising due to

requirement of meeting internal Standard of Safety, fuel economy, environment etc. across various sectors including Automobile Sector. These are statutory regulations and cannot be termed as over regulation. Moreover, current problems being faced by Auto Industry cannot be attributed to regulatory issue.

The Government, as a policymaker, always attempts to keep and improve momentum of the economy through a package of measure through stakeholder consultations for comprehensive and continued development of the auto sector as and when required. Some of the steps taken by the Government to counter automotive slowdown can be summarized as under:—

- Corporate Tax has been reduced to 22% resulting into more savings for the Manufacturing Companies. This move will help in uplifting the market and promote future investments in turn providing a boost to the economy.
- Government has clearly indicated that Internal Combustion Engine (ICE) and Electrical vehicles (EVs) will be continued to register in future. This clarification will clear doubts among the end consumers and hence will help in boosting the sale of ICE and EVs.
- Government is working on a 'Scrappage Policy'. Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways (MoRTH) being the nodal ministry has almost finalized the Scheme. This policy would help to get unfit vehicles off the roads and thus increase the demand for new vehicles.
- Government has announced that funds worth ₹ 70,000 crores would be released for PSU banks' recapitalization. This would improve the liquidity situation of the banks resulting into more finances available for dealers and end- consumers hence increasing demand for new vehicles.
- RBI has announced that the interest charged for vehicle purchased has to be linked to the Repo rate announced by the Central Bank. This would mean that banks would have to reprice the interest rates on loans every three months resulting in lesser burden for consumer.

Sanction of electric charging stations under FAME India-II scheme

865. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned Electric Charging Stations under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India Phase-II) Scheme to the States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of names of cities that are identified in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Department of Heavy Industry has sanctioned 2,636 Electric Vehicles (EVs) Charging Stations in 62 cities across 24 States/UTs under FAME India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India) scheme phase II. In Andhra Pradesh, 92 Charging Stations to Vijayawada, 71 Charging Stations to Vishakhapatnam, 68 Charging Stations to Tirupati and 35 Charging Stations to Kakinada have been sanctioned under the Scheme.

In Telangana, 118 charging Stations to City of Hyderabad, 10 each charging stations to cities of Warangal and Karimnagar have been sanctioned under the Scheme.

Buses supplied under FAME India scheme

†866. SHRI ARUN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state district-wise details of the number of buses supplied in the backdrop of emphasis being given to environment friendly technologies, keeping in mind the goal of achieving sustainable development, under which action plan for the manufacture of Electric Vehicles under FAME (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles) India scheme was initiated and different States were jointly sanctioned 5,595 E-buses out of which Uttar Pradesh was sanctioned 600 buses?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme, the Department of Heavy Industry has sanctioned 425 electric and hybrid buses to various cities in the country with the total budgetary support of (approx.) ₹ 280.00 crore. As many as 80 buses are sanctioned in the city of Kolkata; 40 each in city of Lucknow, Indore, Jammu, Hyderabad; 75 in Himachal Pradesh; 65 in the city of Mumbai, 30 in the city of Navi Mumbai and 15 in the City of Guwahati.

Further, the Department of Heavy Industry has also sanctioned 5095 electric buses to 64 Cities/State Transport Corporations for intra-city operation; 400 electric

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

buses for intercity operation and 100 electric buses for last mile connectivity to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) under FAME India Scheme Phase-II. As many as 775 electric buses have been sanctioned in Maharashtra; 600 each in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat; 525 in Tamil Nadu; 400 in Karnataka; 340 in Madhya Pradesh; 325 in Telangana; 350 in Andhra Pradesh; 400 in Delhi; 250 in Kerala; 150 each in Jammu and Kashmir, West Bengal & Rajasthan; 100 each in Himachal Pradesh, Aasam; 80 in Uttarakhand; 50 each in Bihar, Haryana, Odisha, Tripura and Goa and 25 each in Chhattisgarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. City-wise details of these buses are given in Statement.

Statement

City-wise details of E-buses allocated under FAME India scheme

Sl. No.	State	Name of City	E-Bus Allocated	State Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	100	300
		Vijayawada	50	
		Amravati	50	
		Tirupati	50	
		Kakinada	50	
2.	Assam	Guwahati	50	100
		Siichar	25	
		Jorhat	25	
3.	Bihar	Patna	25	25
4.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	50	50
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Silvasa)	25	25
6.	Delhi	New Delhi (DTC)	300	300
7.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	300	550

1	2	3	4	5
		Surat	150	
		Vadodara	50	
		Rajkot	50	
8.	Haryana	Gurugram	50	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	50	100
		Hamirpur	50	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	100	150
		Jammu	50	
11.	Karnataka	Bangalore	300	350
		Hubli-Dharwad	50	
12.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	100	250
		Kochi	100	
		Kozhikode	50	
13.	Maharashtra	BEST Mumbai	300	725
		Pune	150	
		Navi-Mumbai	100	
		Nagpur	100	
		Nashik	50	
		Solapur	25	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	100	340
		Indore	100	
		Gwalior	40	
		Jabalpur	50	
		Ujjain	50	
15.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	50	50

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	100	100
17.	Telangana	Hyderabad	300	325
		Warangal	25	
18.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	100	525
		Tiruchirappalli	100	
		Madurai	100	
		Erode	50	
		Tiruppur	50	
		Salem	50	
		Vellore	50	
		Thanjavur	25	
19.	Tripura	Agartala	50	50
20.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	30	30
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	100	
		Agra	100	
		Kanpur	100	
		Prayagraj	50	
		Varanasi	50	
		Ghaziabad	50	600
		Meerut	50	
		Bareilly	25	
		Moradabad	25	
		Aligarh	25	
		Jhansi	25	
22.	West Bengal	Haldia	50	100
		Kolkata New Town	50	
TOTAL			5095	5095

Number of electric buses sanctioned for inter-city operation

Name of STU	Name of State	Buses Allotted
Rajasthan SRTC	Rajasthan	50
AP SRTC	Andhra Pradesh	50
K SRTC	Karnataka	50
M SRTC	Maharashtra	50
Goa SRTC	Goa	50
Uttarakhand SRTC	Uttarakhand	50
Gujrat SRTC	Gujrat	50
WB SRTC	West Bengal	50
TOTAL		400

Buses sanctioned for DMRC

1	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	100
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Promotion of government schemes on social media and apps

867. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government during the last five years to promote Government schemes on social media and applications (apps);

(b) the details of personal information required by users to log into Government schemes-related apps and the details of initiatives taken by Government for data protection; and

(c) the details of leakages of private information of citizens on Government hosted platforms, applications and websites?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting along with its media units - Press Information Bureau, Doordarshan and All India Radio etc., promote the Central Government programmes and policies through various instruments, including

social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, Instagram etc. out of the overall funds allocated to such media units.

Further, the various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government also promote the Government programmes and policies on Social Media. The amount spent on such promotion by various Ministries/Departments is not centrally maintained.

(b) and (c) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has informed that the information required by users to log into Government Schemes related apps vary from one application to another. For protection of data, Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 has been introduced in Lok Sabha on December 11, 2019.

Surrogate advertisements

868. DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that many surrogate advertisements, for tobacco and alcohol products are being broadcast on various television channels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal or policy to regulate, restrict, ban and punish such corporates and TV channels who produce and broadcast surrogate advertisements for tobacco and alcohol products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Advertisements telecast on private satellite TV channels are regulated in accordance with the Advertising Code prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder which inter alia states that no advertisement shall be permitted which promotes directly or indirectly production, sale or consumption of cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants.

Further, a product that uses a brand name or logo, which is also used for cigarettes, tobacco products, wine, alcohol, liquor or other intoxicants, may be advertised on cable service subject to certain conditions, including certificate of the advertisement by the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC). Necessary action is taken whenever any violation is established.

The Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI), a voluntary self-regulatory organization, looks into complaints across all media such as Print, TV, Radio, hoardings, SMS, e-mailers, Internet/ web-site, product packaging, brochures, promotional material and point of sale material, etc. and has a code for self-regulation on advertisements to control the content of advertisements.

Filing of annual returns by newspapers and magazines

869. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newspapers and magazines which have not filed annual returns during the last three years across the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of newspapers and magazines authorized to receive advertisements from Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP) in the country along with the details thereof; and

(c) the number of newspapers and magazines which have deposited levy fees during the last three years, name-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per record, a total of 1,02,295 newspapers/periodicals have not filed their annual statements for the last three years (*i.e.* 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19). State-wise list of the same is available on the website of Registrar of Newspapers of India (RNI) www.rni.nic.in.

(b) At present, a total of 5642 newspapers and magazines are on the panel of Bureau of Outreach and Communication (erstwhile DAVP). The details are available on the website of BOC www.davp.nic.in.

(c) The number of publications which have deposited levy fees during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Number of Publications
2016-17	4118
2017-18	2809
2018-19	3317

Details are available on the Press Council of India's website <http://presscouncil.nic.in/> in Levy Section, Sub Head 'Notification'.

Revamping and upgradation of AIR and DD

870. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken a decision to revamp and upgrade All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the AIR and DD stations being upgraded in the State of Andhra Pradesh and the quantum of funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Modernisation of All India Radio (AIR) and Doordarshan (DD) is a continuous process and action for the same is taken from time to time, including projects for setting up of FM transmitters/stations at existing and new locations, replacement and modernisation of transmitters, digitization of Regional News Units, adoption of modern High Definition (HD) technology, Digitization of Studios, Digital Content dissemination, Expansion of DTH and High Definition TV etc.

(c) Doordarshan Kendra at Vijayawada has been approved for modernisation at a cost of ₹ 1.06 crore. Further, digitization of AIR Stations at Cuddapah, Tirupati and Visakhapatnam has been approved with a total allocation of ₹ 3.72 crore. In addition to this, a new AIR station with 10 kW FM transmitter has also been approved for Rajahmundry at a capital cost of ₹ 2.6 crore.

'Mann Ki Baat' with CM of States

871. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Akashvani' is planning programmes on the pattern of 'Mann ki Baat', with Chief Ministers of the States in their respective vernacular languages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to broadcast "Mann Ki Baat" with Chief Ministers of the States in their respective vernacular languages.

Revenue earned by 'Akashvani'

872. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of financial condition of Akashvani and whether it is running in profit or loss;
- (b) amount of revenue generated from advertisements in 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19;
- (c) the details of budget /expenditure on Akashvani in aforesaid years; and
- (d) time and amount of space it has given to broadcast news, views, culture, society of North Eastern States in 2018-19?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Prasar Bharati as a public service broadcaster does not function solely as a commercial entity. It prepares its consolidated Annual Accounts and not separately for AIR and Doordarshan.

The details of commercial revenue of All India Radio during the year 2015-16 to 2018-19 are as under:—

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Commercial Revenue from Advertisement
2015-16	378.36
2016-17	397.31
2017-18	465.41
2018-19	460.95

- (d) Under the Central Sector Broadcasting Infrastructure Network Development Scheme, administered by Prasar Bharati, 10% budget allocation is made for infrastructure

and content development in respect of North East states. Further, all efforts are made to ensure to allot adequate time and space to broadcast content reflecting news, views, culture and society of North Eastern States.

Shortage of drinking water in Assam

873. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam faces acute shortage of drinking water despite being on the bank of Brahmaputra which is a perennial river, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the rural habitations that have access to safe drinking water in Assam;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to tackle the problem of drinking water in the State of Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds allocated during each of last three years and the current year; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As reported by Government of Assam, as on 05.02.2020, 63.42% rural habitations having 59.41% population have provision of 40 litre or more per capita per day of potable drinking water and 26.93% rural habitations having 29.77% population have service level of less than 40 litre per person per day potable water, whereas 9.64% rural habitations having 10.81% population have water sources with quality issues in the State.

(c) and (d) To enable every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) / across the country including Assam, Government of India, in partnership with States has launched Jal Jeevan Mission which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (Ipcd) by 2024. The estimated outlay of the Mission is ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which Central share is of ₹ 2.08 lakh crore.

Details of Central allocation for the State of Assam under JJM for the current year and under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for the last three years are as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Central Allocation
2016-17	401.43
2017-18	524.10
2018-19	567.89
2019-20	794.95

(e) Does not arise.

Setting up of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency

874. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to update the National Water Policy and make key changes in water governance structure and regulatory framework;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to set up a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) To address the present challenges in water sector, revision of National Water Policy has been envisaged by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti and a drafting committee has been constituted on 5th November, 2019 to revise the National Water Policy. The main objective of the National Water Policy is to take cognizance of the existing situation in water sector, to propose a framework for creation of a system of laws and institutions and for a plan of action with a unified national perspective in planning, management and use of water resources.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti has prepared a draft Memorandum with proposed structure and activities of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency for consideration of the Committee on Establishment Expenditure.

Status of NRDWP

†875. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is achieving its objectives in the districts of Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to address these reasons so that drinking water could be supplied in all the villages of Maharashtra by 2024?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As reported as on 05.02.2020, in state of Maharashtra including Konkan region, 84.34% rural habitations having 81.38% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 15.65% rural habitations having 18.61% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water within reasonable distance, whereas 0.01% rural habitations having 0.01% population have water sources with quality issues.

(c) To enable every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) across the country including those in villages of Maharashtra, Government of India in partnership with States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024. The estimated outlay planned for the Mission is ₹ 3.60 lakh Crore out of which Central share is ₹ 2.08 lakh Crore. In the current financial year, Maharashtra has been allocated a sum of ₹ 847.97 Crore, out of which ₹ 345.28 Crore has been released as 1st instalment. Further funds to States are released based on the pace of implementation and resultant fund utilization, and fulfilling prescribed conditions of release of funds.

Godavari and Kaveri river linking project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to connect Godavari river with Kaveri via Nagarjuna Sagar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that through the proposed link, Government wants to divert 247 tmc of water to Kaveri;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the estimated cost of the link projected by National Water Development Authority (NWDA); and

(e) from where Government is planning to pool the resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) The draft Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Godavari (Inchampalli / Janampet) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link project consisting of 3 links viz., Godavari (Inchampalli/Janampet) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar), Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) and Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link projects has been completed by National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and sent to party States in March 2019.

As per the draft DPR, about 247 TMC can be diverted from Godavari river to Nagarjunsagar dam(through lifting) and further south for meeting the demands of Krishna, Pennar and Cauvery basins.

As per the draft DPR, the cost of the project has been estimated as ₹60361 Crore at 2018-19 price level by NWDA.

The stage of implementation of a project would be reached after DPR is prepared with the consensus of concerned States and the requisite statutory clearances are obtained. Pooling of resources is decided after completion of final DPR.

Dredging in Brahmaputra river

877. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that river Brahmaputra has the highest sediment yield per square kilometers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps for dredging in Brahmaputra river to reduce flooding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As informed by Government of Assam the river Brahmaputra is one of the highest sediment carrying rivers in the country. The observed Annual Silt Load of river Brahmaputra at Pandu, Guwahati for the last five years is tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Year	Silt Load (in Metric Ton)
1.	2015	14326810.38
2.	2016	19991673.01
3.	2017	20635639.19
4.	2018	13613552.23
5.	2019	11991868.38

(c) and (d) Following steps have been taken by the Water Resources Department, Government of Assam:

A meeting on the proposal of dredging of river Brahmaputra including its tributaries was held on 23.08.2016, under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam. As decided in the meeting, a team of experts/officials from Dredging Corporation of India visited Assam from 02.09.2016 to 09.09.2016. On 21/07/2017, the Hon'ble Minister, Water Resources, Assam visited the Head Quarter of Dredging Corporation of India at Visakhapatnam, met the officials of DCI and discussed about the strategy of dredging in Brahmaputra.

Subsequently, a meeting was held on 04.12.2017 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam and it was decided to procure dredger and other machineries for dredging the tributaries in the State. Accordingly, a scheme costing ₹ 18.00 Cr has been sanctioned under SDRF and work order has already been issued. The process of procuring the dredgers is in progress.

Moreover, in National Waterway- 2 (NW-2) from Dhubri to Sadiya (891km.) in Assam, which is an operational water way for navigation, Inland Water Way Authority of India (IWAI) undertook regular maintenance dredging for maintaining the required Least Available Depth (LAD) of 2.5 m. depth between Dhubri and Neamati; 2.0 m. depth between Neamati and Dibrugarh and 1.5 m. depth between Dibrugarh and Orumghat.

Proposals for construction of dams

†878. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proposals regarding construction of dams in different States of the country have been received by Government;
- (b) if so, the details of the list of names of those places;
- (c) by when the received proposals are expected to be approved; and
- (d) the list of those proposals for the construction of dams, which have been given environmental clearance and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Twenty seven project proposals involving construction of new dams in different States have been received in Central Water Commission (CWC) since April, 2016. Out of these, 7 proposals have been accepted by Advisory Committee of DoWR, RD & GR and 5 proposals have been returned to the State Governments due to the deficiencies. Details of these projects are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Acceptance of remaining proposals by the Advisory Committee depends upon satisfactory compliances by the concerned State Governments on the observations of CWC.

(d) As intimated by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, 11 projects have been granted Environmental Clearance (EC) for the construction of dams from 01.01.2017 to 31.12.2019. Environmental Clearance has been given after duly appraising the individual EIA & EMP reports, consideration of Public Hearing and Rehabilitation & Resettlement issues and including merits and development of the area with respect to the projects. Thereafter, when EAC recommended the grant of Environmental Clearance to these projects, approval from the Competent Authority has been taken for grant of Environmental Clearance. The list of 11 projects which have been granted Environmental Clearance is given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

*List of Irrigation and Multipurpose Projects, involving New Dam Construction
Received since April, 2016*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	State	Type of Project
1	2	3	4
1.	Kakrapar-Gordha-Vad Link Pipeline Project ++	Gujarat	Major
2.	Par-Tapi Narmada Link Project	Gujarat	Major
3.	Bina Complex Irrigation and Multipurpose project	M.P.	Major
4.	Dudhi Major Irrigation Project (PFR) +	M.P.	Major
5.	Shakkar Multipurpose Project (PFR) +	M.P.	Major
6.	Parwan Major Multipurpose Irrigation Project +	Rajasthan	Major
7.	Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project	Rajasthan	Major
8.	Kalisindh Major Multipurpose Irrigation Project Phase-II	Rajasthan	Major
9.	Diversion of Surplus water of Sabarmati basin for filling of Jawai Dam	Rajasthan	*
10.	Upper Sikasar Reservoir Project (PFR)	Chhattisgarh	Major
11.	Kharung -Ahiran Link Project (PFR)	Chhattisgarh	Major
12.	Dandpani Tank Project (PFR)	Chhattisgarh	Major
13.	Shekharpur Major Tank Project (PFR)	Chhattisgarh	Major
14.	Pairi High Dam Project (PFR)	Chhattisgarh	Major
15.	JiheKathapur Lift Irrigation Project +	Maharashtra	Major
16.	Gunjawani Irrigation Project ++	Maharashtra	Major
17.	Chintalpudi Lift Irrigation Scheme ++	A.P.	Major
18.	Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir cum Drinking Water Project	Karnataka	Multipurpose

1	2	3	4
19.	Kanhar Barrage Project +	Jharkhand	Major
20.	Indrapuri Reservoir Project (PFR)	Bihar	Major
21.	Lower Vansadhara Project (Stage-I)	Odisha	Major
22.	Song Dam Drinking Water project	Uttarakhand	Major
23.	Buroi Medium Irrigation Project (PFR) +	Assam	Medium
24.	Tel Integrated Multipurpose Project ++	Odisha	Major
25.	Middle Kolab Multipurpose Project	Odisha	Major
26.	Telijore Irrigation project- PFR ++	Odisha	Major
27.	Ujh Multipurpose Project +	J&K	National

* Purely drinking water project. Hydrology and Inter-State aspects of the Project are being examined by CWC on the request of Government of Rajasthan

+ Accepted by Advisory Committee of DoWR, RD & GR, MoJS.

++ Returned to State Govt. due to deficiencies.

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report

Statement-II

*List of projects involving construction of Dam granted EC
from 1.1.2017 to 31.12.2019*

Sl. No.	Brief details of the project	State	Date of Issue of EC
1	2	3	4
1.	Lower Kopili HEP (120 MW) project, APGCL	Assam	04-Sep-19
2.	Kwar HEP, CVPPL	Jammu and Kashmir	10-Apr-17
3.	Bina Complex Irrigation and Multipurpose Project, Water Resources Department	Madhya Pradesh	22-Feb-17
4.	Ken Betwa Link Project Phase-I, Water Resources Department	Madhya Pradesh	25-Aug-17
5.	Majhgaon Medium Project, Water Resources Department	Madhya Pradesh	08-Apr-19

1	2	3	4
6.	Parbati (Rinsi) Major Project	Madhya Pradesh	11-Dec-19
7.	Kaleshwaram Project, I and CAD Khammam	Telangana	22-Dec-17
8.	Sita Rama Lift Irrigation Project (Phase-I), I and CAD Khammam	Telangana	07-Jan-19
9.	Jamrani Dam Multipurpose Project, State Irrigation and Water Resources Department	Uttarakhand	13-Dec-19
10.	Extension, Remodeling and Modernization Project of Kosi Canal System District Rampur, Uttar Pradesh (CCA:- 24250 ha)	Uttar Pradesh	20-Sep-18
11.	Turga Pumped Storage Project (1000 MW), district Purulia, West Bengal, WBSEDCL	West Bengal	02-Jul-18

Clean drinking water and toilets in girls' schools

†879. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Government to provide clean drinking water and toilets in the girls' schools across the country, in coming three years; and

(b) whether Government acknowledges the fact that there is a crisis of clean drinking water in the country, if so, the future plan of Government to provide clean drinking water to every citizen of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) To enable every rural household and public institutions in villages including schools to have potable water supply in their premises, Government of India, in partnership with States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024 with an estimated outlay planned of ₹ 3.60 lakh Crore out of which Central share is of ₹ 2.08 lakh Crore. Further, provision for toilets and drinking water in schools are covered under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Utilisation of funds under JJM

880. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2313 given in the Rajya Sabha on 09.12.2019 and state:

(a) the details of projects undertaken/ completed under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) during 2019-20 till date, State-wise;

(b) the details of projects undertaken/ completed during 2019-20 under JJM in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(c) the details of the reasons for low utilisation of funds under JJM, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Drinking Water is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments by providing financial and technical assistance under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). Powers to plan, approve and implement drinking water supply schemes are with respective State Governments. As such, details of individual water supply projects are not maintained at the Government of India level.

(c) JJM was launched in the month of August, 2019. Accordingly, States/UTs have started planning and implementing rural water supply schemes and fund utilization by States are on the expected lines.

Quality of water after implementation of NGP

881. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at some places, Ganga river water is not even fit for taking bath;

(b) if so, the places where the water is not found fit for bathing, as per standard fixed by National Green Tribunal (NGT);

(c) whether quality of water has improved after implementation of Namami Gange Programme (NGP); and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Water quality of river Ganga is assessed as per primary

water quality criteria for outdoor bathing notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) in terms of potential Hydrogen (pH) (6.5-8.5), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (≥ 5 mg/L), Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (≤ 3 mg/L) and Faecal Coliform (FC) (≤ 2500 MPN/100ml). The details of the criteria and rationale are given in Statement (*See below*).

Under the Namami Gange Programme, the monitoring of water quality of river Ganga is carried out by State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) in 5 Ganga main stem States at 96 Manual Water Quality stations and data is compiled by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

Based on the manual water quality assessment by CPCB in 5 Ganga main stem states in 2019, the observed water quality indicates that Dissolved Oxygen which is an indicator of river health has been found to be within acceptable limits of notified primary bathing water quality criteria and satisfactory to support the ecosystem of river across all seasons and also for almost entire stretch of river Ganga. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) has been found within the acceptable limits except marginal exceedance (BOD: 3.15 to 4.2 mg/L) in locations/stretches *viz.* in Kannauj Downstream (D/S), Bathing Ghat (Bharoghat) to Kala Kankar (Rai Bareilly), Kadaghat (Prayagraj), Mirzapur D/S, Chunar and Varanasi D/S (Malviya Bridge) to Tarighat (Ghazipur) and in West Bengal stretch/location from Tribeni to Dakshineswar and Garden Reach. River water quality is conforming to criteria limits with respect to Faecal coliforms in State of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh upto Upstream (U/S) Kannauj (Rajghat) and other monitoring locations, namely, Bithoor (Kanpur), U/S Vindhyachal (Mirzapur), U/S Varanasi, Arrah - Chapra Road Bridge, U/S Doriganj in Bihar and Diamond Harbour in West Bengal.

(c) and (d) Cleaning of river Ganga is a continuous process and under the Namami Gange Programme, several initiatives have been taken by Government of India which includes abatement and control of pollution at the source of pollution generation by adopting activities such as establishment/ upgradation of Wastewater Treatment Plants for the towns located on Ganga main stem and its tributaries, river front development, construction of Ghats and crematoria surface cleaning activities and solid waste management.

The outputs of these projects have started yielding results and the water quality of river Ganga will further improve once all the projects are operationalized.

Due to various pollution abatement initiatives taken by the Government under the Namami Gange Programme, the water quality assessment of river Ganga in 2019 has shown improved water quality trends as compared to 2014. The Dissolved Oxygen levels have improved at 27 locations, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels and Faecal coliforms have improved at 42 and 21 locations, respectively.

Statement

Primary water quality criteria for Bathing water (water used for organised outdoor bathing)

	Criteria	Rationale
1.	Faecal Coliform MPN/100 ml	500 (desirable) 2500 (Maximum permissible)
		To ensure low sewage contamination. Faecal coliform and faecal streptococci are considered as they reflect the bacterial pathogenicity.
2.	Faecal Streptococci MPN/100 ml	100 (desirable) 500 (Maximum Permissible)
		The desirable and permissible limits are suggested to allow for fluctuation in environmental conditions such as seasonal change, changes in flow conditions etc.
3.	pH	Between 6.5-8.5
		The range provides protection to the skin and delicate organs like eyes, nose, ears etc. which are directly exposed during outdoor bathing.
4.	Dissolved Oxygen:	5 mg/L or more
		The minimum dissolved oxygen concentration of 5 mg/l ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen consuming organic pollution immediately upstream which is necessary for preventing production of anaerobic gases (obnoxious gases) from sediment.
5.	Biochemical Oxygen demand 3 day, 270C	3 mg/L or less
		The Biochemical Oxygen Demand of 3 mg/l or less of the water ensures reasonable freedom from oxygen demanding pollutants and prevent production of obnoxious gases".

Keleghai-Kapaleswari-Baghai river excavation and flood control project

882. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state whether Government has stopped its share of funding in the largest project of Keleghai-Kapaleswari-Baghai river excavation and flood control project in West Bengal, in the district of Paschim Medinipur and Purva Medinipur, resulting in a stalemate situation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): Kaliaghai-Kapaleshwari-Baghai Scheme of West Bengal was accorded investment clearance by the erstwhile Planning Commission in March 2010 for execution in State Plan at an estimated cost of ₹650.38 crore. 1st Phase of the scheme for the estimated cost of ₹325.20 crore only for works to be executed by State Government during XI Plan was included under Flood Management Programme (FMP) in July 2010 and Central Assistance has been provided to the scheme as per extant guidelines. The funding pattern of the project was initially 75%: 25% (Central Share: State Share) and subsequently revised to 50%: 50% (Central Share: State Share) as per Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance letter dated 28.10.2015. Central Assistance of ₹170.273 crore has been released by this Ministry in five installments as central share to Kaliaghai-Kapaleshwari-Baghai Scheme under FMP. 1st Phase of the scheme with an estimated cost of ₹325.20 crore as included under FMP has been completed as per the progress submitted by State Government of West Bengal.

Access to piped drinking water

883. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of people in the country having access to piped drinking water in Financial Year (FY) 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20; and

(b) the details of the number of people having access to drinking water in the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As reported by the States/ UTs, total number of people in the country having access to piped drinking water in Financial Year (FY) 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is as under:—

Year	Population having access to Piped Drinking Water (in lakh)
2017-18	4,373.06
2018-19	4,562.00
2019-20 (as on 05.02.2020)	4,682.07

Source: IMIS, DDWS

(b) As reported, State-wise details of the number of people having access to drinking water in Financial Year (FY) 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 is given in Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of the number of people having access to drinking water in Financial Year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20

State/UTs	Number of people having access to drinking water		
	As on 1.4.2018	As on 1.4.2019	As on 06.02.2020
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	264,870	264,870	264,870
Andhra Pradesh	36,457,117	36,475,051	36,475,051
Arunachal Pradesh	1,236,432	1,236,489	1,236,489
Assam	25,859,999	26,235,960	26,422,015
Bihar	95,006,381	96,108,547	96,111,287
Chhattisgarh	19,639,904	19,647,855	19,653,684
Goa	730,923	730,923	730,923
Gujarat	36,989,065	36,989,065	36,989,065
Haryana	18,249,059	18,305,855	18,305,855
Himachal Pradesh	6,773,988	6,773,988	6,773,988
Jammu and Kashmir	10,097,708	10,099,633	9,870,710
Jharkhand	27,137,944	27,187,824	27,194,016

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	38,976,402	39,267,947	39,270,952
Kerala	45,727,481	45,727,481	45,733,899
Laddakh	-	-	228,923
Madhya Pradesh	52,647,418	52,657,749	52,662,977
Maharashtra	62,900,737	62,953,871	62,980,853
Manipur	2,361,566	2,361,566	2,361,566
Meghalaya	2,596,304	2,596,304	2,596,304
Mizoram	519,102	519,102	519,102
Nagaland	1,672,828	1,674,492	1,674,492
Odisha	35,011,899	35,045,789	35,057,666
Puducherry	438,075	438,075	438,075
Punjab	13,503,675	13,658,461	13,829,006
Rajasthan	43,681,899	44,967,212	45,393,567
Sikkim	494,231	494,231	494,231
Tamil Nadu	39,473,649	39,555,747	39,555,747
Telangana	21,955,514	21,976,838	21,978,882
Tripura	3,343,217	3,359,684	3,395,214
Uttar Pradesh	166,074,165	166,290,437	166,355,059
Uttarakhand	7,117,520	7,148,383	7,148,383
West Bengal	57,550,007	60,155,279	65,413,908
TOTAL	874,489,079	880,904,708	887,116,759

Note: Habitation Having access to drinking water means, Total habitations-QA

Source: IMIS, DDWS

Extraction of groundwater

†884. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of drinking water and the amount used for irrigation respectively, extracted from the groundwater resources in terms of percentage;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the groundwater level has gone to very severe category, in many areas of the country;
- (c) whether the country has come into the category of 'Day-Zero' with respect to groundwater; and
- (d) the quantum of rain water harvested every year along with the water that flows to the seas via rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2017 assessment, total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 432 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 393 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 249 BCM, out of which 221 BCM (89%) is for irrigation use and 25 BCM (10%) is for domestic uses.

As per the 2017 assessment, out of the total 6881 assessment units (Block/ Taluks/ Mandals/ watersheds/ Firkas) in the country, 1186 units in 17 States/UTs have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where the Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource.

Ground water is a replenishable resource which gets recharged every year through rainfall and other sources such as return flow from irrigation, canal seepage, recharge from surface water bodies etc. In addition, ground water is also available in deeper aquifers below the earth.

- (d) As per latest assessment, India receives annual precipitation of about 3880 BCM (Billion Cubic Metre). After accounting for evaporation and evapo-transpiration

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

etc., the average annual water availability in the Country has been assessed as 1999.20 BCM as natural run-off. It has been estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1122 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 432 BCM of total annual ground water recharge. The Country has an estimated live storage capacity of 257.812 BCM.

Budgetary provision for drip

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

- (a) whether Government is considering to commence Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP) phase-II and phase-III shortly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has made any budgetary provision for DRIP phase-II and phase-III;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Screening Committee of Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) has approved the proposal of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP) Phase II and III for rehabilitation of dams at an estimated cost of ₹10211 crore with loan assistance from the World Bank. The project is to be implemented in two phases with each phase of six years duration with an overlap of two years over each other. The scheme has four components; (i) to improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams and associated appurtenances in a sustainable manner; (ii) to strengthen the dam safety institutional set up in the participating States as well as at the central level; (iii) exploration of alternative means at few selected dams to generate incidental revenues for sustainable operation and maintenance of dams and (iv) project management.

(d) to (f) No, Sir. The project is under the preparatory phase and review/consultation meetings are being convened with the partner States to assess the readiness as well as make them aware about the procedural mechanism to start the scheme.

NABARD funds for groundwater recharge

886. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds provided to Rajasthan and Maharashtra by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to recharge groundwater through dug wells during the last three years;
- (b) the amount of subsidy given to the farmers through this scheme; and
- (c) the amount to be provided the next five years to Rajasthan and Maharashtra States for this scheme through NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) As per the information received from NABARD, the details of refinance extended to the State of Rajasthan and Maharashtra under Minor irrigation inclusive of dug wells in the last three years are as under:

	(₹ in crore)		
State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rajasthan	20.94	74.54	9.67
Maharashtra	317.75	486.33	302.26

No subsidy is available as per the information shared by NABARD.

Pre-feasibility report on Mokedatu Balancing Reservoir

887. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the request for clearance of the proposed pre-feasibility report on Mokedatu Balancing Reservoir is pending with Government;
- (b) whether this reservoir project will also reduce the waste of surplus water to sea and can meet the drinking water needs; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Screening Committee of Central Water Commission (CWC) in its meeting held on 24.10.2018 accorded in-principle consent for preparation

of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of Mekedatu Balancing Reservoir-cum-Drinking Water Project by Project Authority (Government of Karnataka) with the condition that Government of Karnataka would resolve the inter-state matters amicably by due consultations with co-basin States of Cauvery Basin. As the main objective of this project as stated in the Feasibility Report is to implement the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT) Award as modified by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, acceptance of DPR by Cauvery Water Management Authority (CWMA) is a pre-requisite for consideration of DPR by the Advisory Committee of DoWR, RD & GR. As per DPR, the project envisages meeting drinking water requirement of Bengaluru Metropolitan Region to the extent of 4.75 TMC and its adjoining area.

Exclusion of Punjab in Atal Bhujal Yojana

888. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Punjab which is one of the States with the highest groundwater depletion has been excluded from Atal Bhujal Yojana;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government plans to include Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) 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 during the period 2020-21 to 2024-25 with the financial assistance of World Bank with a sharing pattern of 50:50 between Government of India and World Bank.

The names of the participating States were decided based on consultation, criticality of groundwater situation, willingness and degree of preparedness.

Safety of Hirakud dam in Odisha

889. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether dams inside Mahanadi basin of Chhattisgarh are being operated as per any Standard Operating Procedure (SOP); and

(b) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has kept any provision in their reservoirs to absorb flood water temporarily in Mahanadi basin for safety of Hirakud dam in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Operation and maintenance of dams are carried out by dam owners who are generally State Governments, Central and State power generating PSUs, Municipalities and private companies etc. All the dam owners are supposed to have Operation and Maintenance (O&M) manual containing standard operating procedure for their dams/reservoirs in place before commissioning of the dam. National Committee on Dam safety in its meetings has requested the State Governments/ Dam owners to prepare O&M Manual for all their dams as per guidelines available on Central Water Commission (CWC) website. CWC has issued guidelines for preparation of O&M manual *i.e.* "Guideline for Preparing Operation and Maintenance Manual for Dams" in January 2018. As per information received from Government of Chhattisgarh all their dams are primarily operated according to the guidelines issued by the disaster management authority to safeguard and manage emergencies with advance communication to Hirakud Dam Authorities.

Groundwater contamination

890. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contamination in groundwater is growing day by day and has now become a threat to the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that apart from Nitrate contamination, the presence of Fluoride, Iron, Arsenic, heavy metals have been found in over 60 per cent of groundwater in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government thereto to overcome the threat of contamination and supply of fresh drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) 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. 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. State-wise details of contamination of ground water are given in Statement (*See* below).

Water being State subject, initiatives on water management including taking corrective action related to ground water quality in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, the important measures taken by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in this regard are as under:—

- CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of The Water (Prevention & Control) Act, 1974 & The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control of aquatic resources from pollution.
- Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries.
- With respect to industrial effluents, consent management for compliance of standards is being enforced by SPCBs/PCCs to improve the water quality of the rivers.

Further, Rural water supply is a State subject and Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing financial and technical assistance. State Governments plan, approve and implement water supply schemes to provide potable water to rural population. To enable every rural household to have Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM). The funds provided to the States under JJM can be utilized for providing safe drinking water to water quality affected areas on priority.

In addition, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, through "Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)", supplements the efforts of the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in providing water supply, sewerage & septage management, storm water drainage etc. in 500 cities/towns across India (covering about 22.50 Crore population) with a total outlay of ₹ 1,00,000 crore including Central Assistance of ₹ 35,990 crore during FY 2015-2016 to FY 2019-2020. The total State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) approved for the entire Mission period is ₹77,640 crore out of which ₹39,011 crore (around 50%) has been allocated to water supply.

Statement*States-wise number of Partly Affected Districts with different Contaminants in Ground Water of India*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Salinity (EC above 3000 micro mhos/cm) (EC: Electrical Conductivity)	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.01 mg/l)	Iron (above 1mg/l)	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	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	12	13	3	7			
2.	Telangana	8	10	10	1	8	2	1	1
3.	Assam		9		19	18			
4.	Arunachal Pradesh				4				
5.	Bihar		13	10	22	19			
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	19	12	1	17	1	1	1
7.	Delhi	7	7	8	2		3	1	4
8.	Goa					2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25.	Tripura					4			
26.	Uttar Pradesh	13	34	59	28	15	10	2	3
27.	Uttarakhand			4		5			
28.	West Bengal	6	8	5	9	16	6	2	2
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	1				2			
30.	Daman and Diu	1		1	1				
31.	Puducherry			1					
TOTAL		Parts of 249 districts in 18 states & UTs	Parts of 370 districts in 23 States & UTs	Parts of 423 districts in 23 States & UTs	Parts of 152 districts in 21 States & UTs	Parts of 341 districts in 27 States & UTs	Pb in parts of 92 districts in 14 States	Cd in parts of 24 districts in 9 States	Cr in parts of 29 districts in 10 States

Cleaning of Yamuna river

891. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board has found that Yamuna river in Delhi has been polluted so much due to industries and sewerage waste, that the water of the river is not fit for drinking purposes for the residents of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the flow of waste from factories across Delhi in the Yamuna river and reasons as to why those factories have not been shut down; and

(d) the amount spent for cleaning and purifying Yamuna river during the last five years and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The main objective of river rejuvenation programme is to meet the primary water quality criteria for outdoor bathing notified by Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and not drinking water quality.

River Yamuna is monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWQMP) in association with State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) of Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, as per which the water quality of river Yamuna in the Delhi stretch is not meeting the prescribed primary water quality criteria for outdoor bathing in terms of Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and Fecal Coliforms (FC). Discharge of untreated and partially treated municipal sewage as well as Industrial wastewater are the main source of pollution in river Yamuna in Delhi. The lack of fresh water-flow in the river at Delhi compounds the problem and affects the water quality of the river.

(c) Delhi is having 28 Approved Industrial Areas (Planned Industrial Areas) and 22 Redevelopment Areas (Redevelopment of Clusters of Industrial Concentration in Non-Conforming Areas). To check the flow of waste water generated from industrial areas, 13 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) have been provided with a capacity of 46.7 MOD (212.3 MLD Capacity). Out of these, 10 CETPs are being operated by the CETP Societies of the Industrial Areas and 3 are being operated by the Delhi State Industrial & Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC). All the 13 CETPs

have installed On Line Monitoring System (OLMS) and the same are connected to the server of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) & Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC).

CETP Act, 2000 enacted by the Govt. of Delhi stipulates proper Operation and Maintenance of the CETPs in Delhi and the prescribed Authority under the said Act is Industries Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. Besides CETPs, there are about 2000 Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) installed by the individual units operating in Delhi including Industries, Hotels, Restaurants etc. Following Grossly Polluting Industries (GPI) in Delhi have installed On Line Monitoring System (OLMS):-

- (i) Mother Dairy Fruits & Vegetables Pvt. Ltd. (Unit of Mother Dairy), Patparganj, Delhi-110092
- (ii) Delhi Milk Scheme, West Patel Nagar, Delhi-110008
- (iii) Slaughter House, Ghazipur, Delhi-110096

Regular monthly monitoring by DPCC of the Sewage Treatment Plants (STPs) of Delhi Jal Board and 13 Common Effluent Plants (CETPs) in Delhi is stipulated. Apart from this, DPCC is making efforts for compliance with the prescribed standards under the Water Act, 1974 by the polluting industries and takes necessary action against the defaulting industries as per provisions of Water Act, 1974.

(d) National Mission for Clean Ganga has released funds to Haryana and Delhi for cleaning of Yamuna. The funds released to Haryana and Delhi, in last five years (i.e. 2014-15 to 2018-19) and up-to 20 January 2020 in the current financial year (2019-20), are ₹89.61 crore and ₹559.39 crore respectively. Further, an amount of ₹ 45.96 crore has been spent for the project 'Rehabilitation/Renovation of Mathura Sewerage Scheme in Uttar Pradesh on River Yamuna during the financial year 2018-19 & 2019-20 (up-to 20 January 2020).

Presently, National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) has sanctioned 24 projects costing ₹ 4609.23 crore in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh under Namami Gange programme to abate pollution load to river Yamuna along with public outreach and PMC works. Through these projects, a total of 1838.78 MLD Sewage Treatment capacity (1310.6 MLD STP capacity along with upgradation and rehabilitation of 528.18 MLD STP capacity) will be created. Out of these 24 projects, 02 projects are already completed in Sonapat and Panipat creating sewage treatment capacity of total

145 MLD (New 70 MLD and Rehabilitation of 75 MLD) and rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation.

Ground water quality around Hindalco Copper Plant, Dahej

892. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has carried out a study to ascertain the ground water quality in and around Hindalco Copper Plant at Dahej;
- (b) if so, the details of the study conducted so far;
- (c) whether the plant authorities have installed automatic air monitoring devices to monitor air emission, upgradation of scrubbers to reduce sulphur dioxide and develop green belt in 33 per cent of plant area; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor and action taken against the management for violating environment clearances/norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has not done any specific study to ascertain the ground water quality in and around Hindalco Copper Plant at Dahej. However, CGWB generates ground water quality data of the country on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program.

The ground water quality data from the monitoring stations available near Dehaj area indicates that all the parameters are within permissible limit for drinking water prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS), except in one well, where the nitrate concentration found to be beyond the permissible limit.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by Gujarat Pollution Control Board (GPCB), the plant authorities have installed automatic air monitoring device.

Further, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) carried out inspection of the unit on 27.04.2018 and observed that the industry has installed 18 numbers of Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) for the monitoring of source emissions. In addition the industry has also provided various pollution control systems, which includes secondary gas scrubbing system, alkali scrubber, etc.

Illegal encroachment in ponds

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that ponds have a significant role in increasing groundwater table but most of the ponds have been illegally encroached upon, if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes any plan to free ponds from illegal encroachments, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Seepage from ponds under favourable hydrogeological condition may recharge the ground water, thereby raising the ground water table.

Works related to water resources development & management are planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

The matter related to encroachment of water bodies comes under the purview of the concerned State Governments. However, considering the importance of water bodies for socio economic development, Secretary (DoWR, RD & GR) *vide* letter dated 26.02.2016 requested State Governments to take necessary steps for keeping all the water bodies encroachment free. Further, Secretary (DoWR, RD & GR) *vide* letter dated 07.11.2016 requested the State Governments to take appropriate action in respect of inclusion of water bodies in land records, inclusion of water bodies as integral part of town planning process, strict action for the encroachers, etc.

'Draft guidelines for Conservation and Protection of Water Bodies' have also been circulated to the Central Ministries and States/UTs.

Promotion of rain water harvesting

894. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to promote rain water harvesting throughout the country in a big ways, if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any High Power Committee has been formulated to prepare Statespecific plan for water harvesting, examine storage capacity of rain water harvesting in States and UTs, if so, details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including 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.

Further, 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 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.

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>.

Sustainable groundwater sources

895. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether a group of experts called for global action on depleting ground water levels to ensure global groundwater sustainability;

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

(c) the measures taken for managing and governing groundwater sustainability from local to global scales;

(d) whether Government is considering framing guidelines for sustainability of groundwater sources and increasing rain harvesting and restrictions on drilling borewells and pumps; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) As per information available through internet a group of experts, scientists, practitioners etc. have identified action items on global groundwater sustainability to raise awareness of the global importance of groundwater, encourage future international action-oriented initiatives etc.' during the 'AGU Chapman conference on Aquifer sustainability' in Valencia, Spain in October 2019.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on sustainable 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_waterdepletion_Jun2019.pdf.

Further, a number of States have done notable work in the field of water management/conservation. 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 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.

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 are modified from time to time.

Alarming level of groundwater

896. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the States which have now reached alarming levels on groundwater; and
- (b) the details of steps taken to recharge it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, Pre-monsoon water level data collected by CGWB during Pre-monsoon 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 61% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by CGWB and State Governments. As per the 2017 assessment, out of the total 6881 assessment units (Block/ Taluks/ Mandals/ watersheds/ Firkas) in the country, 1186 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where the Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource. Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

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

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting/recharge 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.

Further, 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 among others.

Statement-I*State-wise Decadal Water Level Fluctuation With Mean [Premonsoon (2009 to 2018) and Premonsoon 2019]*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of wells Analysed	Range in m				Rise						Fall						Rise		Fall		Wells showing no change	
			Rise		Fall		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m		0-2 m		2-4 m		>4 m							
			Min	Max	Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Andhra Pradesh	714	0.01	7.26	6	9.32	166	23.2	18	2.5	10	1.4	348	48.7	122	17.1	48	6.7	194	27	518	73	2	0.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	18	0.54	2.45	0.1	5.94	1	5.6	1	5.6	0	0.0	8	44.4	7	38.9	1	5.6	2	11	16	89	0	0.0
3.	Assam	230	0.01	7.1	0.01	4.53	89	38.7	17	7.4	5	2.2	112	48.7	5	2.2	2	0.9	111	48	119	52	0	0.0
4.	Bihar	619	0.01	5.34	0.01	11.65	172	27.8	20	3.2	3	0.5	349	56.4	46	7.4	24	3.9	195	32	419	68	5	0.8
5.	Chandigarh	12	0.01	2.47	0.24	5.49	2	16.7	2	16.7	0	0.0	4	33.3	3	25.0	1	8.3	4	33	8	67	0	0.0
6.	Chhattisgarh	602	0.01	14.65	0.01	15.34	143	23.8	58	9.6	36	6.0	253	42.0	71	11.8	28	4.7	237	39	352	58	13	2.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0.08	2.39	0.06	8.75	1	5.6	1	5.6	0	0.0	9	50.0	4	22.2	3	16.7	2	11	16	89	0	0.0
8.	Daman and Diu	11	0.04	2.66	0.02	0.52	5	45.5	2	18.2	0	0.0	2	18.2	2	18.2	0	0.0	7	64	4	36	0	0.0

9.	Delhi	73	0	13.23	0.05	8.88	28	38.4	5	6.8	3	4.1	12	16.4	16	21.9	9	12.3	36	49	37	51	0	0.0
10.	Goa	64	0.01	8.29	0	4.29	17	26.6	0	0.0	1	1.6	43	67.2	2	3.1	1	1.6	18	28	46	72	0	0.0
11.	Gujarat	697	0.01	12.36	0.02	18.96	169	24.2	59	8.5	32	4.6	284	40.7	77	11.0	76	10.9	260	37	437	63	0	0.0
12.	Haryana	279	0.01	8	0.02	19.12	79	28.3	9	3.2	6	2.2	106	38.0	37	13.3	41	14.7	94	34	184	66	1	0.4
13.	Himachal Pradesh	101	0.04	6.63	0.11	3.86	69	68.3	10	9.9	2	2.0	15	14.9	5	5.0	0	0.0	81	80	20	20	0	0.0
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	204	0.01	4.29	0	4.32	78	38.2	7	3.4	1	0.5	104	51.0	12	5.9	2	1.0	86	42	118	58	0	0.0
15.	Jharkhand	271	0.03	5.31	0.02	9.97	81	29.9	19	7.0	3	1.1	131	48.3	27	10.0	10	3.7	103	38	168	62	0	0.0
16.	Karnataka	1098	0.01	14.72	0.0	17.22	157	14.3	34	3.1	26	2.4	595	54.2	207	18.9	79	7.2	217	20	881	80	0	0.0
17.	Kerala	1427	0.0	7.01	0.0	10.09	623	43.7	3.1	2.2	7	0.5	701	49.1	48	3.4	13	0.9	661	46	762	53	4	0.3
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1319	0.01	17.72	0.01	18.91	451	34.2	121	9.2	75	5.7	475	36.0	114	8.6	83	6.3	647	49	672	51	0	0.0
19.	Maharashtra	1645	0.0	18.42	0.0	18.01	314	19.1	61	3.7	26	1.6	698	42.4	342	20.8	201	12.2	401	24	1241	75	3	0.2
20.	Meghalaya	53	0.01	6.2	0.09	1.21	37	69.8	1	1.9	1	1.9	14	26.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	74	14	26	0	0.0
21.	Odisha	1064	0.01	7.07	0.01	4.78	593	55.7	110	10.3	27	2.5	311	29.2	19	4.0	4	0.4	730	69	334	31	0	0.0
22.	Puducherry	6			0.13	2.58	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	83.3	1	16.7	0	0.0	0	0	6	100	0	0.0
23.	Punjab	245	0.0	15.11	0.02	9.94	67	27.3	5	2.0	2	0.8	101	41.2	30	12.2	39	15.9	74	30	170	69	1	0.4

Written Answers to

[10 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24.	Rajasthan	893	0.0	14	0.01	18.43	202	22.6	51	5.7	48	5.4	324	36.3	119	13.3	145	16.2	301	34	588	66	4	0.4
25.	Tamil Nadu	612	0.0	11.53	0.02	12.54	126	20.6	27	4.4	17	2.8	214	35.0	129	21.1	99	16.2	170	28	442	72	0	0.0
26.	Telangana	557	0.01	10.15	0.01	13.97	149	26.8	23	4.1	16	2.9	186	33.4	84	15.1	96	17.2	188	34	366	66	3	0.5
27.	Tripura	75	0.01	3.99	0.01	3.21	28	37.3	3	4.0	0	0.0	41	54.7	3	4.0	0	0.0	31	41	44	59	0	0.0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	592	0	12.94	0	13.07	144	24.3	14	2.4	4	0.7	354	59.8	58	9.8	17	2.9	162	27	429	72	1	0.2
29.	Uttarakhand	42	0.01	5.45	0.02	12.83	12	28.6	2	4.8	1	2.4	17	40.5	5	11.9	5	11.9	15	36	27	64	0	0.0
30.	West Bengal	653	0.01	12.09	0	16.09	278	42.6	71	10.9	22	3.4	194	29.7	54	8.3	31	4.7	371	57	279	43	3	0.5
TOTAL		14194					4281	30.2	782	5.5	374	2.6	6010	42.3	1649	11.6	1058	7.5	5437	38.3	8717	61.4	40	0.3

Statement-II*Categorization of Blocks/Manuals/Talukas in India (2017)*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Safe		Semi-Critical		Critical		Over-Exploited		Saline	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
States												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	670	501	75	60	9	24	4	45	7	40	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	28	28	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	534	432	81	72	13	18	3	12	2	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	146	122	84	22	15	2	1	0	0	0	0
6.	Delhi	34	3	9	7	21	2	6	22	65	0	0
7.	Goa	12	12	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Gujarat	248	194	78	11	4	5	2	25	10	13	5
9.	Haryana	128	26	20	21	16	3	2	78	61	0	0
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8	3	38	1	13	0	0	4	50	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	22	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	184
12.	Jharkhand	260	245	94	10	4	2	1	3	1	0	0	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Karnataka	176	97	55	26	15	8	5	45	26	0	0	
14.	Kerala	152	119	78	30	20	2	1	1	1	0	0	
15.	Madhya Pradesh	313	240	77	44	14	7	2	22	7	0	0	
16.	Maharashtra	353	271	77	61	17	9	3	11	3	1	0	
17.	Manipur	9	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18.	Meghalaya	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19.	Mizoram	26	26	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20.	Nagaland	11	11	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
21.	Odisha	314	303	96	5	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	
22.	Punjab	138	22	16	5	4	2	1	109	79	0	0	Unstarred Questions
23.	Rajasthan	295	45	15	29	10	33	11	185	63	3	1	
24.	Sikkim	4	4	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25.	Tamil Nadu	1166	427	37	163	14	79	7	462	40	35	3	
26.	Telangana	584	278	48	169	29	67	11	70	12	0	0	
27.	Tripura	59	59	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28.	Uttar Pradesh*	830	540	65	151	18	48	6	91	11	0	0	

29.	Uttarakhand	18	13	72	5	28	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	West Bengal **	268	191	71	76	28	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL STATES		6828	4265	62	968	14	312	5	1185	17	98	1
Union Territories												
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	36	35	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
2.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman and Diu	2	1	50	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0
5.	Lakshdweep	9	6	67	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Puducherry	4	2	50	0	0	0	0	1	25	1	25
TOTAL (UTs)		53	45	85	4	8	1	2	1	2	2	4
GRAND TOTAL		6881	4310	63	972	14	313	5	1186	17	100	1

Note:

Blocks- Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Kerala, MP., Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal
Taluks -Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra Mandals- Andhra Pradesh, Telangana

Districts/Valley- Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland

Islands - Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Firka-Tamil Nadu

Region - Puducherry

UT - Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu

Tehsil-NCT Delhi

*Uttar Pradesh: There are total 820 block and 10 Cities

Improvement in groundwater table

†897. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the measured works undertaken by Government towards bringing about an improvement in groundwater table and preventing its further depletion in the country, have proved to be inadequate;

(b) whether it is also a fact that common people are not aware of groundwater table augmentation and recharge techniques; and

(c) whether the measures being taken by Government to manage groundwater resources by rain water harvesting, image analysis based on remote sensing satellite and Geographic Information System (GIS) are reasonably sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. Comparison of Dynamic Ground Water Resources of 2013 and 2017 assessments (for the entire country) indicates improvement in categorization in 388 assessment units.

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.

Central Government has taken several initiatives towards sustainable management of ground water including rainwater harvesting and also used techniques like remote sensing, GIS etc. as supplementary tools for various studies/interventions including preparation of aquifer management plans etc.

Further, National Remote Sensing Centre/Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) have prepared Hydro-geomorphological maps for the entire country, using

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Remote Sensing and Geographical Information System (GIS) containing information on ground water prospects and suitable locations for constructing recharge structures. In addition, ISRO has also enabled Geospatial support to Jal Shakti Abhiyan for water conservation/recharge measures.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting/awareness generation etc. 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.

Review of meteorological situation in cauvery basin

898. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) has held a meeting and reviewed the meteorological situation in the Cauvery basin based on the data presented by the representative of Indian Meteorological Department;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the cumulative inflows into the eight designated reservoirs in Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka and cumulative observed flows at Biligundlu and the seven contact points in Karaikal region were comfortable at the time of the said meeting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Status of hydro-meteorological situation in the Cauvery basin is generally included in the agenda items of the Cauvery Water Regulation Committee (CWRC) meetings. In the last meeting (24th meeting) of CWRC held on 29.01.2020, representative from India Meteorological Department (IMD) informed about the updated rainfall position during the current North East monsoon, which was found to be comfortable as on the date of meeting. During the meeting, the Committee also noted the updated cumulative inflows into 8 designated reservoirs of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala and also noted the cumulative observed flows at Billigundulu during the water year 2019-20 (1st June, 2019 to 31st May, 2020). The Committee noted with satisfaction that the cumulative inflows at the designated reservoirs and cumulative flows at Billigundulu and in Karaikal Region were in comfortable position.

Status of underground water level

899. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the status of underground water level is in a dangerous condition throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the status of underground water in the different States in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the block-wise status of underground water in the district of Paschim Medinipur in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is periodically monitoring the ground water levels throughout the Country on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. In order to assess the decline in water level on a long-term basis, Pre-monsoon water level data collected by CGWB during Pre-monsoon 2019 has been compared with the decadal average (2009-2018). Analysis of water level data indicates that about 61% of the wells monitored have registered decline in ground water levels. Details in this regard are given in Statement [Refer to Statement-I appended to answer to USQ No. 896 part (a)]

The Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are being periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. As per the 2017 assessment, total Annual Ground Water Recharge is 432 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM) and the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 393 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 249 BCM. The Stage of Ground Water Extraction, which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is around 63% for the country as a whole. State wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per the 2017 assessment, out of the total 6881 assessment units (Block/Taluks/Mandals/watersheds/Firkas) in the country, 1186 units have been categorized as 'Over-exploited' where the Annual Ground Water Extraction is more than Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource.

(c) In Paschim Medinipur, as per the 2013 assessment, the Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 3.29 BCM. The Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses is 1.19 BCM. The Stage of Ground Water Extraction, which is a measure of Annual Ground Water Extraction for all uses (irrigation, industrial and domestic uses) over Annual Extractable Ground Water Resource is 36%. Details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise Ground Water Resources of India, 2017

															(in bcm)
Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Ground Water Recharge					Total Natural Discharges	Annual Extrac-table Ground Water Resource on 2025	Current Annual Ground Water Extraction			Annual Allocation for Domestic Use as	Net Ground Water Availability for future use	Stage of Ground Water Extrac-tion (%)	
		Monsoon Season		Non-monsoon Season		Total Annual Ground Water Recharge			Irriga-tion	Industrial	Domestic				Total
		Recha-rge from rainfall	Recha-rge from other sources	Recha-rge from rainfall	Recha-rge from other sources										
		3	4	5	6										
		7	8	9	10										
States															
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.96	5.62	1.21	4.42	21.22	1.07	20.15	7.85	0.14	0.90	8.90	1.48	12.31	44.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	0.18	0.95	0.01	3.02	0.36	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	2.64	0.28
3.	Assam	20.22	0.43	7.28	0.74	28.67	4.42	24.26	1.97	0.06	0.69	2.73	0.79	21.43	11.25
4.	Bihar	19.83	3.95	3.14	4.50	31.41	2.43	28.99	10.78	0.66	1.83	13.26	1.83	15.78	45.76
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.82	1.36	0.76	1.64	11.57	1.00	10.57	3.98	0.05	0.67	4.70	0.79	5.76	44.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
6.	Delhi	0.13	0.06	0.03	0.11	0.32	0.02	0.30	0.09	0.02	0.24	0.36	0.29	0.02	119.61
7.	Goa	0.19	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.27	0.11	0.16	0.02		0.03	0.05	0.04	0.07	33.50
8.	Gujarat	15.95	3.40	0.00	3.02	22.37	1.12	21.25	12.84	0.11	0.63	13.58	0.90	7.98	63.89
9.	Haryana	3.56	2.55	1.03	3.00	10.15	1.01	9.13	11.53	0.34	0.63	12.50	0.72	0.87	136.91
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.34	0.02	0.11	0.04	0.51	0.05	0.46	0.20	0.00	0.19	0.39	0.34	0.16	86.37
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	0.50	0.88	0.51	2.89	0.29	2.60	0.20	0.07	0.50	0.76	0.50	1.84	29.47
12.	Jharkhand	5.25	0.13	0.41	0.42	6.21	0.52	5.69	0.80	0.22	0.56	1.58	0.56	4.13	27.73
13.	Karnataka	6.59	4.36	2.67	3.22	16.84	2.05	14.79	9.39		0.95	10.34	1.14	5.41	69.87
14.	Kerala	3.91	0.04	0.68	1.13	5.77	0.56	5.21	1.22	0.01	1.44	2.67	1.57	2.41	51.27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	27.10	1.51	0.82	6.99	36.42	1.95	34.47	17.43	0.22	1.24	18.88	1.72	15.84	54.76
16.	Maharashtra	20.59	2.29	0.53	8.23	31.64	1.74	29.90	15.10	0.00	1.22	16.33	2.28	12.91	54.62
17.	Manipur	0.23	0.01	0.17	0.02	0.43	0.04	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.34	1.44
18.	Meghalaya	1.37	0.01	0.43	0.02	1.83	0.19	1.64	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.02	1.59	2.28
19.	Mizoram	0.16	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.21	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.18	3.82
20.	Nagaland	1.65	0.03	0.52	0.00	2.20	0.22	1.98	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02	1.96	0.99
21.	Odisha	10.53	2.34	1.50	2.37	16.74	1.17	15.57	5.28	0.14	1.15	6.57	1.30	8.85	42.18
22.	Punjab	5.54	11.83	1.31	5.25	23.93	2.35	21.58	34.56	0.20	1.01	35.78	1.41	1.09	165.77
23.	Rajasthan	9.74	0.78	0.24	2.42	13.18	1.21	11.99	14.85		1.92	16.77	2.67	0.88	139.88
24.	Sikkim	5.20	0.00	0.43	0.00	5.63	4.11	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.51	0.06

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25.	Tamil Nadu	6.66	9.40	1.89	2.26	20.21	2.02	18.19	13.05		1.67	14.71	1.84	5.66	80.89
26.	Telangana	7.56	1.42	1.88	2.76	13.62	1.25	12.37	7.09		1.00	8.09	1.39	4.26	65.45
27.	Tripura	0.80	0.06	0.40	0.26	1.53	0.29	1.24	0.02	0.00	0.08	0.10	0.11	1.11	7.88
28.	Uttar Pradesh	37.73	11.67	1.59	18.93	69.92	4.60	65.32	40.89		4.95	45.84	5.96	20.36	70.18
29.	Uttarakhand	1.15	0.93	0.09	0.87	3.04	0.15	2.89	1.30	0.13	0.22	1.64	0.22	1.25	56.83
30.	West Bengal	18.71	1.51	5.26	3.85	29.33	2.77	26.56	10.84		1.00	11.84	1.53	14.19	44.60
	TOTAL (STATES)	251.36	66.40	36.29	77.04	431.09	39.08	392.03	221.32	2.38	24.76	248.45	31.51	172.82	63.37
Union Territories															
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.35	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.37	0.04	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.32	2.74
2.	Chandigarh	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	89.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.01		0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	31.34
4.	Daman and Diu	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	61.40
5.	Lakshdweep	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.99
6.	Puducherry	0.09	0.07	0.02	0.05	0.23	0.02	0.20	0.11		0.04	0.15	0.04	0.05	74.33
	TOTAL (UTs)	0.54	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.73	0.08	0.66	0.13	0.00	0.10	0.23	0.10	0.43	34.51
GRAND TOTAL		251.90	66.48	36.34	77.11	431.83	39.16	392.69	221.44	2.38	24.86	248.68	31.61	173.25	63.33

Note:

Industrial and domestic draft has not been estimated separately in Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Puducherry. The Ground Water resources assessment as on 2013 has been considered for the state of West Bengal

Written Answers to

[10 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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Statement-II***Block-wise Ground Water Resources of Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal, 2013***

Sl. No.	Name of the Assessment Unit	Net Annual Ground Water Availability (ham)	Total Ground water draft (ham)	Stage of Ground Water Development (%)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Binpur-I	11147.48	4440.82	80.65
2.	Binpur-II	5951.09	613.83	21.92
3.	Chandrakona-I	7959.19	3429.13	44.38
4.	Chandrakona-II	6344.30	3908.71	62.63
5.	Dantan-I	10468.72	6160.02	58.84
6.	Dantan-II	8051.54	5353.57	66.49
7.	Daspur-I	7300.52	2514.64	34.44
8.	Daspur-II	7550.24	1188.00	15.73
9.	Debra	14330.56	7612.27	53.12
10.	Garbeta- I	14842.61	7238.19	49.58
11.	Garbeta -II	14788.44	4049.64	27.92
12.	Garbeta -III	11358.27	3131.87	55.80
13.	Ghatal	9890.70	2387.25	25.69
14.	Gopiballavpur-I	9609.22	1680.61	18.09
15.	Gopiballavpur-II	7592.97	2645.16	35.58
16.	Jamboni	7328.07	1313.33	18.76
17.	Jhargram	21046.46	2475.54	12.36
18.	Keshiary	10731.37	3646.00	34.72
19.	Keshpur	18351.99	7730.18	42.12
20.	Kharagpur-I	8803.75	3053.23	37.60
21.	Kharagpur-II	10099.03	6193.73	123.42

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Midnapore Sadar	11997.53	3740.43	63.27
23.	Mohanpur	5992.90	3641.81	60.77
24.	Narayanagarh	19195.33	11059.03	57.61
25.	Nayagram	17036.33	1754.27	10.30
26.	Pingla	8932.21	4518.91	50.59
27.	Sabang	12340.03	5872.29	47.59
28.	Salboni	19023.69	2598.24	27.73
29.	Sankrail	10798.96	4912.04	46.06
TOTAL (HAM)		328863.50	118862.75	36.14
TOTAL (BCM)		3.29	1.19	36.14

Amount being spent on Namami Gange Programme

900. SHRI G.C. CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information on the total amount spent on Namami Gange Programme (NOP);

(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) Since the launch of Namami Gauge Programme (NGP) *i.e.* FY 2014-15, Government of India has released ₹8,617.02 crore National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), out of which NMCG has released ₹8060.69 crore till 20th January, 2020 to State Government / State Programme Management Groups (SPMGs) / Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUS) / Other Executing Agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

Status of interlinking of rivers

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

- (a) the date on which Government has taken a decision regarding interlinking of rivers;
- (b) the number of rivers where interlinking has been completed and the current status of interlinking of remaining rivers;
- (c) by when the interlinking of rivers would be completed; and
- (d) whether Government has made any plan to utilise the excess flood water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs).

Under the NPP, four priority links have been identified for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) under the Peninsular Rivers Component *viz.*: Ken-Betwa link project (KBLP), Damanganga-Pinjal link project, Par-Tapi-Narmada link project and Godavari-Cauvery link project. The DPRs of KBLP, Damanganga-Pinjal link project and Par-Tapi-Narmada link project have been sent to the concerned States. 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. No ILR project under NPP has reached the stage of execution.

(c) The implementation of river link projects involves various steps such as preparation of Pre Feasibility Reports/ Feasibility Reports of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, preparation of DPRs of the projects, clearances from Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change, Ministry of Tribal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Affairs, techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Flood control and multipurpose projects of Ministry of Jal Shakti and investment clearance.

The stage of implementation of a project would be reached after its DPR is prepared with the consensus of concerned States and the requisite statutory clearances are obtained.

(d) The interlinking of rivers (ILR) projects envisages diversion of waters from surplus basins to deficit basins through inter basin water transfer links. The interlinking of rivers project will provide benefits to irrigation, domestic and industrial needs, hydropower apart from the incidental benefits including of flood control, drought mitigation etc.

Target under SBM

902. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that targets in most of the States under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) were achieved during the last three years;

(b) the target for SBM and their percentage achieved during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the estimated targets for various States under SBM for next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) The Government had launched Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) [SBM(G)] with effect from 2nd October, 2014 with the aim to attain Open Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2nd October, 2019 by providing access to toilet facilities to all the rural households in the country. SBM (G) is a demand driven Scheme, hence no fixed targets to build/construct toilets could be set. As per the data reported by the States/UTs on the online Integrated Management Information System (IMIS) maintained by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, 10.29 crore individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed under the programme and all the villages have declared themselves ODF. The Government has further advised all the States/UTs to reconfirm and ensure that no one is left behind, including the newly emerging households, in having access to toilets. State/UT-wise number of IHHLs constructed under SBM (G) during the last 3 years are given in Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise no. of IHHLs constructed under SBM (G) during the last 3 years*

State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	979	17556	0
Andhra Pradesh	788495	2225154	356139
Arunachal Pradesh	42552	41460	13465
Assam	1054898	816435	753547
Bihar	872328	3433356	6247749
Chhattisgarh	1464591	1404526	67505
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	18758	0
Daman and Diu	0	1600	0
Gujarat	1541862	421121	96625
Haryana	124140	319998	12588
Himachal Pradesh	80519	10	17
Jammu and Kashmir	78557	573347	382813
Jharkhand	831502	1203836	972552
Karnataka	719863	1434591	737183
Kerala	195024	0	2
Ladakh	4579	7409	0
Madhya Pradesh	1859828	2353800	831110
Maharashtra	1916460	2252876	226710
Manipur	41472	61528	72459
Meghalaya	45973	87138	249
Mizoram	2872	25012	2477
Nagaland	38073	19211	50880
Odisha	1263124	816203	2203146
Puducherry	2430	7933	17639

State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Punjab	106597	75192	55375
Rajasthan	2791196	2129328	145082
Sikkim	0	0	1737
Tamil Nadu	1139671	2206083	620766
Telangana	520029	1552975	470819
Tripura	43778	33502	135568
Uttar Pradesh	1734508	5661669	9216627
Uttarakhand	334099	42985	20667
West Bengal	2318597	1006466	679081
TOTAL	2,19,58,596	3,02,51,058	2,43,90,577

Source: IMIS of SBM (G)

Hydrological boundaries for better water management

903. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned for studying, evaluating and preparing a roadmap of Hydrological boundaries, instead of political and administrative boundaries for better water management in the country;

(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 National Water Policy (2012) states that Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) taking river basin/sub-basin as a unit should be the main principle for planning, development and management of water resources and recommends comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-state rivers and river valleys taking basin/sub-basin as unit.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti has drafted River Basin Management Bill. The draft River Basin Management 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) and ensuring comprehensive and balanced development of both catchment and command areas.

WATEC conference in Israel

904. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government participated in the Water Technology and Environment Control (WATEC) conference held in Israel, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the conference was mandated to get updates on technologies related to water and environmental management, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has collaborated with Israel which is considered as world leader in terms of water management, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the advantage that India got out of attending the conference; and

(e) the other steps taken by Government to use technologies to conserve water and replicate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) A three member delegation from Government of India led by Hon'ble Minister (Jal Shakti), participated in Water Technology and Environment Control (WATEC) 2019 event in Tel-Aviv, Israel on 19 November, 2019. Besides, there were also delegations from Andhra Pradesh (Ministerial-level), Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and Karnataka. WAPCOS, a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Jal Shakti, along with business delegations from Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and South India Chamber of Commerce and Industries (SICCI) also participated in the event. WATEC 2019, an international conference and exhibition, had a mandate to update the participants (policy and decision makers, industry leaders, business executives, investors and researchers from around the world) on latest innovations and technologies related to water and environmental management.

A Memorandum of Understanding between India and Israel on Water Resources Management and Development Cooperation was signed on 11.11.2016 to enhance cooperation at the national, regional and international levels by collaborating in the

areas mutually agreed upon, including techniques in the efficient use of water resources, recycling/re-use of waste water, desalination, aquifer recharge and *in-situ* water conservation techniques, and water resource management.

During WATEC 2019, extensive discussions were held on wide range of issues in the water sector covering both agriculture and drinking water, Israel's unique water management system involving desalination and reuse of waste water.

Various technologies commonly used for rain water harvesting have been described in the "Manual on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water" available in public domain in the following URL: <http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/Manual-Artificial-Recharge.pdf> and also in "Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in India", in <http://cgwb.gov.in/documents/masterplan-2013.pdf>.

Further, objectives of ongoing Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) include enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage, integration of water source, distribution and its efficient use to make best use of water through appropriate technologies and practices, etc.

Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) is implementing a nationwide programme of "National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM)" for mapping of aquifers (Water bearing formations), their characterization and development of aquifer management plans to facilitate sustainable development of ground water resources. Aquifer maps and management plans have been shared with the respective State Government agencies for taking suitable interventions.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. The important measures taken by the Central Government for conservation of water in the country are at the following URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf.

Status of construction of Polavaram Irrigation project

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an inordinate delay in completion of Polavaram Irrigation Project;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of funds released during the last three years;
- (d) the details of funds spent/unspent on construction of Polavaram Projects;
- (e) whether the fund released is sufficient for early completion of this project; and
- (f) if not, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) As informed by Polavaram Project Authority (PPA), completion of Polavaram Irrigation Project which was earlier targeted for December, 2019 has now been rescheduled to December, 2021 mainly because of reason attributed to contract management of different components of the project.

(c) to (f) The Government of India has been reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the Polavaram Irrigation Project, after declaration of this project as National Project with effect from 01.04.2014.

The details of funds released by Government of India and expenditure incurred on the project during last three years are as below:

		(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	Year	Amount released	Expenditure incurred
1.	2016-17	2514.16	1701.45
2.	2017-18	2000	3830.53
3.	2018-19	1400	3047.39

Total Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 8614.16 crore (including ₹ 1850 crore in Feb, 2020) has been released to the project from time to time as per eligible proposals recommended by PPA and Central Water Commission.

Further, Ministry of Finance *vide* letter dated 26.11.2019 has conveyed that no further releases would be made pending finalization of audit of expenditure etc. by the State Government.

Gazette Notification of MWDTA

906. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government is waiting for the Gazette Notification of Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal Award (MWDTA), so that the basin States can make use of their allocation; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that any further delay will result in under utilisation of water and it will flow out to sea without serving any purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) The Central Government constituted the Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal by Notification dated 16th November, 2010 under Section 4 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956. The MWDT submitted its report under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act to the Central Government on 14.08.2018. Subsequently, the States of Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka and the Central Government have filed further references under Section 5 (3) of the ISRWD Act before the Tribunal.

As per Section 6 (1) of the ISRWD Act, 1956, the report of the Tribunal can be published after receipt of further report of Tribunal by the Central Government under Section 5 (3) of ISRWD Act, 1956. The matter is *sub judice*.

Visit of CWC Expert Committee to Polavaram project

907. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee of Central Water Commission has visited the Polavaram Project to take stock of the progress of the works of the project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the report submitted by the Expert Committee regarding progress of the project;

(d) whether the Committee has opined that Rehabilitation works have to be taken up immediately, for which ₹30,000 crores is needed for rehabilitation of works; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to complete the project as per the revised schedule by 2021?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Expert Committee, constituted in 2017, undertook its fifth visit of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) from 27th to 31st December, 2019. Report of the Committee has been circulated on 17.01.2020. Main recommendations mentioned in the report are:—

1. Necessary arrangements may be made for increasing the concreting rate;
2. Concreting in the spill channel to be completed before the onset of monsoon 2020;
3. Completion of spillway, spill channel, and Gate erection in a manner that it is operational before the onset of the monsoon;
4. Preparation of suitable programme reflecting realistic targets and milestones for all the components of the project;
5. To ascertain condition of the diaphragm wall of ECRF dam;
6. Inclusion of details of distributary Networks and its timely completion in the construction programme;
7. To conduct reservoir simulation studies and prepare the reservoir operation/ gate operation schedule of the Project, etc.

(d) As regards Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R & R), Expert Committee stressed upon action plans with timeline for land acquisition, construction of colonies for R & R, and complete settlement of Project Displaced Families (PDFs) including settlement of their entitled claims.

(e) This Ministry has taken a number of steps for expediting the works which include:—

- (i) Dam Design and Review Panel (DDRP) under the chairmanship of a former Chairman, CWC and an Expert Committee headed by Member (WP&P), Central Water Commission (CWC) have been constituted on 13.06.2016 and 10.03.2017 (reconstituted on 07.06.2017) respectively to carry out regular

monitoring of the project and to strive better coordination with DDRP/ Contractor/Polavaram Project Authority (PPA)/CWC design units/Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) in respect of various issues related to design and implementation of the project.

- (ii) A Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement works with Secretary, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India as its Chairperson has also been constituted on 19.09.2017 to oversee the implementation of Land Acquisition and R&R works.
- (iii) PPA is mandated to convene regular meetings to review the work progress and resolve any pending issue for completion of the project as per schedule. Also, Water and Power Consultancy Services (WAPCOS) working as Project Management Consultant (PMC) for PPA, monitors the implementation of the project regularly.
- (iv) PPA has engaged Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), New Delhi as quality consultant for the project which carries out review of all Quality Control tests conducted by the Project Authorities.

Challenges faced by MSMEs due to limited capital and knowledge

908. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that due to limited capital and knowledge, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) face a challenge in expanding their business;
- (b) if so, details of steps Government has taken during the last five years to enhance the capital and knowledge of MSMEs; and
- (c) the details of amount allocated and spent on capacity enhancement of MSMEs during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) In order to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in access to credit, market, development of managerial capacity and to enhance their competitiveness and sustainability, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional

Industries (SFURTI), A scheme for Promotion of Innovation Rural Industries and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology up-gradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Interest Subvention Scheme, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), National Schedule caste and Schedule tribe Hub (NSSH) etc. The budgetary allocation and actual expenditure of the Ministry during last three years (including the current year) is given in the table below:

Year	Budget Allocation	Actual Expenditure
2017-18	₹ 6481.96 crore	₹ 6222.18 crore
2018-19	₹ 6552.61 crore	₹ 6513.12 crore
2019-20	₹ 7011.29 crore	₹ 5530.22 crore*

* Exp as on 31.01.2020

Sale of 'Khadi Rumaal' launched by Government

909. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government launched the sale of 'Khadi Rumaal'; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and status of implementation of opening retail outlets in all the States to encourage such sales across the country?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Yes, Sir. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) launched the sale of Khadi Rumaal on 17.12.2019 at New Delhi.

(b) Khadi Rumaals are sold by KVIC, which are stitched by the women of militancy affected families of Jammu and Kashmir at Nagrota near Jammu. These Rumaals are being sold through all existing 'Khadi India' outlets and Khadi Institutions outlets spread all over the country. A total of 36,586 Khadi Rumaals have been sold from 17.12.2019 to 20.01.2020.

Aims and objectives for VDPs

910. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives for organising the Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs);

(b) whether Government has achieved the objective for which VDPs has been organised;

(c) the details of VDPs conducted by Government at National and State level along with the outcome thereof during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of the vendors registered by the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in a cumulative way during the said period; and

(e) the details of the initiative taken by the leading PSUs in the country under the VDPs programme?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The Vendor Development Programs (VDPs) are aimed at building the capacity of Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) and enhancing their participation in public procurement process.

(b) The procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) increased from 23.11% in 2017-18 to 26.31% in 2018-19.

(c) and (d) The details of Vendor Development Programmes organized by Ministry of MSME and the details of vendors registered with Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) as on 5th February, 2020 are given below.

Year	Number of Vendor Development Programmes (VDPs) by M/o MSME	Vendor registered by CPSUs (as on 5th February, 2020)
2016-17	403	
2017-18	442	20,775
2018-19	136	

(e) Details of Vendor Development Programmes/Buyer-Seller meets organized by CPSUs. during the last two years are given below:—

Year	General VDPs	SC/ST VDPs
2017-18	913	215
2018-19	1983	583

Promotion of Khadi and modernisation of Khadi industry

911. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to promote Khadi and modernise Khadi industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to promote export of Khadi;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the amount allocated and spent on it during the last three years; and
- (e) the details of challenges faced therein?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Khadi Vikas Yojana (KVV), sub-scheme of Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (KGVY) all over the country through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to promote Khadi and modernize Khadi industry. Assistance is provided under following major components of KVV:—

- (i) Khadi Grant:
 - 1. 'Strengthening Infrastructure of existing weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' for renovation of khadi sales outlets and providing assistance for strengthening infrastructure of existing selected institutions.
 - 2. 'Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans' providing assistance for construction of worksheds. Financial assistance up to ₹ 60000/- per workshed is provided under the scheme.
- (ii) Market Promotion Development Assistance (MPDA) includes Market Development Assistance, Publicity, Marketing, Market Promotion, setting up of Marketing Complexes /Khadi Plazas for expanding the marketing network of Khadi and Village Industries products. Under Modified MDA (MMDA), financial assistance at 30% of Prime Cost is distributed amongst Producing

Institutions (20%), Selling Institutions (10%), Artisans (40%) and best performing Khadi Institutions (30%).

- (iii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) Scheme provides credit at concessional rate of interest through Banks as per the requirement of the Khadi institutions. The institutions are required to pay interest of only 4% and any interest charged by banks over 4% are paid by the Government of India through KVIC to the banks.
- (iv) Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) aims to revitalize the khadi sector with enhanced sustainability of khadi, increased incomes and employment for spinners and weavers, increase in welfare of artisans and to achieve synergy with village industries. 447 Khadi Institutions have been given assistance under the Scheme till January, 2020.
- (v) Under Rozgar Yukt Gaon (RYG) artisans are being provided with hand spun charkhas, looms, warping units, professional skills and administrative framework support to create employment opportunities in the villages with an objective of introducing enterprise led model replacing subsidy led model in 50 villages.
- (vi) Under Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), traditional Khadi industries and artisans are organized through KVIC into clusters, to make them more productive and competitive. The Scheme envisages providing need-based assistance for replacement of production equipment, setting up of common facility centres (CFC), product development, quality improvement, improved marketing, training and capacity building, etc.

(c) to (e) The export of Khadi products is done by the Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) institutions and units directly or through merchant exporters. Some of the challenges faced by Khadi units to export their products are stiff competition from mill made products, lack of awareness about the uniqueness of 'Khadi' in the international market, decentralised production of Khadi, etc. For promotion of Khadi exports, KVIC % organizes export oriented workshops from time to time to encourage KVI Institutions and units. The details of initiatives/steps taken by the Government to promote export of Khadi is given in Statement.

Statement*Initiatives/steps taken by the Government to promote export of Khadi*

1. To ensure genuineness of Khadi, "Khadi Mark" has been notified by Government of India.
2. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India has extended KVIC, the status of Deemed EPC, for supporting promotion of Khadi and Village Industries products in international market. 2632 Khadi Institutions and REGP/PMEGP Units have taken its membership to enter in the field of export. KVIC through its assisted institutions and units participates in various international exhibitions.
3. Tie up arrangements have been made with premier institutions like Federation of Indian Export Organization (FIEO), World Trade Centre (WTC), Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), Trade Promotion Council of India etc., for revitalizing business opportunities in the overseas market by conducting exhibitions and workshops for Khadi Institutions.
4. Tie up have been arranged with National Institute of Fashion Technology(NIFT), Raymond Ltd. and Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Limited (ABFRL), etc. to bring out innovative export quality product designs.
5. KVIC has engaged on occasions, Indian fashion designers of international repute to make Khadi products more competitive and appealing in the domestic as well as overseas market segment.
6. Assistance is provided under the MPDA Scheme to eligible Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) Institutions for participation in International Exhibitions/Trade Fairs held in foreign countries in order to showcase KVI products to foreign countries, access international buyers and sellers, and forge business alliances, etc.

The eligible items for such participation and the scale of assistance is as under:—

Sl. No.	Eligible items	Scale of assistance for KVIs
(i)	Space Rent	100% of space rent subject to a maximum of ₹1.25 lakh or actual rent paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)

Sl. No.	Eligible items	Scale of assistance for KVIs
(ii)	Air Fare	100% of the Economy Class air fare subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.00 lakh or actual fare paid, whichever is lower (for one representative from each participating enterprise)
7.	KVIC has Exhibited/Promoted Khadi products under activity of "Global Khadi" on the eve of celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi and shipped Khadi products to 58 Indian Embassies/Missions abroad.	
8.	Government has issued Harmonized System (HS) code to categorize 11 Khadi products in export and separate tariff lines for these have been created. Definition of Khadi has also been included in the supplementary notes of Customs tariff, which have come into effect from 1.11.2019. HS code is a unique identity of product ID internationally accepted.	

Status of MSMEs

912. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) available in the country and the number of MSMEs which got registered and licensed;
- (b) the number of workers who are engaged as permanent and under contract basis; and
- (c) the budget allocation for MSMEs and the amount which have been spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As on 03.02.2020, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered on Udyog Aadhaar Portal after September, 2015 are 86.27 lakh. As per 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) during 2015-16, the number of unincorporated non agricultural MSMEs is 633.88 lakh.

(b) As per 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) (2015-16) conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the employed persons in MSME Sector are 11.10 crore.

Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the estimated employment generated (number of persons) in micro enterprises during the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 31.01.2020) has been 5.87 lakh and 3.07 lakh respectively.

(c) For the Ministry Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2019-20 is ₹7011.29 crore and expenditure as on 31.01.2020 is ₹ 5530.22 crore.

Entrepreneurship Development Cells

913. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to setup Entrepreneurship Development Cells and Export Facilitation Centers for MSMEs in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and to the extent to which these centers would promote MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has setup 102 Enterprise Facilitation Centers and 50 Export Facilitation Centres in the MSME Development Institutes, MSME Technology Centres, MSME Testing Centres and Service and Training Centres of National Small Industries Corporation.

These Centers provide handholding and facilitation support to MSMEs.

Plantation over closed mines

†914. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mines are simply abandoned once they cease to be operational;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to issue the guidelines to plant grass and vegetation in the mine area after the closure of mining operations;

(c) if so, the number of such mines where grass and vegetation can be planted after the closure of their operation; and

(d) the details of the extent to which forest area would be expanded as a result of plantation of grass and vegetation in the said mine area?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. As per Rule 22 of Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2017 every mine has to submit Progressive Mine Closure Plan for reclamation and rehabilitation along with proposal for mining operation. Further, as per Rule 24 of Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2017 the lease holder has to obtain the approval for the Final Mine Closure Plan from Indian Bureau of Mines. The mine has to be closed as per the approved Mine Closure Plan.

(b) As per Rule 26 of Mineral Conservation Development Rules, 2017, it is the responsibility of every lease holder to ensure protective measures including reclamation and rehabilitation as per approved Mine Closure Plan. Detailed guidelines for preparing the mine closure plans have been issued and are being followed. Further, as per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition(C) I 14/2014 dated 08.01.2020, the Ministry of Mines has issued direction to all State Governments to include in the lease deed, to prescribe an additional condition in the lease deed that the mining lease holders shall, after ceasing mining operations, undertake re-grassing the mining area and any other area which may have been disturbed due to their mining activities and restore the land to a condition which is fit for growth of fodder, flora, fauna etc. The Indian Bureau of Mines has also been directed to include similar condition in the Mining Plan as well as in the Final Mine Closure Plan.

(c) and (d) This information is not maintained centrally.

Monopoly in mining sector

915. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the monopoly of miners in the mining sector which is greatly deterring/hindering the investors from investing in the mining sector across the nation; and

(b) if so, the actions taken in this regard on ground level to prevent these mining monopolies in various regions of the country?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Mines and Mineral (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 was amended in 2015 through which the process for allocation of mineral resources has been changed from first come first served basis to a transparent and non-discretionary auction process. Hence, all eligible participants can participate in auction process to win mineral blocks.

Training to minorities

†916. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated by Government in view of the typical traditional craftsmanship of minority communities to provide them special training;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated for Hunar Haat; and

(d) the amount of funds spent from the above fund and number of people who have been provided training?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme was launched on 14th May, 2015 to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. The scheme aims at capacity building and updating the traditional skills of master craftsmen/artisans; documentation of identified traditional arts/crafts of minorities; set standards for traditional skills; training of minority youths in various identified traditional arts/crafts through master craftsmen; and develop national and international market linkages. The training component of the scheme was started from 2016-17. Further, Hunar Haat is being implemented from 2016-17 as a component of USTTAD scheme. The Hunar Haat is an effective platform wherein opportunity is given to minority artisans and culinary experts from across the country to showcase and market their finest handicraft and exquisitely crafted products. The details of the Scheme Guidelines are also available in public domain on the USTTAD Scheme Portal, *i.e.*, usttad.minorityaffairs.gov.in/.

(c) and (d) While no separate funds are allocated for Hunar Haat component, the funds allocated under USTTAD scheme and total funds spent, funds spent under training component and funds spent under Hunar Haat component of USTTAD scheme since 2016-17 are as given below:—

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Funds Allocated	Funds spent		
		Training component	Hunar Haat component	Total expenditure
2016-17	20.00	17.11	2.66	19.77
2017-18	22.00	18.53	3.27	21.80
2018-19	30.00	26.27	4.99	31.26
2019-20*	50.00	19.88	9.57	29.45
TOTAL	122.00	81.79	20.49	102.28

* As on 31.01.2020

Under USTTAD Scheme, 16,200 trainees have been trained and training for another 7560 trainees has commenced.

Utilisation of funds

917. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated to the Ministry during 2019-20 for various welfare schemes;
- (b) the details of funds released and utilised as on 31st December, 2019, scheme-wise and
- (c) the details of funds released and utilised as on date, scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The total budget allocated to the Ministry of Minority Affairs for 2019-20 is ₹4700.00 crore. The utilization of funds is an ongoing process. Scholarships constitute a major portion of budget where the process of verification of application is going on. As far as the present status of funds released and utilized is concerned, the same is available on the website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram Scheme

918. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of total budgetary allocation and total funds spent on the Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram scheme during the last five years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the scheme has been implemented in all States and Union Territories; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) earlier known as Multi-sectoral Development Programme (MsDP), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and is implemented in 1300 identified Minority Concentration Areas (MCAs) of the country with the objective to develop socio-economic assets and basic amenities in these areas. The MCAs have been identified on the basis of concentration of minority- population, and backwardness in terms of socio-economic or basic amenity parameters as compared to national average. The areas covered under PMJVK have been increased from 90 Districts originally to 308 Districts in 33 States/UTs. The MCAs include 109 Minority Concentration District Headquarters (MCD Hqrs) added for the first time, 870 Minority Concentration Blocks (MCBs) and 321 Minority Concentration Towns (MCTs). Since no MCA has been identified in UTs of Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Chandigarh as per the laid down parameters, the PMJVK scheme is not implemented in only these UTs. Details of Budget allocation (Revised Estimates) and expenditure during the last five years are as follows:

(₹ in crore)		
Year	Allocation (RE)	Expenditure
2014-15	770.94	768.20
2015-16	1126.64	1120.73
2016-17	1059.00	1082.78
2017-18	1200.00	1197.66
2018-19	1320.00	1156.07

Details of funds released to the States/UTs during the last five years, State-wise is given in Statement (*See* below). Further details are available at <http://www.minorityaffairs.gov.in/>

Statement*Details of funds released to the States/UTs during the last five years under PMJVK*

		(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	State	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Uttar Pradesh	13204.81	32468.00	14364.00	15182.03	37653.07
2.	West Bengal	37590.75	20768.00	17876.28	28560.11	26967.00
3.	Karnataka	1635.04	3769.27	3846.43	4858.78	7394.00
4.	Bihar	9808.29	4499.36	13662.89	4113.44	7371.00
5.	Manipur	405.44	3815.20	4753.46	12247.22	6159.00
6.	Telangana	271.79	1079.36	3780.00	3240.00	6126.00
7.	Rajasthan	2625.95	2639.36	3922.92	4331.82	5035.52
8.	Assam	1111.98	19862.27	22076.64	30872.87	4543.00
9.	Andhra Pradesh	1748.72	0.00	4768.22	2798.71	3008.00
10.	Odisha	198.75	1405.00	0.00	0.00	2285.00
11.	Kerala	213.84	2021.55	0.00	546.64	1732.00

Sl. No.	State	2014-15*	2015-16*	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	329.47	4330.14	5193.99	2893.09	1550.00
13.	Uttarakhand	2293.18	2521.12	1661.21	776.48	1358.00
14.	Sikkim	618.60	498.54	0.00	509.75	1252.63
15.	Tripura	3124.13	3685.27	3322.59	3225.80	1222.32
16.	Meghalaya	534.69	676.15	331.78	0.00	664.00
17.	Punjab	0.00	1050.00	0.00	0.00	367.00
18.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22.22	41.34	0.00	85.00	286.12
19.	Haryana	0.00	1210.65	1684.51	838.21	150.00
20.	Mizoram	0.00	422.19	70.19	627.12	127.44
21.	Maharashtra	329.86	3268.20	130.62	621.99	81.47
22.	Jharkhand	598.63	962.90	4940.56	1992.44	32.40
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	480.00	447.83	0.00	0.00
24.	Delhi	120.45	113.81	0.00	187.44	0.00
25.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	446.84	212.79	742.32	0.00
26.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	1025.06	324.12	0.00

* Fund released includes 1st and subsequent installments of Central Share of projects sanctioned during the year and in the previous years.

Measures to address increase in fatal road accidents

919. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in the fatal road accidents in the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, the measures taken to tackle this issue under the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act along with relevant data for the previous three years; and

(c) if not, various hindrances coming in the way and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) As per the data available, total fatalities in road accidents in the country during the last three years are as under:

Years	Number of persons killed in road accidents
2016	1,50,785
2017	1,47,913
2018	1,51,417

The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter-alia*, revision 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.

Projects in arbitration pending with NHAI

920. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has more than 180 projects in arbitration with claims of around ₹70,000 crore;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is trying to resolve all its arbitration as fast as possible;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government had issued a set of guidelines for reviving stuck up National Highway projects under execution; and

(d) whether the said guidelines will also help to resolve some of the arbitration cases?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) National Highways Authority of India has about 180 Arbitration matters in several National Highway projects, wherein about ₹70,000 crore claims are under adjudication. To expedite the Arbitration matters, Government has formulated the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2019, prescribing the time limit of Arbitration proceedings. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has also issued guiding principles for resolution of issues relating to stuck National Highway projects *vide* Office Memorandum dated 09.03.2019.

Percentage contribution of States for land acquisition on NHs

921. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage contribution of State Governments on land acquisition cost for National Highways in the country, State-wise;

(b) proposals of Kerala Government pending before the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), even after completing the threshold of land acquisition required; and

(c) projects pending in the State due to not getting clearance from the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has the policy for not paying any compensation towards acquisition of any Government land. The Kerala Government has consented for sharing 25% land acquisition cost for widening projects on NH-66 for which a Financial Participation Agreement (FPA) has been signed amongst Ministry, PWD Kerala and Kerala Infrastructure Investment Finance Board (KIIFB) on 03.10.2019

in order to categorically establish procedure/modalities for remittance of amount corresponding to land acquisition cost to be borne by the concerned stakeholders. Moreover, there is a provision in Bharatmala Pariyojana to take the projects under Grand Challenge Mechanism on the request of respective State Governments, if they are ready to bear at least 50% cost of land acquisition.

Five project proposals on NH-66 in the State of Kerala through National Highways Authority of India have been targeted for awarding in the year 2020-21 for which appraisal and approval procedure has been initiated. No proposal is pending in the State of Kerala due to not getting clearance from Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change.

Vehicle location tracking devices for public transport vehicle

922. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to install vehicle location tracking devices in all public transport vehicles in States and UTs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the estimate of requirement of funds for this purpose and whether Government has earmarked any specific funds for the purpose; and
- (d) whether any States and UTs have requested for funds for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government through Notification No. S.O 5454(E) dated 25th October, 2018 has made it mandatory for new vehicles registered on and after 1st January 2019 to be fitted with Vehicle Location Tracking Device and one or more emergency buttons in public service vehicle as in Rule 125H of the Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989. Further for such old vehicles registered upto 31st December, 2018, the concerned State or Union Territory Governments have to decide and notify date for compliance of requirements.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has approved a scheme for Development, Customization, Deployment and Management of State-wise vehicle tracking platform for Safety and Enforcement as per AIS 140 Specifications in States/UTs under Nirbhaya Framework with total estimated cost of ₹ 463.90 crore. The Guidelines for the scheme is available on Ministry of Road Transport and Highways website. The Government of Chhattisgarh has submitted a proposal under the said scheme.

ISI mark helmets by two wheeler riders

923. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the date of issuing of orders regarding use of only ISI mark helmets by two wheeler riders;
- (b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that majority of two wheeler riders use only non-ISI mark helmets which is one of the causes for death;
- (c) the action taken/going to be taken by Government on manufacturers who are manufacturing non-ISI helmets;
- (d) whether any consultations have been held with helmet manufacturers association in this regard; and
- (e) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per Section 129 of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, every person driving or riding (otherwise than in a side car, on a motor vehicle of any class or description) shall, while in a public place, wear protective headgear conforming to the standards of Bureau of Indian Standards.

(b) The Ministry has no data regarding number of two wheeler riders who use non-ISI mark helmets and number of death of two wheeler riders due to use of non-ISI helmets. However, as per information provided by Police Department of all States and UTs, total number of persons killed due to non-wearing of helmet were 10135 in 2016 and 35975 in 2017.

(c) to (e) No such information is maintained by the Ministry.

Completion of Raipur-Bilaspur Highway

†924. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of incomplete road projects which have been started by Government in Chhattisgarh during the current year and the last three years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware that the work of National Highway between Raipur and Bilaspur in Chhattisgarh has not yet been completed till date and due to non-completion of work from Simga to Sargaon, the number of accidents on this route have been continuously increasing;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government has decided upon any time-frame for completion of Raipur-Bilaspur road project, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Total 42 works having length of about 1718 km with aggregate cost of about ₹ 10,103.00 crore are incomplete. These were sanctioned by the Central Government during the current year and the last three years in the State of Chhattisgarh.

(b) to (d) Yes Sir, the stretch of National Highway -200 from Raipur to Bilaspur aggregating a total length of 126.5 km is divided in three packages namely: Raipur-Simga, Simga -Sargaon and Sargaon-Bilaspur. Out of these three packages, two packages (Sargaon-Bilaspur and Simga-Sargaon) have already been completed and the third package namely Raipur-Simga is targeted for completion by 30.06.2020. In context of road accidents due to non-completion of Simga-Sargaon section, the four laning work on this section has recently been completed.

**Statutory clearances for construction of Amaravati-
Anantpur Expressway**

925. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Andhra Pradesh has obtained requisite statutory clearances viz., environment, forest, wildlife etc., regarding construction of Amaravati-Anantpur Expressway;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government has sent any reminder in this regard to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has now proposed to terminate the Expressway project on upcoming Chilakaluripet Bypass on National Highway-16. Accordingly, the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been taken up to incorporate the revised alignment.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. In order to discuss issues pertaining to the Expressway project, review meetings were conducted by National Highways Authority of India on 15.04.2019, 04.09.2019 and 04.02.2020, wherein the State Government has been requested for expediting the requisite statutory clearances.

Revision of speed limits

926. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether speed limits of taxis and commercial vehicles have been fixed in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether many complaints have been received from taxi operators and commuters to revise the speed limits at least on National Highways; and
- (d) if so, the details of action taken to consider the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry *vide* notification S.O. 1522 (E) dated 6th April, 2018 has fixed the maximum speed limit in respect of different classes of motor vehicles on different roads in India as under:—

Maximum speed per hour in kilometers on roads in India

Sl. No.	Class of Motor Vehicles	Expressway with Access Control	4 lane and above divided carriageway (roads with Median strips/Dividers)	Road within Municipal Limits	Other Roads
1.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising not more than eight seats in addition to the driver's seat (M1 category vehicles)	120	100	70	70
2.	Motor vehicles used for carriage of passengers comprising nine or more seats in addition to the driver's seat (M2 and M3 category Vehicles)	100	90	60	60
3.	More vehicles used for carriage of goods (All N category Vehicles)	80	80	60	60
4.	Motor Cycles	80*	80	60	60
5.	Quadricycle	-	60	50	50
6.	Three wheeled vehicles	-	50	50	50

* If permitted to ply on Expressway.

(c) and (d) No such information is available.

SOP for scrapping of vehicles

927. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles that will be due for scrapping in the current year and by the next year;

(b) whether Government has formulated a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for setting up authorised recycling centres to scrap them scientifically;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, by when the SOP will be ready?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No such information is available with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(b) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated draft guidelines for setting up, authorisation 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.

Action taken to prevent road accidents

928. LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken by Government to prevent road accidents in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to educate the people particularly the youth in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter-alia*, revision 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.

Ministry has notified fitment of Speed Limiting devices on transport vehicles. The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes.

In addition to the above, the initiatives of the Ministry to promote road safety are listed as below:

- (i) Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans.
- (ii) Setting up of model driving training Institutes in States.
- (iii) Sanction of 24 Inspection and certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system.
- (iv) Observance of Road Safety Week every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Creating awareness on Road Safety among road users through publicity campaign.

Declaring Kishangarh-Hanumangarh mega highway as NH

†929. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to declare Kishangarh-Hanumangarh mega highway in Rajasthan as National Highway, if so, by when;
- (b) the details of Government's action taken in this regard; and
- (c) whether Government proposes to declare Phalodi-Nagaur-Khatu-Narayanpura, Bhatipusa Dudu-Dausa section as National Highways which happens to be a part of East-West corridor in State of Rajasthan, if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Two State roads from Hanumangarh-Kishangarh-Ajmer and Phalodi-Nagaur-Khatu-Narayanpura, Bhatipusa Dudu-Dausa have been identified as 'in-principle' National Highways among 50 such State roads in Rajasthan, subject to the outcome of Detailed Project Report. This Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as NHs, from time to time, based on requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Road accidents on National Highways

930. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of accidents reported on National Highways (NHs) along with the number of persons killed in road accidents during each of the last two years, State/UT/NH-wise;
- (b) whether Government has analysed the cause and conducted any survey for such a large number of road accidents;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action taken by Government to prevent road accidents on NHs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The information is given in Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) to (d) The Ministry analyses the road accidents on the basis of information received from the Department of Police, States/UTs and public a report titled "Road Accidents in India" on calendar year basis. 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 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.

In addition to the above, the initiatives of the Ministry to promote road safety are listed as below:

- (i) Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans.
- (ii) Setting up of model driving training Institutes in States.
- (iii) Sanction of 24 Inspection and certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system
- (iv) Observance of Road Safety Week every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (vii) 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.

- (viii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States/UTs.
- (ix) A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE) and 42 Auditors are certified.
- (x) 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.

Statement-I

*Total number of persons killed in road accidents on National
Highways during 2017-2018*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2898	2929
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	56
3.	Assam	1464	1541
4.	Bihar	2540	3051
5.	Chhattisgarh	1152	1384
6.	Goa	118	104
7.	Gujarat	2145	2171
8.	Haryana	1990	2088
9.	Himachal Pradesh	528	470
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	409	400
11.	Jharkhand	1250	1122
12.	Karnataka	3792	3986
13.	Kerala	1309	1248
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2521	2601
15.	Maharashtra	3637	4088
16.	Manipur	97	88
17.	Meghalaya	111	73
18.	Mizoram	29	15

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017	2018
19.	Nagaland	27	12
20.	Odisha	2123	1999
21.	Punjab	1891	2085
22.	Rajasthan	4066	3874
23.	Sikkim	30	31
24.	Tamil Nadu	5892	4492
25.	Telangana	1954	2064
26.	Tripura	70	77
27.	Uttarakhand	584	631
28.	Uttar Pradesh	7946	8818
29.	West Bengal	2135	2150
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	16	16
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	5	0
34.	Delhi	267	263
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	137	111
TOTAL		53181	54046

Statement-II

Total number of road accidents on National Highways during 2017-2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017	2018
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8544	8122
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88	89
3.	Assam	3274	3963
4.	Bihar	3883	4016

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017	2018
5.	Chhattisgarh	3701	3995
6.	Goa	1470	1425
7.	Gujarat	4333	3997
8.	Haryana	3785	4358
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1460	1455
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2139	2118
11.	Jharkhand	1828	1616
12.	Karnataka	14217	13638
13.	Kerala	8993	9161
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11150	9967
15.	Maharashtra	9237	9355
16.	Manipur	372	329
17.	Meghalaya	338	118
18.	Mizoram	38	23
19.	Nagaland	341	244
20.	Odisha	4487	4207
21.	Punjab	2533	2821
22.	Rajasthan	6851	6726
23.	Sikkim	83	64
24.	Tamil Nadu	20696	19583
25.	Telangana	6211	6487
26.	Tripura	221	188
27.	Uttarakhand	908	816
28.	Uttar Pradesh	14333	16198
29.	West Bengal	4158	4071

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2017	2018
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	60	93
31.	Chandigarh	33	46
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	9	0
34.	Delhi	755	783
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0
36.	Puducherry	937	771
TOTAL		1,41,466	1,40,843

Construction of highways in Bihar

†931. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of highways proposed to be constructed in Bihar along with the number of highways which are under construction out of them as per the announcement made by the Prime Minister during election along with the details thereof;

(b) the time limit set to complete the construction work of these highways along with the cost of each highway thereof;

(c) the reasons for not completing the stretches of highway on time; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the construction of highways was delayed as the agencies did not get adequate funds by banks and other financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) 44 National Highways are proposed to be constructed through 75 projects under "Prime Minister Package (Roads) - 2015" in the State of Bihar. The details of projects alongwith time limit set to complete are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Delay in timely completion of projects is mainly due to delays in land acquisition, forest and environmental clearances, shifting of utility services, slow progress of works by contractors etc.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of NH projects proposed to be constructed and under-construction in Bihar along with time-limit set to complete

Sl. No.	Project Name	Amount (₹ in crore)	Time Limit/ Revised Time Limit set to complete
1	2	3	4

(A) Projects under process for award/ bidding stage (at the time of announcement of PM Package)

1.	Biharsharif - Barbiga - Mokama section of NH-82, NHDP Phase-IV	399.54	31.03.2020
2.	4-laning of Patna-Koilwar section of NH-30. The project is divided in two parts:-(i) Non-elevated - 19.80 km(ii) Elevated - 13.45 km.	492.00	Agreement terminated
3.	4- laning of Koilwar- Bhojpur section of NH-30 and NH-84	750.00	02.06.2020
4.	4 laning of Bhojpur-Buxar section of NH-84	595.00	16.10.2020
5.	4 laning of Bakhtiyarpur-Mokama section of NH-31	970.00	10.12.2020
6.	New 6-lane bridge across river Ganga at Mokama on NH-33	520.00	26.02.2022
7.	4 lane of Simaria - Khagaria on NH-31, NHDP Phase-III	1062.58	31.03.2020
8.	Km. 0.0-km. 69.6 of Fatua-Harnaut-Barh section of NH-30A	759.86	31.12.2019
9.	Up-gradation (km. 40 to 79.4) of NH 104 of Sheohar -Sitamarhi section (Lot-I)	178.85	30.06.2020
10.	Up-gradation (km. 79.4 to km. 156.5) of NH 104 of Sitamarhi - Jainagar section. (Lot-II)	369.77	30.06.2020

1	2	3	4
11.	Up-gradation (km. 156.5 to 219.945) of NH 104 of Jainagar - Narahia section. (Lot-III)	553.30	30.06.2020
12.	Upgradation of Birpur-Bihpur (km. 0-106) section of NH-106	780.77	31.10.2020
13.	2-laning with paved shoulder of Gopalganj - Chhapra section of NH-85	748.06	30.06.2020
14.	Widening & strengthening to 2-lane with paved shoulder & geometric improvement Betiah - Khushinagar Section from km. 25.00 to km. 40.00 of NH-28B on EPC mode	88.61	27.11.2018 Completed
15.	Strengthening and Widening to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder from km. 65 to 97 of NH-28B on EPC mode	206.80	11.05.2020
16.	2-laning with paved shoulder of Chhapra - Rewaghat-Muzaffarpur of NH-102	420.58	10.02.19 Completed
17.	Strengthening and Widening to 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder from km. 0.00 to 10.903 of NH-133	28.04	work completed
18.	Strengthening and Widening to 2-Lane with Paved Shoulder from km. 0.00 to 25.010 of NH-327A on EPC mode	84.29	31.12.19
19.	Strengthening and widening work of existing 2-Lane to two lane with paved shoulder from Km. 93.612 to Km. 98.000 of NH-327E	64.52	31.07.2018 Completed
20.	4- laning of Forbesganj - Jogbani section of NH-57 A	200.00	31.12.2020
21.	4-laning of Patna - Gaya - Dobi section of NH 83 with JICA ODA loan assistance	1231.98	work is re-tendered and agency is being finalized
22.	Construction of Bhagalpur Bypass of NH-80	294.18	work completed
SUB TOTAL (A)		10798.73	

1	2	3	4
(B) Projects in pipeline			
23.	Bridge at Munger on NH-333B (approach road to be constructed and balance amount to be released)	2361.87	31.05.2021
24.	Development to 2-lane with paved shoulder of Maheshkhunt- Saharsa-Purnia section of NH-107 (Package-I)	644.50	19.12.2021
25.	Development to 2-lane with paved shoulder of Maheshkhunt- Saharsa-Purnia section of NH-107 (Package-II)	736.01	04.11.2021
26.	Development of Manjholi -Chirot section of NH-527 C	700.00	appointed date fixed on 05.11.2019
27.	4/6 laning of Patna Ring Road	1500.00	DPR is in progress
28.	Construction of 2nd Flyover parallel (LCW) in Kishanganj Town on NH-31. (Earlier 4-laning of Kishanganj Bypass at NH-31)	250.00	26.06.2020
29.	4-laning of Munger- Mirzachowki section of NH-80	1200.00	work is to be awarded
30.	Widening to 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder from km. 0.00 to 11.400 of NH-99 (Dobhi to Jharkhand border)	45.22	Work Completed
31.	Widening & strengthening from km. 167 to 180 of NH-80 (Ramjanipur -Pirpainti)	21.37	Completed
32.	Widening to 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder from km. 0.00 to 19.04 of NH-81 (Gerabari - Katihar section)	111.30	31.12.2019
33.	Widening to 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder from km. 0.00 to 40 of NH-2C. (Dehri-Akbarpur section)	241.07	03.10.2019 Completed

1	2	3	4
34.	NH-333 from km. 62 to 75 (Gidhaur-Section)	68.51	31.12.2018 Completed
35.	NH-327E from km. 56 to 68	56.30	March, 2019. Completed
36.	NH - 327E from km. 75 to 93	86.16	31.05.2019 Completed
37.	NH - 327E from km. 0 to 39 (Galgalia - Bahadurganj section)	146.11	11.09.2019 completed
38.	Construction of MG setu NH-19(New NH no. 31)	1742.04	12.12.2020
39.	Construction of bridge across Kosi river at Phulaut including rehabilitation of NH-106 from 106 to Km. 136 to 2-lane with paved shoulders.	1478.40	Work sanctioned, pre- construction activities in progress
Ensuring connectivity across major rivers			
40.	Bridge on river Ganga connecting Manihari in Bihar to Sahibganj in Jharkhand on NH-133B & 131A	2000.00	Project terminated
41.	Construction of parallel Bridge to the Vikramshila Setu across Ganga River after declaration of New NH.	2000.00	DPR is in progress
42.	New 4-laned bridge on river Ganga parallel to existing MG Setu, NH-19(New NH No. 31)	2926.42	Tender is in process
Improving Connectivity - declaration of New NH and its Development			
43.	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Banka to BR/JHR, km. 178- km. 198 Border, NH-333A	52.40	02.11.2019
44.	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from 0.00 to 10.800 of NH-219	69.01	20.02.2020
45.	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder Gaya to Goh km. 103.80 to 142.05 of NH-120	153.24	27.11.2020

1	2	3	4
46.	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder Goh to Daudnagar in km 142.05 to 168.46 of NH-120	115.10	18.01.2020
47.	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from Nasariganj to Bikramganj in km. 181.47 to 201.66 of NH-120	95.30	23.08.2020
48.	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from 19.00 to 38.00 of NH-219	120.00	07.05.2021
To be sanctioned			
49.	Widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder from 0.00 to km. 178.00 of NH-333A	1578.00	DPR is in progress
50.	Widening of NH-131A stretch from Amdabad (0.0 km.) to Narenpur (34.6 km.) single lane in km. 0.00-34.660	450.00	DPR is in progress
51.	Bikramganj to Dumraon of NH-120	201.00	DPR is in progress
52.	Road starting from junction of Musarigharari NH-122 & NH-32-Samstipur - Darbhanga up to Junction of NH-27 (For 4 laning)	1612.00	DPR is in progress
53.	Stretch from Bhagalpur at NH 33 -Dhaka more-Hansdiha (Jharkhand) on NH-333A (For 4 laning)	1121.62	DPR is in progress
54.	Junction of NH 22 near Hazipur to junction of NH 122 Bachwada via Mahanar and Mohiuddin Nagar	552.29	DPR is in progress
55.	Stretch from Jamu-Kharagdiha-Chatro-Sarwan-Chakai Road (Length in JH=42km. In Bihar=18 km.)	100.24	DPR is in progress
56.	Roseda - Baheri - Darbhanga (NH-27)	442.71	DPR is in progress
57.	Saraigarh (on NH-327A)- Lalganj-Ganpatganj upto NH- 106 (New NH-131)	127.51	DPR is in progress
58.	New National Highway connecting Buxar on NH-84-Chausa- Ramgarh-Mohania on NH-2	960.00	DPR is in progress

1	2	3	4
Project under Bharatmala Programme			
59.	Roads connecting Raxaul and Sonbarsa (Parallel to Indo-Nepal Border)	1800.00	DPR is in progress
60.	Chakia- Bargainia connectivity	1000.00	DPR is in progress
Projects for improving connectivity of places of religious interest			
61.	Development of Rampur - Khajuriya -Kesariya end of NH-722 to 4 lane standard	1160.00	DPR is in progress
62.	Development of Umgaon -Basopatti-Benipatti-Rahua-Madhubani-Rampatti-Awam-Laufa-Bheja-Supaul - mehsi -Saharasa which connects Uchchait Bhagwatisthan to Mehshi -Tarasthaan to 2 lane with paved shulder or 4-lane Standard with a Bridge over Kosi.	5000.00	DPR is in progress
63.	Development of Ram-Janki Marg, as already declared recently part of which falls in Bihar from UP Bihar Border to Siwan-Madhubani-Sitamarhi-Indo-Nepal Border to 4 lane standard.	4000.00	DPR is in progress
Rail Over Bridges (ROB)			
12 ROB's			
64.	Construction of 4-lane ROB of km. 11 of NH-327E [Job No. NH-327E/Bihar(4)/15-16/016-S&R(B)]	82.43	31.03.2020
65.	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km. 100 of NH-327E (Job No. NH-327E/Bihar(2)/15-16/014-S&R(B))	87.86	13.08.2021
66.	Construction of 2-lane combined ROB in km. 1.10 & km. 1.11 of NH-101. Job no. 2014-15-005 S&R (B)	61.99	16.03.2021
67.	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km. 132 of NH-19 (Job No. NH-19-Bihar(16)-2015-16-013-S&R(B))	77.38	25.08.2021
68.	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km. 135 of NH-19 (Job No. NH-19-Bihar(17)-2015-16-012-S&R(B))	55.89	25.08.2021

1	2	3	4
69.	Construction of 4-lane ROB of km. 119 of NH-30 (Job No. NH-30/Bihar (6V15-16/017-S&R(B))	96.49	30.11.2019
70.	Construction of 4-lane ROB of km. 12 of NH-103 (Job No. NH-103/Bihar (5)/15-16/019-S&R(B))	146.46	25.08.2021
71.	Construction of 2-lane combined ROB in lieu of level crossing No-KK-4A of km. 31 of NH-81 Job No. 2014-15-007 S&R (B)	53.78	31.12.2019
72.	Construction of 2-lane combined ROB in lieu of level crossing No-KK-12 of km. 48 of NH-81 Job No. 2014-15-008 S&R (B)	49.55	31.12.2019
73.	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km. 46 of NH-131A [Job No. NH-131 A/Bihar(1)/15-16/015-S&R(B)]	44.48	07.10.2020
74.	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km. 91 of NH-28B Gob No. NH-28B/Bihar(7)/15-16-020-S&R(B))	62.48	work is to be awarded
75.	Construction of 2-lane ROB of km. 94 of NH-28B (Job No. NH-28B/Bihar(8)/15-16-018-S&R(B))	68.49	work is to be awarded
SUB TOTAL (B)		39912.97	
GRAND TOTAL		50711.70	

Refresher course for drivers

932. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to conduct refresher courses for drivers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has any plan to have mid-point drivers' stations, so that drivers under influence of sleep, can be alerted with drivers for long journeys to prevent accidents?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has a scheme for

setting up of Institute of Driving training and Research (IDTRs), Regional Driving Training Centres (RDTCs) for establishing model Driving Training Centres in the States/UTs with state of art infrastructure. Ministry has also launched a scheme for creating Driving Training Centres (DTC) in all the districts of the country with the objective to provide quality training to commercial vehicle drivers to improve road and environment safety and strengthen overall mobility on roads.

(d) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in its policy has provisions for development of standardized wayside amenities along its National Highways at regular intervals for providing facilities such as food courts/Dhabas, toilets/washroom, facility for short stay (dormitory/motel), fuel station, for car and bus passengers and for truck drivers and transporters.

State supported programme for strengthening road safety

933. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has firmed up a ₹14,000 crore State support programme for strengthening road safety in India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the programme will be driven by a strict incentive based structure for States delivering on road safety aspects, including reduction in fatalities;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the grant under the said programme will be stopped to any State which does not perform well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways is having detailed consultations with all stakeholders including State Governments, to finalise a Road Safety Support Programme for the country.

Road accidents in the country

934. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents, including those on Highways in the country, State-wise during the last three years;

(b) the number of persons killed/ injured by these accidents during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per the available information, the total number of road accidents and persons killed on all roads including Highways in the country for the calendar years i.e 2016 to 2018 is given in the table below:—

Year	Total Accidents	Number of persons killed
2016	480,652	150,785
2017	464,910	147,913
2018	467,044	151,417

State-wise details of the same is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter-alia*, revision 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.

Ministry has notified fitment of Speed Limiting devices on transport vehicles. The Ministry issues regulations to improve vehicle safety standards, undertakes site specific interventions to address black spots, and also mobilises various activities to promote road safety such as road safety advocacy and awareness programmes.

In addition to the above, the initiatives of the Ministry to promote road safety are listed as below:—

- (i) Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans.
- (ii) Setting up of model driving training Institutes in States.
- (iii) Sanction of 24 Inspection and certification Centres for testing the fitness of the commercial vehicles through an automated system.

- (iv) Observance of Road Safety Week every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.
- (v) Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
- (vi) The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Creating awareness on Road Safety among road users through publicity campaign.

Statement

Total number of Road Accidents, Persons Killed and Injured on All Roads during the calendar years 2016 to 2018

Sl. No	State/UT	Accidents			Killed		
		2016	2017	2018	2016	2017	2018
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24888	25727	24475	8541	8060	7556
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	249	241	277	149	110	175
3.	Assam	7435	7170	8248	2572	2783	2966
4.	Bihar	8222	8855	9600	4901	5554	6729
5.	Chhattisgarh	13580	13563	13864	3908	4136	4592
6.	Goa	4304	3917	3709	336	328	262

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	21859	19081	18769	8136	7289	7996
8.	Haryana	11234	11258	11238	5024	5120	5118
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3168	3114	3110	1271	1203	1208
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5501	5624	5978	958	926	984
11.	Jharkhand	4932	5198	5394	3027	3256	3542
12.	Karnataka	44403	42542	41707	11133	10609	10990
13.	Kerala	39420	38470	40181	4287	4131	4303
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53972	53399	51397	9646	10177	10706
15.	Maharashtra	39878	35853	35717	12935	12264	13261
16.	Manipur	538	578	601	81	136	134
17.	Meghalaya	620	675	399	150	182	182
18.	Mizoram	83	68	53	70	60	45
19.	Nagaland	75	531	430	46	41	39
20.	Odisha	10532	10855	11262	4463	4790	5315
21.	Punjab	6952	6273	6428	5077	4463	4740
22.	Rajasthan	23066	22112	21743	10465	10444	10320
23.	Sikkim	210	196	180	85	78	85
24.	Tamil Nadu	71431	65562	63920	17218	16157	12216
25.	Telangana	22811	22484	22230	7219	6596	6603
26.	Tripura	557	503	552	173	161	213
27.	Uttarakhand	1591	1603	1468	962	942	1047
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35612	38783	42568	19320	20124	22256
29.	West Bengal	13580	11631	12705	6544	5769	5711
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	238	189	254	17	21	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Chandigarh	428	342	316	151	107	98
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70	67	80	46	43	54
33.	Daman and Diu	71	79	76	38	36	35
34.	Delhi	7375	6673	6515	1591	1584	1690
35.	Lakshadweep	1	1	3	1	0	1
36.	Puducherry	1766	1693	1597	244	233	226
TOTAL		480652	464910	467044	150785	147913	151417

Private participation in public road transportation

935. SHRI DHARAMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating on inviting private participation in the public road transportation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is planning to increase the number of buses in the States as a part of this programme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Section 30 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides for insertion of new section 66 A of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 provide for National Transportation Policy which *inter-alia* provide that with a view to safeguard the interest of the public and promote equity, while seeking to enhance private participation and public-private partnership in the transport sector.

Test centres for issuing PUC certificates

936. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many motorists are facing huge problems in getting

Pollution Under Control (PUC) Certificate due to lesser number of test centres in various parts of the country;

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

(c) whether Government is considering to launch 'Mobile Pollution Check Vehicle' at consumers' doorstep, with more transparent pollution check of motor vehicles in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) No such information is available.

(c) and (d) No such proposal is under consideration.

Encroachment of NHs in Punjab

937. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Highways passing through State of Punjab are full of encroachments; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove such encroachments identified by the National Highways Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Illegal encroachments on the land of National Highways are removed from time to time by the Competent Authority. Under the provision of the Control of National Highways (Land & Traffic) Act, 2002, removal of unauthorized occupation of National Highway land is taken up by the Highway Administrations established under the Act.

Adoption of Motor Vehicles Act

938. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of States that have adopted the new Motor Vehicles (MV) Act, in entirety without any modifications or changes;

(b) the details of States that have adopted the new MV Act with any modifications, including the details of modifications;

(c) the number of accidents reported on a monthly basis in States listed for the last twelve months; and

(d) the total amount of fines imposed and collected for the violation of MV Act, old or revised, on a monthly basis, for the last twelve months, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not received any information from any States and Union Territories that have not implemented the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019. The Section 200 of the Motor vehicles Act, 1988 after the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019, recently passed by the Parliament, read as - "200 Composition of certain offences - (1) Any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act punishable under section 177, section 178, section 179, section 180, section 181, section 182, sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 182A, section 182B, sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 183, section 184 only to the extent of use of handheld communication devices, section 186, section 189, sub-section (2) of section 190, section 192, section 192A, section 194, section 194A, section 194B, section 194C, section 194D, section 194E, section 194F, section 196, section 198, may either before or after the institution of the prosecution, be compounded by such officers or authorities and for such amount as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf."

(c) The Ministry has recently published the "Road Accidents in India - 2018" report which is available on Ministry's website (www.morth.nic.in).

(d) The information available with the VAHAN software of the NIC is given in Statement.

Statement*Total amount of fines imposed and collected for the violation of MV Act as per VAHAN Software of the NIC*

States/UTs	Jan-19			Feb-19		
	Count	Fine imposed	Collected	Count	Fine imposed	Collected
Assam						
Bihar	23571	132009311	130921711	25930	136620418	135661567
Chhattisgarh	4	1100	400	1	200	
Chandigarh	31555	16597219	9899369	40967	318236299	309700949
Delhi	30231	15051564	14775464	31282	15398677	15205977
Daman and Diu	6	3000				
Goa	7	700	500			
Gujarat	216584	536829567	526852268	225470	555070433	537276905
Himachal Pradesh	82	27600	23000	32	17600	12800
Haryana	312523	349176176	320734176	270572	268652277	245560877
Jammu and Kashmir	4	800	800			
Kerala						
Maharashtra	17723	11621876	3253325	15678	12847062	5869262

Mizoram						
Odisha	30257	108932895	88457010	29926	99119270	78580793
Punjab	16620	7137830	6396530	16015	9068590	8088590
Puducherry						
Rajasthan	12752	29303700	24620290	16091	44806345	36581997
Sikkim						
Tamil Nadu	3	300	329	51800	32600	
Telangana						
Uttarakhand	3913	15470790	13125340	4847	18597388	14889443
Uttar Pradesh	152345	591081744	409611129	222099	488155630	337923192
TOTAL	848180	1813246172	1548671312	899239	1966641989	1725384952

States/UTs	Mar-19			Apr-19		
	Count	Fine imposed	Collected	Count	Fine imposed	Collected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam						
Bihar	26069	161474990	133336473	49403	217305280	152546618
Chhattisgarh	3	600	200	662	473500	304200

Written Answers to

[10 February, 2020]

Unstarred Questions 247

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chandigarh	50571	221135063	210536563	44354	20670626	12102276
Delhi	32215	18847148	16769048	30001	17171389	14683189
Daman and Diu	3	500	500	69	30150	28050
Goa	7	700	700	1	100	100
Gujarat	145263	452492726	435434205	120665	381531031	368029233
Himachal Pradesh	75	45400	36700	311	136500	123800
Haryana	346663	376772911	336984161	250358	279272602	253487102
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kerala						
Maharashtra	16333	15858780	8706130	4086	9429601	7470251
Mizoram						
Odisha	27489	98884542	80044072	20778	64738364	50927658
Punjab	19566	12059900	10807200	18590	11523400	10160500
Puducherry						

Rajasthan	16075	42658378	38316227	10659	8703733	7483433
Sikkim						
Tamil Nadu	32803	4496880	3459870	3108	533420	361000
Telangana						
Uttarakhand	3499	12684300	10286550	3977	15406015	12311375
Uttar Pradesh	253698	596545249	376570980	245593	564667881	329790702
TOTAL	970332	2013958067	1661289579	802615	1591593592	1219809487
States/UTs	May-19			Jun-19		
	Count	Fine imposed	Collected	Count	Fine imposed	Collected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam						
Bihar	87336	209623143	184813674	89184	189008418	181303606
Chhattisgarh	1295	1526570	849770	1508	1184100	570100
Chandigarh	39751	20073093	11949193	32045	17311950	9546350
Delhi	30585	17032751	14277251	261759	65169544	50316944

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Daman and Diu				348	118100	118100
Goa	1	300	300	1	100	100
Gujarat	151309	435159451	409031784	114477	324180392	296271676
Himachal Pradesh	5266	2416421	1545121	31000	31097992	26019292
Haryana	185834	210733859	190730509	229350	206106150	181018750
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kerala						
Maharashtra	3725	15373712	13657137	3714	17040278	14687274
Mizoram						
Odisha	32109	101732017	72304452	41938	133049931	91135065
Punjab	12660	7173000	6329100	14397	9393843	8489143
Puducherry	83	12000	12000	5638	831800	817300
Rajasthan	14390	12129949	9553599	16771	34037290	23566220
Sikkim						
Tamil Nadu	91158	13325890	9278090	226694	33480975	25356825

Telangana						
Uttarakhand	5403	21057558	16291558	2742	11536107	8129807
Uttar Pradesh	326176	592236104	361786103	470471	906104336	417231897
TOTAL	987081	1659605818	1302409641	1542037	1979651306	1334578449
States/UTs	Jul-19			Aug-19		
	Count	Fine imposed	Collected	Count	Fine imposed	Collected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	2	800	400			
Bihar	99969	205982147	201570902	104614	218425774	214438771
Chhattisgarh	2746	551600	256100	5845	1304900	495100
Chandigarh	38984	19596508	11042958	33219	17480060	9801060
Delhi	668999	197223886	122922086	647854	176003075	134025875
Daman and Diu	1739	442450	428200	2814	548700	548700
Goa	1	300	300	1	100	100
Gujarat	103414	313530758	294054891	101434	311505259	300530838
Himachal Pradesh	47819	19402985	9407685	63542	23412150	13070650

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	258105	283300854	248421204	223485	308660429	270885029
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kerala						
Maharashtra	3129	15074269	13410155	3553	21732105	18749363
Mizoram						
Odisha	55571	172439723	107733867	64253	190506056	118857539
Punjab	11836	7319526	6608126	9567	3350500	2792900
Puducherry	10052	1348700	1348600	7162	928100	928000
Rajasthan	20025	34626134	23582908	21146	29297984	17962031
Sikkim						
Tamil Nadu	312935	120199968	106169618	411048	76367125	45692595
Telangana						
Uttarakhand	5374	18982355	14089195	6891	24685782	18202482
Uttar Pradesh	634710	1225460342	552677191	568150	1081877091	481636980
TOTAL	2275408	2635482505	1713723986	2274580	2486085990	1648618413

States/UTs	Sep-19			Oct-19		
	Count	Fine imposed	Collected	Count	Fine imposed	Collected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	3	300	200			
Bihar	114217	335342219	330134958	93318	326934676	321114209
Chhattisgarh	8040	2170600	504500	6246	2487500	438200
Chandigarh	27118	28965049	13182799	26890	25663517	10478517
Delhi	189682	249684971	242733071	202602	187612969	186897569
Daman and Diu	1108	305100	304600	734	251450	251450
Goa	2	400	300	57	7473	4120
Gujarat	83479	328658733	305798485	90995	440469991	424206385
Himachal Pradesh	41205	14618301	7941501	64833	320320558	311833258
Haryana	44563	287778947	242196047	26766	277819410	239279210
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kerala						
Maharashtra	2829	17559894	13814924	2259	16530336	13185264
Mizoram						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Odisha	35982	157961172	95736231	38061	126117773	80990728
Punjab	11054	3963661	3026361	13015	4692100	3209000
Puducherry	219	25500	25500			
Rajasthan	15677	28187006	19731040	16965	25537088	19792104
Sikkim						
Tamil Nadu	593751	122947625	69493205	512929	112956715	56927960
Telangana						
Uttarakhand	6862	16258982	11086482	2086	10999334	6489881
Uttar Pradesh	413420	833385538	357276196	358300	720957739	306895355
GRAND TOTAL	1589211	2427813998	1712986400	1456056	2599358629	1981993210
States/UTs	Nov-19			Dec-19		
	Count	Fine imposed	Collected	Count	Fine imposed	Collected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam	689	4716300	3112300	1752	17816200	15080800
Bihar	92288	351892691	343536590	83437	314000862	300469259

Chhattisgarh	1575	1110000	166300	436	313000	56800
Chandigarh	20729	20919115	8005915	27824	24879793	9984693
Delhi	182250	143898144	136700644	201186	127283656	126960256
Daman and Diu	786	307700	307700	1786	826500	826500
Goa	2	700	700	301	58953	58003
Gujarat	87065	420554076	376796807	64398	256838917	140410434
Himachal Pradesh	70813	21562209	13112109	67198	22266050	12999150
Haryana	86430	374616251	307274250	101977	321533902	243539202
Jammu and Kashmir						
Kerala				8	54200	17750
Maharashtra	3623	20709295	15869605	3847	18987397	14310937
Mizoram	23	11900	6700	5	1300	1300
Odisha	47877	159220667	97760038	87254	199011118	117556080
Punjab	11832	6501451	4320851	15198	12925100	5876000
Puducherry						

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajasthan	21241	35383146	26878572	22953	29549938	25699496
Sikkim						
Tamil Nadu	567693	130952660	63253645	643241	144770355	61710015
Telangana				7	4500	1500
Uttarakhand	3651	18627407	11593047	5147	27056383	14754196
Uttar Pradesh	685156	1190763550	482833011	387848	899946704	369000493
TOTAL	1883723	2901747262	1891528784	1715803	2418124828	1459312864

Land acquisition before construction of highways

939. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the mandatory condition of acquisition of eighty per cent of land before starting highway construction is crippling construction of highways in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is thinking of amending this rule for smooth, easy and quick construction of highways in the country; and
- (c) efforts being made by Government to reduce the land acquisition process which currently takes a longer time?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) No Sir.

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

(c) Several steps including introduction of Bhumi Rashi portal for online submission of land acquisition notification, delegation of powers to Regional Officers, constitution of High Power Committee under Chief Secretary, engagement of retired revenue personnel etc. have been taken by Government to expedite land acquisition process for construction of National Highways.

Highways under construction in the country

†940. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of highways under construction in the country at present and the locations where they are being built;
- (b) whether Government has set any time-limit for their construction and the details of funds allocated for this purpose; and
- (c) the details of the number of kilometers of new highways, which will be constructed in the country by year 2020, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) State-wise details of National Highways under construction in

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the country are given in Statement-I (*See* below). The projects are generally given a time period of 2 to 3 years for completion. The State-wise details of funds allocated for the construction of these National Highways during the last three years and current year is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The State-wise targets for construction of NHs are fixed in the beginning of each financial year. A target of 11000 Km has been set for the F.Y. 2019-20. Details of National Highways constructed during the current Financial Year upto December, 2019 are given in Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise details of the projects which are under construction
as on 31.12.2019*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No.	Length (Km)	Cost (₹ in cr.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	58	2031	27435
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	46	1086	10736
3.	Assam	50	1350	8037
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	262	1734
5.	Bihar	74	2416	28397
6.	Chhattisgarh	47	1966	12914
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	8	95
8.	Delhi	11	301	12027
9.	Goa	16	97	5450
10.	Gujarat	44	1595	27408
11.	Haryana	44	1572	28425
12.	Himachal Pradesh	45	458	8359
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	22	551	14630
14.	Jharkhand	42	1000	8324
15.	Karnataka	82	3333	33561

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No.	Length (Km)	Cost (₹ in cr.)
16.	Kerala	26	529	7617
17.	Madhya Pradesh	67	3205	30621
18.	Maharashtra	223	9283	101682
19.	Manipur	17	499	3247
20.	Meghalaya	6	82	917
21.	Mizoram	14	507	6429
22.	Nagaland	23	429	4584
23.	Odisha	53	2789	24957
24.	Puducherry	2	1	39
25.	Punjab	40	928	12496
26.	Rajasthan	63	3820	28270
27.	Sikkim	13	217	2289
28.	Tamil Nadu	67	1955	26539
29.	Telangana	40	1430	14996
30.	Tripura	5	85	758
31.	Uttar Pradesh	65	3266	53481
32.	Uttarakhand	70	1307	16771
33.	West Bengal	54	1381	22357
TOTAL		1440	49740	585582

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds allocated for the construction of the National Highways during the last three years and current year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs/Schemes/ Agency (SI. 1 to 33 contains allocation under NH(O), NHDP-IV through State PWD, EAP, PBFF)	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010.31	1781.18	2260.26	1739
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100	62.05	90	70
3.	Assam	177.44	308.05	414	392.12
4.	Bihar	1362.64	1689.9	1598.31	1797.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	1553.3	1107.93	1831.32	700
6.	Goa	400	527.48	940	997
7.	Gujarat	251.87	166.08	391.55	457
8.	Haryana	150	105.17	330	103
9.	Himachal Pradesh	210.95	307.14	350.8	155
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.06	35.44	45	46
11.	Jharkhand	200	260.88	320	143
12.	Karnataka	783.52	1240.99	1630.02	1271
13.	Kerala	259.89	171.74	280.45	263
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1760	854.79	1665	2185
15.	Maharashtra	1371.92	2966.03	7050.88	9718.08
16.	Manipur	25.25	75.85	260.21	300
17.	Meghalaya	41.27	30.22	70.97	55

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Mizoram	40	41	80	120
19.	Nagaland	50	38.27	200	405
20.	Odisha	925.55	708.4	790.47	410
21.	Punjab	2740.5	746.02	786.18	798
22.	Rajasthan	964.83	888.27	1295.87	887
23.	Sikkim	0	5.09	0.73	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	575	664.48	870	478
25.	Telangana	380	409.93	1220	1398
26.	Tripura	5	61	50	65
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1849.02	1110.79	2040.05	1695.5
28.	Uttarakhand	332.62	980.67	1000.49	878
29.	West Bengal	1333.62	1229.89	991	748
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.13	0	0	0.42
31.	Chandigarh	2	5.3	1.5	5
32.	Delhi	1	36	42	3
33.	Puducherry	20	13.63	30	1.5
34.	Other projects under NH(O)*	781.38	214	2.75	2000
35.	National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)- Cess*	2326.5	12429.45	11569	11091
36.	NHAI - (Toll + NHO + TOT)	12889.02	12362.14	19251.63	21600
39.	NHIDCL under NHO*	72.2	296	1000.12	1650
40.	Border Roads Organization (BRO)*	0	0	135	350
41.	SARDP-NE including Arunachal Package*	4520	4865	5610	5370
42.	Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including VRC	760	1050	905	950

1	2	3	4	5	6
43.	Externally Aided Projects (EAP)	59.38	316	222	900
44.	Reserve/unallocated in above	0.44	12.59	500	0
45.	IEBR / Borrowings by NHAI	59279	59279	62000	75000
TOTAL		100605.6	109453.84	130083.56	147195.24

*State/UT-wise allocation are not made.

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of length of NHs constructed during current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Length Constructed 2019-20*
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	447
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	37
3.	Assam	83
4.	Bihar	133
5.	Chandigarh	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	149
7.	Delhi	18
8.	Goa	26
9.	Gujarat	107
10.	Haryana	132
11.	Himachal Pradesh	50
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	41
13.	Jharkhand	153
14.	Karnataka	343
15.	Kerala	105
16.	Madhya Pradesh	527
17.	Maharashtra	1797
18.	Manipur	170

1	2	3
19.	Meghalaya	0
20.	Mizoram	10
21.	Nagaland	21
22.	Odisha	266
23.	Puducherry	0
24.	Punjab	270
25.	Rajasthan	738
26.	Sikkim	13
27.	Tamil Nadu	150
28.	Telangana	308
29.	Tripura	0
30.	Uttar Pradesh	524
31.	Uttarakhand	205
32.	West Bengal	104
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
TOTAL		6940

*ending December, 2019

Ongoing NH projects in A.P.

941. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of ongoing National Highways (NHs) projects in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.), NH-wise;
- (b) the details NHs sanctioned in the last two years and the current year, year-wise and the status of each of these projects;
- (c) the number of the above 4/6 lane NHs constructed; and
- (d) by when each of the above project is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The status of ongoing National Highway (NH) projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

- (b) to (d) Details are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*(A) The status of ongoing National Highways (NHs) projects in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.), NH-wise entrusted to NHAI*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Length (km)	Total Capital Cost ₹ (cr)	Length Completed (km.)	Likely Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	4-laning of Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu Border to Nalagampalli village from Km. 134.890 to Km. 172.000 of NH-4 under EPC Mode	37.11	684.33	26.31	31.08.2020
2.	6-laning of Ranasthalam to Anandapuram from Km.634.000 to Km. 681.000 of NH-16 under HAM Mode	47	1262.2	35.8	13-05-2020
3.	6-laning of Nandigama Bypass and Kanchikacherla bypass of NH-65 under EPC Mode	14.34	424.82	5.809	24.07.2020
4.	Ichapuram to Narasannapeta from Km. 470.415 to Km. 580.700 of NH-16 (Capacity Augmentation)	13.45	562.31	5.116	12.06.2020
5.	4-laning of Gundugolanu Devarapalli Kovvuru Section of NH-16 under HAM Mode	69.88	2092.37	29.67	16-04-2021
6.	6-laning of Dedicated Port road to Krishnapatnam Port (Package-I) from Km. 0.000 to Km. 18.000 under EPC Mode	18.98	348.72	—	20-12-2020

7.	6-laning of Narasannapeta - Ranastalam Section of NH-16 under HAM Mode	54.2	1423.15	11.14	02-07-2021
8.	6-laning of Chittor to Mallavaram from (Design Km. 0.000-Existing Km. 158.000) to (Design Km. 61.128-Existing Km. 41.800) of NH-140 under HAM Mode	61.13	1804.03	27.57	01-07-2021
9.	6-laning of Anandapuram - Pendurthi -Anakapalli section of NH-16 under HAM Mode	50.78	2527	18.99	02-07-2021
10.	2-laning with PS of Giddalur-Vinukonda from Design km. 212.983 to Design km. 322.800 of NH-544D under HAM	112.8	721.07	85.637	04-02-2021
11.	6-laning of Grade Seperator from H-7 Area to Port Connectivity Road bypassing Convent Junction of NH-516C under EPC Mode	0.773	56.52	0.65	28-05-2020
12.	6-laning of Kalaparru to Chinna Avutupalli including 6 lane Hanuman Junction bypass Section of NH-16 under EPC Mode	27.4	694.87	—	24-08-2020
13.	4-laning of Development of Emergency Landing Facility on Chilakaluripet - Nellore Section from km. 1210.00 to km. 1215.00 of NH-16 under EPC Mode		66.88	—	27.04.2020
14.	4-laning of Development of Emergency Landing Facility on Chilakaluripet - Nellore Section from km. 1274.00 to km. 1277.60 of NH-16 under EPC Mode	5	62.43	—	25-12-2020

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1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	6-laning of Gundugolanu (Design km. 1023.280) to Kalaparru (Design km. 1050.680) of NH-5 (New NH-16) under EPC Mode	3.6	597.67	—	29.07. 2021
16.	4/6 laning (Permanent restoration of flood damaged stretches) from Km. 83.350 to Km. 83.680 & from 136.910 to Km.140.400 of Tada - Nellore Section of NH-16	27.4	134.76	—	12.06. 2021

(B) The status of ongoing National Highways (NHs) projects in Andhra Pradesh (A.P.), NH-wise entrusted to State PWD:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Total Length (km)	Total Capital Cost Rs(Cr)	Length Completed (km.)	Likely Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of NH-219 from km.58/600 to 140/680 (Palamaneru to Krishnagiri Border Section) to two lane with paved shoulders under Corridor Approach on EPC mode	81.44	271.45	74.10	30-06-2019
2.	Four laning of 5.122 km of NH9 (New NH 65) from km. 269.900(Design ch0.0) to km. 275/622(Design Ch 5.122) i.e, connecting NH9(1.40km.) with NH5(3.60km.) including 6 lane elevated Flyover from Bhavanipuram to Kanakagudhamma Vardhi Junction in Vijayawada City limits on EPC mode	5.30	353.89	4.87	31-12-2019

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[RAJYA SABHA]

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3.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-219(New NH42) from km. 244.930 to 299.775 (Madanapalli-Punganuru-Palamaneru road section) to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	54.845	372.68	42.50	23-07-2019	Written Answers to
4.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH67 from km. 424.650 to 487.693 of Gooty- Tadipatri section to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	63.013	378.24	61.15	-	
5.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of existing NH-167 from km. 14.900 to km. 70.00(Design Ch.14.900 to 69.700) (Chintakunta to Adoni Section to two lane with paved shoulders EPC mode	54.80	290.15	19.47	-	
6.	Rehabilitation & up-gradation of NH-340 from km. 0/0 to km. 60/380 (Design Ch. 0/000 to 60/025 excluding Km. 55.600 to 57.650 (2.050Km.)) (Rayachoty to Angallu section) to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	57.975	319.28	33.30	-	[10 February, 2020]
7.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Nh75 (old234) from km 506/100 to km. 508/700 & 518/700 to km. 534/350 of Mangalore-Tiruvannamalai road of NH75 to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	17.95	147.66	7.00	-	
8.	Construction of 4-lane bypass to Vijayanagaram Town on NH 43 (New NH 26) from 537/6 to 552/0 (Raipur- Vijayanagaram section) to 4-Lane on EPC mode	17.2	429.43	10.00	-	Unstarred Questions
9.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 326A from km. 0/0 to 41/979 (excluding km. 2/255 to 3/372 and km. 36/820 to 38/275) to two lane with paved Shoulders under NH(O) on EPC Mode	39.05	228.32	14.15	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	268
10.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH-42 from 76/000 to Km.102/130 (Design Ch. 76/000 to 99.971 excluding Km. 77.300 to 78.350) (Rapthadu to Bathalapalli section) to four lane under Corridor Approach through EPC Basis	22.92	244.95	20.58	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of new NH-544DD from design Chainage Km. 56.00 to 102.20 of Kalyandurg-Molakalmuru section to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode.	46.20	289.67	34.95	-	
12.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of new NH-544DD (Old SH-30) from design Chainage Km. 0.000 to 56.000 (Ex. Km. 0.460 to Ex. Km. 58.344) of Ananthapuramu-Kalyandurg section to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode.	56.00	294.12	56.08	-	
13.	Rehabilitation and Upgradation of New NH-544E from Km. 0.000 to Km. 56.803 of Kodikonda -Madakasira Section to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders on EPC mode.	56.80	504.19	37.86	-	Unstarred Questions
14.	Improvement the selected stretches (21.20 km.) to the road from km. 0/0 to 40/2 of Puttur - Uthukottai Road NH-716A in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode	21.20	41.96	14.00	-	
15.	Strengthening in selected stretches (25.60 Km.) from km. 0/0 to 4/0, 16/0 to 22/2, 23/2 to 24/4; km 30/4 to 32/2, Km. 33/0 to 39/0, km. 53/0 to 54/6,	25.60	25.64	23.00	-	

	Km. 55/9 to 56/5, Km. 58/0 to 59/1, Km. 60/0 to 60/6 & 61/4 to 63/9 of Renigunta to Kadapa NH-716 on EPC mode				
16.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Karnataka/AP Border-Gooty section from km. 368+920 to km. 424+225 of NH- 63(New NH-67) to Four lane with paved shoulders under NHDP-IV on EPC basis.	57.292	995.09	36.70	10-12-2019
17.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 565 from existing km. 361.330 (Dornala T Junction) to km. 420.800(Penchalakona Junction) Design km. 360.156 to km. 402.468) to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	42.312	418.03	23.20	-
18.	Construction of 4-lane ROB in lieu of LC No.122 at Km.160/800 of Chittoor-Kurnool road on NH-18 (new No.40) near Ootokuru village between Cuddapah -Krishnapuram Stations on EPC Mode	1.28	82.72	0	31-07-2019
19.	Construction of 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No.124E/SPL 3@ Km. 1.800 (New Chainage km 77.805 on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	1.55	73.92	0	-
20.	Construction of 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No.23/SPL class @ Km. 3.600 of NH 18 in the State of A.P.	1.125	76.89	0	-
21.	Construction of 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No.18A/SPL class @ Km. 7.800 of NH 18 in the State of A.P.	1.34	66.08	0	-

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1	2	3	4	5	6	270
22.	Construction of 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 102/3E @ Km 281.200 of NH 205 in the State of A.P.	1.23	133.56	0	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
23.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 48E/C @ Km 96.80(Railway Chainage 74.431) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	2.12	68.83	0	-	
24.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 67 @ Km 133.20(Railway Chainage 109/3-4) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	1.7	63.79	0	-	
25.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 30/E @ Km 64.800(Railway Chainage 42.858) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	1.425	56.34		-	
26.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 95/SPL @ Km 272.600(Railway Chainage 93/17-19) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	2.71	89.71		-	
27.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 45 C @ Km 93.40(Railway Chainage 70/903) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	1.23	60.38		-	Unstarred Questions
28.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of	1.43	68.48		-	

1	2	3	4	5	6
35.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Dindi -Digamarru Section from km. 126/510 to km. 135/740 of NH-214(NH216) & Digamarru-Losari section from km. 0/000 to km. 34/230 of NH 214A(NH216) to two lane with paved shoulders under (EPC) Basis.	42.12	386.09	38.12	31.03.2020
36.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Losari -Machavaram Section from km. 34/230 to km. 84/550 of NH-214(NH216) to two lane with paved shoulders under (EPC) Basis.	49.4	444.84	35.15	17.09.2020
37.	Rehabilittion and upgradation of Machilipatnam to Avanigadda section from km. 84/550 - 124/200 of NH 214A (new NH 216) to two lane with paved shoulder in the State of AP under NHDPIV through EPC basis	34.4	376.25	19.34	30.06.2020
38.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Repalle to Eeppurpalem section from Km. 129/927 to Km. 195/000 of NH-214A (New NH-216) to two lane with paved shoulder under NHDP-IV on EPC basis	62	576.48	17.55	12.11.2020

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Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

(A) The details NHs sanctioned in the last two years and the current year, year-wise and the status of each of these projects entrusted to NHAI

Sl. No.	Project Name	Total Capital Cost ₹ (Cr.)	Likely Completion	Total Length (km.)	Length Completed (km.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	4/6 laning of Visakhapatnam Port Road from Km. 0.000 to Km. 12.700	475.6	—	12.7	Amicably foreclosed due to default of either parties
2.	6-laning of Nandigama Bypass and Kanchikacherla bypass of NH-65 under EPC Mode	424.82	24.07. 2020	14.34	5.809
3.	Ichapuram to Narasannapeta from Km. 470.415 to Km. 580.700 (Capacity Augmentation)	562.31	12.06.2020	13.45	5.116
4.	4-laning of Gundugolanu Devarapalli Kovvuru Section of NH-16 under HAM Mode	2092.37	16-04-2021	69.88	29.67

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	6-laning of Dedicated Port road to Krishnapatnam Port (Package-I) from Km. 0.000 to Km. 18.000 under EPC Mode	348.72	20-12-2020	18.98	—
6.	6-laning of Narasannapeta -Ranastalam Section of NH-16 under HAM Mode	1423.15	02-07-2021	54.2	11.14
7.	6-laning of Chittor to Mallavaram from (Design Km. 0.000-Existing Km. 158.000) to (Design Km. 61.128-Existing Km. 41.800) of NH-140 under HAM Mode	1804.03	01-07-2021	61.13	27.57
8.	6-laning of Anandapuram - Pendurthi - Anakapalli section of NH-16 under HAM Mode	2527	02-07-2021	50.78	18.99
9.	2-laning with PS of Giddalur-Vinukonda from Design km. 212.983 to Design km. 322.800 of NH-544D under HAM	721.07	04-02-2021	112.8	85.637
10.	6-laning of Chilkararupet bypass Section of NH-16 under HAM Mode	832.03	24 Months from AD	17	Appointed Date to be declared
11.	6-laning of Grade Seperator from H-7 Area to Port Connectivity Road bypassing Convent Junction of NH-516C under EPC Mode	56.52	28-05-2020	0.77	0.65
12.	6-laning of Kalaparru to Chinna Avutupalli including 6 lane Hanuman Junction bypass Section of NH-16 under EPC Mode	694.87	24-08-2020	27.4	—

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Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	4-laning of Development of Emergency Landing Facility on Chilakaluripet - Nellore Section from km. 1210.00 to km. 1215.00 of NH-16 under EPC Mode	66.88	27.04.2020	5	—
14.	4-laning of Development of Emergency Landing Facility on Chilakaluripet - Nellore Section from km. 1274.00 to km. 1277.60 of NH-16 under EPC Mode	62.43	25-12-2020	3.6	—
15.	6-laning of Gundugolanu (Design km 1023.280) to Kalaparru (Design km 1050.680) of NH-5 (New NH-16) under EPC Mode	597.67	29.07. 2021	27.4	—
16.	4/6 laning (Permanent restoration of flood damaged stretches) from Km.83.350 to Km.83.680 & from 136.910 to Km.140.400 of Tada -Nellore Section of NH-16	134.76	12.06. 2021	3.82	—
17.	Six laning of Vijayawda bypass from Chinna Autupalli (Design Ch. 0+000) to Gollapudi (Design Ch. 30+000) in Vijayawada- Gundugolanu section of NH 16 in the state of Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode	997.753	24 months from date of Start	30.00	NA
18.	Six laning of Vijaywada Bypass from Gollapudi (Design Ch. 30+000) to Chinnakakani (design Ch. 47+881) including major bridge across river Krishna in Vijayawada Gundugolanu section of NH-16 in the state of Andhra Pradesh under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode	1194.567	30 months from date of Start	17.88	NA

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Unstarred Questions

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(B) The details NHs sanctioned in the last two years and the current year, year-wise and the status of each of these projects entrusted to State PWD:

Sl. No.	Name of Project	NH No (Old/New)	Sanction cost/TPC Rs (Cr)	Likely Completion	Total Length (km)	Length completed (km)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Projects sanctioned in FY 2017-18

1.	Widening & Strengthening of 2 lane with paved shoulders road to 4 lane road from km 563/0 to km 572/0 of (Proddatur Bypass Road) Hubli-Krishnapatnam Road of NH-67 on EPC mode in AP.	67	53.08	Work Completed	8.00	8.00
2.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 326A from km 0/0 to 41/979 (excluding km 2/255 to 3/372 and km 36/820 to 38/275) to two lane with paved Shoulders under NH(O) on EPC Mode	326A	228.32	30-03-2020	39.05	14.34
3.	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of NH-42 from 76/000 to Km. 102/130 (Design Ch. 76/000 to 99.971 excluding Km 77.300 to 78.350) (Raphadu to Bathalapalli section) to four lane under Corridor Approach through EPC Basis	42	244.95	31.03.2020	22.92	21.00
4.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of new NH-544DD from design Chainage Km 56.00 to 102.20 of Kalyandurg-Molakalmuru section to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode.	544DD	289.67	15.08.2020	46.20	38.03

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5.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of new NH-544DD (Old SH-30) from design Chainage Km 0.000 to 56.000 (Ex. Km 0.460 to Ex. Km 58.344) of Ananthapuramu-Kalyandurg section to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode.	544DD	294.12	WorkCompleted	56.00	56.08
6.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of New NH-544E from Km 0.000 to Km 56.803 of Kodikonda -Madakasira Section to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders on EPC mode.	544E	504.19	07-05-2020	56.80	40.64
7.	Strengthening in selected stretches (33.100 km.) from km 63/9 to 85/0 & 95/0 to 107/0 of Renigunta-Kadapa Road of NH-716 in the State of A.P.	716	33.39	Work Completed	33.10	33.10
8.	Strengthening of NH-516D from km 123.500 to 413.000,km 146.000 to 150.000 &169.600 to 172.350 of Jeelugumilli-Devarapalli Road in the State of A.P.	516D	49.36	Work Completed	16.67	16.67
9.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of NH 565 from existing km 361.330 (Dornala T Junction) to km 420.800 (Penchalakona Junction) Design km 360.156 to km 402.468) to two lane with paved shoulders on EPC mode	565	418.03	07-08-2020	42.31	25.20
10.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane RO Band its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 95/SPL @ Km 272.600 (Railway Chainage 93/17-19) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	71	87.66	28-11-2020	2.71	0.00

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 45 C @ Km 93.40 (Railway Chainage 70/903) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	42	60.38	05.08.2020	1.23	0.00
12.	Construction of Proposed 4-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of existing level crossing No. 75 @ Km 145.200 (Railway Chainage 121/470) on NH 205 in the State of A.P.	42	68.48	30-01-2021	1.43	0.00
13.	Construction of 2-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of level crossing No. 31 @ Km 2.100 (Railway chainage 33/900-1000) on NH-326A on EPC mode	326A	54.38	06-09-2020	1.40	0.00
14.	Construction of 2-Lane ROB and its approaches in lien of level crossing No.414 @ Km33.100 (Railway chainage 730/11-13) on NH-326A on EPC mode	326A	54.71	06-09-2020	1.46	0.00
15.	Construction of 4-Lane ROB and subway in lien of level crossing No. 17 @ Km 108/1-2 between Jamalamagudu & Proddator Station on Nandyal-Yerraguntla Section at km 563/200 of NH-67 EPC mode in the State of A.P. Job No. NH-67 -AP-17-18 -672 dt 28-03-2018.	67	51.44	6/5/2021	0.95	0.00
16.	Construction of 2-Lane ROB and subway in lien of level crossing No. 88 at Railway km 136/5-6 between Kurbalakota & Madanapalli Section on Dharmavaram-Pakala Section at km 56/100 of NH-340 on EPC mode. Job No. NH-340 -AP17-18 -669 dt 28-03-2018.	340	35.62	1.40	0.00	

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Unstarred Questions

Projects sanctioned in FY 2018-19						
17.	Strengthening in selected stretches (35.40 Km) from km 85/0 to 95/0; km 107/0 to 131/8, & km 137/0 to 137/6 of Renigunta to Kadapa NH-716 in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode	716	34.37	Work completed	35.40	35.40
18.	Improvement the selected stretches (21.20 km) to the road from km. 0/0 to 40/2 of Puttur - Uthukottai Road NH-716A in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode	716A	41.96	05-03-2020	21.20	15.00
19.	Strengthening in selected stretches (25.60 Km) from km 0/0 to 4/0, 16/0 to 22/2, 23/2 to 24/4; km 30/4 to 32/2, Km 33/0 to 39/0, km 53/0 to 54/6, Km55/9 to 56/5, Km 58/0 to 59/1, Km 60/0 to 60/6 & 61/4 to 63/9 of Renigunta to Kadapa NH-716 on EPC mode	716	25.64	26-02-2020	25.60	24.00
20.	Construction of 4-Lane ROB a2 @ railway chainage km 44/679 between Putalapattu and RVS Nagar station of Katpadi- Pakala section at km 12/4 on NH-18 (New No 40) EPC mode in the State of A.P. Job No. NH-18 /AP2018-19 -676 dt 16-01-2019.	18/40	66.46	2/5/2021	1.66	0.00
21.	Improvement to NH-544D (Ananthapur-Guntur Road) from km 414.00 to km 417.00(i.e. from Chuttugunta Junction to Nh-16 Junction) including widening in Guntur Municipal Limits in the State of AP	544DD	14.08	09.12.2020	3	

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Unstarred Questions 279

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22.	Rehabilitation and upgradation of Chittoor - Kurnool Road NH -18 (New NH-40) from 2 lane to 4- Lane from Km 4/14 to 18/34 (excluding 2.94 Km ROB portion) from Murkumbattu Junction to Rangampet cross in the State of Andhra Pradesh through EPC mode	18/40	84.85	-	11.26	-
Projects sanctioned in FY 2019-20						
23.	Construction of approaches to the existing 2-Lane ROB in lieu of L.C. No. RV 324 at Km.436/12-13 between Komatipalli and Gajapathimagaram station at NH km 515/200 on NH-43 (new NH-26) in the state of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode. Job No. NH26(Old NH 43) -AP-2019-20 -679 dt. 13-12-2019.	26	37.22	Bids invited	1	Bids invited
24.	Construction of Bypass to Salur town from km 486/831 to km 491/420 of Raipur-Visakhapatnam section of NH-26 in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode under Annual Plan 2019-20. Job No. NH26(Old NH 43) -AP-2019-20 -680 dt. 16-12-2019.	26	70.815	Bids invited	5.92	Bids invited
25.	Rehabilitation and reconstruction of NH-516D from Km 0.000 to Km 20.00 of Devarapalli to Jeelugumilli Section to Two Lane with Paved Shoulders in the State of Andhra Pradesh on EPC mode under annual plan 2019-20. Job No. NH-516D -AP-2019-20-681 dt. 17-12-2019.	516D	95.51	Bids under process	20	Bids under process

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Enactment of MV Act

942. SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has enacted a new Motor Vehicle Act in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the total collection of taxes after enactment of new Motor Vehicle (MV) Act?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The parliament has recently passed the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 providing for amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and published in the Gazette of India on 9th August, 2019. The Ministry has made operational around 60 provisions of the new Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 starting from 1st of September 2019 in whole of India vide SO 3110(E) dated 28th August, 2019 and SO 3147(E) dated 30th August, 2019 respectively.

(c) The information available in VAHAN software of the NIC is given in Statement.

Statement*Collection of taxes*

(All values in crore)							
Sl. No.	State	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Grand Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.83	1.86	1.91	1.59	1.73	8.91
2.	Assam	54.24	68.44	50.02	42.44	52.73	267.87
3.	Bihar	111.22	142.68	154.28	114.27	124.65	647.1
4.	Chhattisgarh	65.61	118.51	100.77	73.09	90.53	448.51
5.	Chandigarh	6.78	13.91	9.2	11.37	9.12	50.39
6.	Daman and Diu	0.68	0.81	0.74	0.7	0.61	3.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Delhi	94.6	155.28	125.39	111.36	138.56	625.2
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1.21	1.68	1.59	1.27	1.76	7.51
9.	Goa	12.39	15.91	14.67	27.01	9.7	79.68
10.	Gujarat	155.84	297.42	205.25	188.87	200.21	1,047.61
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9.86	21.25	14.18	13.27	15.91	74.48
12.	Haryana	132.81	203.89	155.01	173.66	201.09	866.46
13.	Jharkhand	60.54	68.94	71.24	59.77	64.98	325.46
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	9.53	25.77	25.1	37.72	38.97	137.1
15.	Karnataka	377.39	503.95	502.98	385.63	570.45	2,340.39
16.	Kerala	255.44	286.73	193.64	270.33	275.8	1,281.95
17.	Maharashtra	438.48	711.28	667.5	501.61	700.1	3,018.97
18.	Meghalaya	5.04	5.54	4.82	3.48	5.98	24.86
19.	Manipur	2.92	2.65	3.49	3.33	3.68	16.07
20.	Mizoram	1.37	1.48	1.73	1.36	1.68	7.61
21.	Nagaland	6.69	6.67	6.39	5.16	8.36	33.27
22.	Odisha	64.01	150.68	73.37	73.38	116.23	477.67
23.	Punjab	80.19	156.16	103	114.44	153.73	607.52
24.	Puducherry	4.11	13.39	3.83	4.5	14.11	39.94
25.	Rajasthan	150.88	328.05	276.88	188.99	240.52	1,185.31
26.	Sikkim	1.54	1.1	1.51	1.28	2.33	7.76
27.	Tamil Nadu	254.34	309.64	435.65	273.86	388.53	1,662.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Tripura	3.86	4.3	4.16	2.84	3.94	19.09
29.	Uttarakhand	36.55	66.19	56.97	47.32	58.26	265.29
30.	Uttar Pradesh	301.61	550.09	511.46	378.01	500.34	2,241.51
31.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.83	1.86	1.91	1.59	1.73	8.91
TOTAL		2,848.38	4,343.77	3,940.72	3,244.53	4,140.18	18,517.58

Note: - Data for Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Lakshadweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands and some RTOs of Arunachal Pradesh has not been provided as they are not in centralized Vahan.

Declaration of roads as NHs in Rajasthan

†943. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to promulgate a necessary Gazette Notification related to National Highways involving fifty roadways, a total length of 4772 km. in the State of Rajasthan for which an 'in-principle approval' had already been granted; and

(b) by when these fifty roadways would be declared as National Highways?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government has "identified 50 State roads as 'In-principle' National Highways(NHs) in the State of Rajasthan for consideration of declaration as new National Highways depending upon the outcome of Detailed Project Report (DPR). The Ministry considers declaration of some State roads as NHs, from time to time, based on requirement of connectivity, inter-se priority and availability of funds.

Wild animals killed in road accidents

944. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether road networks which fragments the habitat of wild animals are making them prone to fatal accidents;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the number of details of wild animals in road accidents; and

(c) measures Government is taking to ensure that no construction clearances are given without assessing the projects's impact on wildlife?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways primarily deals with development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Development activities on NH's passing through wild Life Sanctuaries/National Parks are spared and wherever possible a bypass/detour is proposed to have minimum impact of highways on the wildlife habitat. If it is absolutely unavoidable then all necessary clearances required under Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Forest Conversion Act 1980 and Environment (Protection) Act 1986 are obtained before any work is undertaken in such areas and measures are taken as per the manual titled "Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wild Life". Due to collision of vehicles to animals 5,902 accidents had occurred in the calendar year 2018.

Introduction of a chapter on road safety

945. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to request the Ministry of Human Resource Development, to introduce compulsorily a chapter on road safety at the High School level for sensitising students; and

(b) 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 had taken up the matter of inclusion of road safety in the curriculum of CBSE and in NCERT textbooks of classes 6 to 10 with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

FASTag coverage and collection

946. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of FASTag coverage and FASTag collection so far, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of NHAI that truck and commercial vehicle drivers are using novel tricks to skip/evade toll tax;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise; and

(d) the number of toll tax evading trucks and commercial vehicles identified by Indian Highways Management Company Limited (IHMCL) so far, State/UT-wise and the details of action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Coverage of FASTag is Pan India across all fee plazas on National Highways and select State Highways. As on 05.02.2020, an amount of ₹ 18106.51 crore has been collected through FASTag. The details are as under:-

Sl. No.	State	Toll collection through FASTag (in ₹ crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1516.38
2.	Assam	0.44
3.	Bihar	417.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	148.53
5.	Delhi	0.26
6.	Gujarat	2073.01
7.	Haryana	868.21
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.31
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.64
10.	Jharkhand	228.25
11.	Karnataka	1157.56
12.	Kerala	105.64
13.	Madhya Pradesh	773.13
14.	Maharashtra	2043.24

1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	41.41
16.	Odisha	393.52
17.	Punjab	271.95
18.	Rajasthan	2788.59
19.	Tamil Nadu	1713.55
20.	Telangana	742.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2199.51
22.	Uttarakhand	10.19
23.	West Bengal	600.77

(b) to (d) No, Sir. However, complaints have been received of mismatch in classification of commercial trucks and wrong fixation of FASTag (Lower Category FASTag is affixed on Higher Category Vehicles). The Electronic Toll Collection (Etc.) system is designed to identify and control such wrong classification. Agencies involved are made responsible for proper affixation of FASTag, as per Vehicle classification document approved by the Ministry.

Demolition of houses in Maharajganj for construction of NH-730

†947. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses and shops demolished from Hanumangarhi via main crossing to the police station of Maharajganj of Uttar Pradesh for construction of NH-730;

(b) whether those houses and shops were illegally constructed, the details thereof;

(c) whether written notices were issued to the building-owners before demolishing their buildings and stipulated rules were followed in this regard, if not, reasons therefor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether any building-owner has made a written complaint to administration before or after demolishing of his/her houses, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether any compensation has been given, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) This Ministry had taken up the work of Rehabilitation and widening to 2/4 lane from km 484.000 to km 502.390 of NH-730 in Maharajganj District through Uttar Pradesh State PWD. In the section from km 498.400 to km 502.390 of 3990 m length 343 buildings/structures have been identified causing hindrance to the widening. In the initial stage, people in the area were informed by Revenue Authority with Public Announcement. 165 encroachments have been removed by the building owners themselves and 7 have been removed as identified by the Revenue Department. Thereafter, 40 notices have been issued. The complaints made by the building owners have been addressed and they have been asked to remove their encroachments from the Government land. Compensation towards acquisition of private land and structures/buildings will be payable and no compensation has to be paid for encroachments on Government land.

Penalty on defaulter companies by NHAI

948. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has imposed penalties on the companies which are not meeting the project deadline, especially in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the name of such companies; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to avoid such delays in completion of projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The respective concession/contract agreements have the provisions for levying penalties/action in case of delay is noticed due to failure of the concessionaires/contractors in fulfilment of the obligations regarding achievement of project deadline/milestones. The details of the agencies who have not met the deadlines due to their defaults in the State of Karnataka, are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Agency	Penalty imposed (₹ in Cr.)
1.	Hoskote - Dobaspet section of NH-207	M/s. Transstory Ltd.	89.35
2.	Bangalore-Kolar-Mulbagal section of NH-4	M/s. Lanco Hoskote Highway Pvt. Ltd.	7.43
3.	Nelamangala - Devihalli section of NH-48	M/s Lanco Devihalli Highways Limited	1.94
4.	Devihalli-Hassan section of NH-48	M/s Devihalli Hassan Toll way Limited	5.82

Moreover, following eight agencies have also been declared as non-performers by National Highways Authority of India and restrained from participating in the ongoing and future bids for a period of three years:—

- (i) M/s SREI Infrastructure Finance Ltd.
- (ii) M/s Pratibha Construction Engineers & Contractors (I) Pvt. Ltd.
- (iii) M/s Gujarat Construction Company
- (iv) M/s Johnsons Enterprise Ltd.
- (v) M/s Transstroy India Pvt. Ltd.
- (vi) M/s Open Joint Stock Company Corp Transstroy (OJSC)
- (vii) M/s Madhucon Projects Ltd.
- (viii) M/s Madhucon Granites Ltd.

(c) Frequent review meetings with the all stakeholders including State Governments, for resolving various issues pertaining to projects (which are hindrances to the execution of projects) are conducted at various levels periodically.

Renaming of Kolkata port

949. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that University and College students in Kolkata were demanding to name the Kolkata Port after Raja Rammohan Roy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details on what basis the port has been named after Shyamaprasad Mukherjee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) During the inaugural ceremony of the sesquicentenary celebrations of Kolkata Port Trust held on 12.01.2020 at Netaji Indoor Stadium, Kolkata, the Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced that Kolkata Port Trust may be renamed after Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee as "Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port Trust".

A representation was received on 15.01.2020 from an individual, stating to be on behalf of students of Calcutta University, Presidency University, Jadavpur University and others, for naming the Kolkata Port Trust after Raja Rammohan Roy. But no formal representation from any University and College is received.

Feasibility study on inland waterways

950. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has completed feasibility study on introduction of inland waterways on many rivers across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is likely to start a detailed project report as soon as the States express their willingness and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government did not expect any money for the project from the States, other than their participation in the special purpose vehicle; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) To promote Inland Water Transport (IWT) in the country, 111 (including 5 existing and 106 new) National Waterways (NWs) were declared under the National Waterways Act, 2016. Consultations were held with the concerned State Governments prior to declaration of inland waterways as National Waterways.

Feasibility studies have been completed by the Inland Waterways Authority of India(IWAI) for the 106 new NWs. Based on the outcome of feasibility studies and

detailed project reports (DPRs), 20 new NWs have been found technically feasible for development of shipping and navigation on them. DPR of a National Waterway is initiated if it is found viable as per feasibility study.

(d) and (e) IWAI is undertaking development of technically and economically viable National Waterways for the purpose of shipping and navigation from the Government Budgetary Support (GBS)/ Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR) provided by the Central Government. To undertake development of NWs, necessary support is requested from the State Governments from time to time as per requirement for matters related to acquisition of land, law and order, water, electricity etc. *i.e.* subjects which come under the purview of State Governments.

Sagarmala and Bharatmala programme at Nellore

951. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) details of each of the five projects proposed under Sagarmala and two projects under Bharatmala Programme in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) status of preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) for each of the above project;

(c) details of funds that Government is planning to get for each of the above project, project-wise; and

(d) by when the projects are likely to be completed and what would be the employment potential that is likely to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Sir, a total of 12 projects worth ₹ 8,320 crore have been identified in Nellore district in the State of Andhra Pradesh under Sagarmala Programme. Details of these projects with Implementing Agencies and status of the projects is given in Statement.

Statement*Details of Projects under Sagarmala Programme along with Implementing agencies and status of the projects*

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Cost (in cr.)	Project Category	Implementing Agency	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Greenfield road connecting north and south industrial cluster of Khandaleru Creek near Krishnapatnam port	580	Road	NHAI	DPR under preparation
2.	4 laning of road from Nellore city to Krishnapatnam port to NH 5	300	Road	NHAI	DPR under preparation
3.	Upgradation of the proposed NH-67 From Bellary - Karnataka to Krishnapatnam -Andhra Pradesh	2393	Road	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	Under implementation. Work will be completed by 2020.
4.	4 to 6 laning of road connecting Krishnapatnam Port to NH 5 in SPSR Nellore District of Andhra Pradesh	315	Road	NHAI	Project under implementation. Work will be completed by December 2020.
5.	4 lane road to Krishnapatnam Port from Naidupeta in A.P.	670	Road	NHAI	DPR under preparation
6.	Rail Connectivity to South Port of Krishnapatnam Port from Guduru	300	Rail	Indian Railways	Project Completed

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Krishnapatnam-Venkatachalam Doubling with electrification	87	Rail	Indian Railways	Project Completed
8.	Port road to Krishnapatnam Port (Pkg 1)	315	Road	NHAI	DPR under preparation
9.	Construction of Tourism Passenger Jetty at Maypadu- SPS Nellore	58	Ro-Ro & Tourism Jetty	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation	DPR under preparation
10.	Upgradation of the hinterland road From Naidupeta -in Nellore District of A.P. to Krishnagiri -in TN	3000	Road	NHAI	DPR prepared. Project is under consideration with MoRTH.
11.	Development of Coastal Tourism Circuit in Sri Potti Sri Ramulu -SPSR Nellore under Swadesh Darshan Scheme	60	Coastal Tourism	Andhra Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation	DPR prepared. Project is yet to be finalized.
12.	Development of Fishing Harbour in Juvvaladinne in SPSR Nellore District in the State of Andhra Pradesh.	242	Fisheries	Fisheries Department, GoAP	DPR Prepared
		8320			

Sexual harassment cases in SAI centres

952. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of cases of sexual harassment and molestation reported in the Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the number of termination and suspension which have taken place due to conviction in sexual harassment cases in the SAI centres during the last five years; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that cases of sexual harassment do not take place in SAI centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) A total of 23 cases of sexual harassment and molestation have been reported in Sports Authority of India (SAI) against coaches/SAI officials during the last 3 years and current year. The State/ UT-wise cases reported are as under:—

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	No. of cases reported
1.	Kerala	03
2.	Manipur	01
3.	Uttarakhand	01
4.	Gujarat	02
5.	Maharashtra	02
6.	West Bengal	03
7.	Uttar Pradesh	01
8.	Karnataka	04
9.	Punjab	01
10.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	01
11.	Delhi (UT)	04

(b) During the last 5 years, SAI has terminated services of 3 officers. Two officers are under suspension presently.

(c) The details of the steps taken to ensure that cases of sexual harassment do not take place in SAI training centres are as under:—

- (i) Workshops in local languages conducted in all SAI centres to increase awareness about such cases.
- (ii) An internal complaint committee or alternative forum are in place in each SAI centre where female athlete/staff can approach in such cases.
- (iii) To sensitize athletes about issues of sexual harassment and to strengthen them to come forward and register complaints even through call centre facility, operational where trainees/any individual can lodge grievances.
- (iv) Teams are accompanied with Lady Coaches/Lady Managers during any movement out of the camps.

Improving gold medals tally in international games

953. SHRI SURESH PRABHU: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to increase the number of gold medals to be won in future Olympics, Asian Games and World Championship; and
- (b) the categories of sports which have been given priority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) Preparation of Indian sportspersons/teams for international events is an ongoing process. In order to improve India's performance in international sports events including Olympics, Asian Games and world Championships, a number of schemes are being implemented by the Government which aim at talent search and development, competitive exposure, coaching/training.

The Central Government is playing a pivotal role for promoting high performance in sports. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs) financial assistance is provided for conduct of National Championships, conduct of international tournaments in India, participation of sportspersons in international sports competitions, organizing coaching camps, engagement of foreign coaches, and

procurement of sports equipments etc. Under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) financial assistance is provided for customized training of elite athletes included in Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme. Under TOPS, the Government is extending all requisite support to probable athletes identified for the 2020 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games including foreign training, international competition, equipment, services of support staff/personnel like Physical Trainer, Sports Psychologist, Mental Trainer and Physiotherapist besides out of pocket allowance of ₹ 50,000/- per month.

(b) Following sports disciplines have been identified for focus for Olympic Games 2024 and Olympic Games 2028:—

Paris Olympics 2024	Los Angeles Olympics 2028
1. Athletics	1. Athletics
2. Archery	2. Archery
3. Badminton	3. Badminton
4. Boxing	4. Boxing
5. Hockey	5. Hockey
6. Weightlifting	6. Weightlifting
7. Shooting	7. Shooting
8. Wrestling	8. Wrestling
9. Swimming	9. Swimming
10. Table Tennis	10. Table Tennis
11. Rowing	11. Rowing
12. Judo	12. Judo
13. Cycling	13. Cycling
	14. Fencing

Indoor stadium in Nellore district

954. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved construction of indoor stadium in Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the proposal was submitted and approved;

(c) whether it is also a fact that ₹ 8 crores have also been sanctioned for this purpose but so far only ₹ 2 crores have been released; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status of work and by when the stadium would be ready for use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) The Government has sanctioned one project, namely, Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Sports Complex at Mogallapalem in SPSR Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The project proposal was submitted on 07.01.2017 and was approved on 04.02.2017.

(c) Yes Sir, ₹ 8.00 crore were sanctioned for the project mentioned above, out of which ₹ 2.50 crore have been released so far to Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh on 23.03.2017.

(d) No further funds could be released for want of utilization certificates outstanding against the grantee *i.e.* Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh, in respect of projects sanctioned earlier, which is a mandatory condition for further release of funds by the Government. As per the information submitted by Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh, the project has achieved 70% of physical progress and is likely to be completed by March, 2020.

Lack of achievements in sports

†955. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons due to which we have not been able to achieve high position in any other sport apart from Cricket and Hockey, despite India being a multi talented country;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no dearth of talent in the country but players are unable to perform well due to the lack of adequate facilities except in sports like Cricket and Hockey; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the extent to which Government has been successful in encouraging the Indian athletes under 'Khelo India' scheme of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Position with regard to performance of sportspersons of different sports disciplines in international events is dependent on factors such as spread of sport culture, popularity of particular sports disciplines, stage of development of sports infrastructure, training/coaching, sports science, etc. besides role of National Sports Federations.

Achievements of Indian sportspersons and teams in international sports events, including mega sports events, in recent past shows that there has been a perceptible improvement in performance of Indian sportspersons in international sports events.

(b) No, Sir. Indian sportspersons and teams preparing for international competitions are being provided with the state-of-the-art training facilities and sports equipments besides services of Indian and Foreign coaches and support Staff as per the specific requiremeni of the individual/team. Sportspersons preparing for participation in international sports events are being assisted for their training and competitive exposures within the country and abroad. Customized training is being provided to elite athletes included in Target Olympic Podium Scheme.

(c) With the launch of Khelo India Scheme which aims at infusing sports culture and achieving sporting excellence in the country, there has been an increased awareness and participation in sports. 2,747 sporting talents across 24 sports disciplines (including Para sports) have been selected under Talent Search & Development vertical of Khelo India Scheme. A total of 113 Academies (Sports Authority of India, State Government/ Central Government and Private) have been accredited for training of athletes identified under the Khelo India Scheme.

Development of mini stadiums in India

956. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mini stadiums constructed in India during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on construction of mini stadiums in India during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the future plans for development of mini stadiums in India in the next four years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development of sports infrastructure such as mini-stadiums rests with the State/ Union Territory Governments. Central Government supplements their efforts by bridging the critical gaps in creation of sports infrastructure. Under the "Utilization and Creation/ Upgradation of Sports infrastructure" vertical of the Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry renders financial support for creation of sports infrastructure such as synthetic athletic track, synthetic hockey field, synthetic turf football ground, multipurpose hall, swimming pool, etc. for which ₹ 617.38 crore have been released since the commencement of the Scheme in 2016. This Ministry does not maintain data about number of mini stadiums constructed in the country, State-wise and year-wise and the expenditure incurred thereon.

Activities carried out for youth

†957. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: With the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state the details of main activities carried out for youth in the country during the last three years along with the future objectives, action plan and programme chalked out to achieve them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): This Ministry implements youth centric activities, through its schemes namely (i) National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) (ii) National Service Scheme (NSS) and (iii) Nehru Yuva Kendra Sagathan (NYKS). The details of activities undertaken during the last 3 years are given in Statement-I (*See* below). There is no change in the objectives and programmes to be undertaken under these schemes. The annual calendar of the three schemes containing action plan for 2020-21 is given in Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I

Details of activities undertaken for youth in the country during the last three years

1. National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)

"Main activities conducted by the Ministry under National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD) Scheme during last three years:-

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(i) Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards were conferred upon 6 individuals for adventure in the categories of Land, Water, Air and Life Time Achievements on 29.08.2016.	(i) Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards were conferred upon 4 individuals for adventure in the categories of Land, Water and Life Time Achievements on 29.08.2017.	(i) Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Awards were conferred upon 10 individuals for adventure in the categories of Land, Water, Air and Life Time Achievements on 25.09.2018.
(ii) The 14th Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD), 2017 was organised at Bangalore, Karnataka, during 07-09 January, 2017. Youth PBD was celebrated on 7th January, 2017 to bring focus on young pravasis.	(ii) 5th North East Youth Festival was organized at Gangtok, Sikkim from 28th October, 2017 to 30th October, 2017 in which around 1800 youth participated. The theme of the festival was 'Youth for Organic Farming'.	(ii) 6th North East Youth Festival was organized at Agartala, Tripura from 15th November, 2018 to 18th November, 2018 in which around 1000 youth, officials and volunteers participated. The theme of the festival was 'Youth for Drug
(iii) 21st National Youth Festival was organized at Rohtak, Haryana, during 12- 16 January, 2017. The Theme of the Festival was "Youth for Digital India".	(iii) 22nd National Youth Festival was organized at Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh, during 12-16 January, 2018. The Theme of the Festival was "Sankalp Se Siddhi".	(iii) PBD 2019 was held from 21st to 23rd January, 2019 at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. Youth PBD was celebrated on 21st January, 2019.

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
	(iv) National Youth Award 2015-16 was conferred upon 23 individuals and 7 organizations during the opening ceremony of 22nd National Youth Festival.	

2. **National Service Scheme (NSS)**

The details of main activities/programmes carried out during the last three years are given below:—

Sl. No.	Component	Unit of Measurement	2016-17 No. of partici- pant	2017-18 No. of partici- pant	2018-19 No. of partici- pant
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Coverage of NSS:				
	—No. of Universities	No. of Institutions	391	403	446
	—No. of +2 Councils	No. of Institutions	48	48	
	—No. of Colleges/ Technical Institutions	No. of Institutions	16,278	17,996	17,894
	—No of Senior Secondary Schools	No. of Institutions	12,483	12,827	12,072
	—No. of NSS Volunteers	No. of Institutions	36,58,518	41,35,379	39,95,700
2.	Adoption of Villages/ Slums by NSS Units	No. of Villages/ Slums	19,205	25,032	35,626
3.	NSS Special Camps	No. of Camps	796	22,066	25,479
4.	Plantation of Saplings	No. of Saplings	9,45,195	18,79,675	34,21,818
5.	Blood Donation	No. of Units	62,062	1,91,581	3,40,348

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Pulse Polio Immunization	No. of Children immunized	1,10,000	3,60,777	10,55,565
7.	Adventure Activities	No. of Volunteers	1,274	0*	1,487
8.	Health/ Eye/ Immunisation Camps	No. of Camps	1,904	9,402	16,556
		No. of Volunteers	1,46,906	4,64,622	8,70,525
9.	Awareness Programmes/ Rallies/ Campaigns	No. of Programmes	8,573	38,710	1,05,742
		No. of Volunteers	7,87,532	25,89,058	43,60,986
10.	Shramadaan	No. of Volunteers-Hours	32,35,942	62,50,207	1,49,07,592
11.	North East NSS Festivals	No. of Festivals	1	0	2
		No. of Volunteers	300	0	1,172
12.	National Integration Camps	No. of Camps		0	14
		No. of Volunteers		0	2,798
13.	Self Defence Training to NSS Volunteers	No. of Volunteers	18,460	34,728	99,659
14.	Participation of NSS Contingent in Republic Day Parade		200	198	200
15.	NSS Awards (National level)	No. of Awards conferred	41	41	—
16.	National Youth Parliament Festival	No. of participants	—	—	88,000

3. **Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)**

NYKS every year undertakes following set of programmes/youth centric activities for over all development of youth in the country:-

1. Youth Club Development Programme
2. Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development

3. Promotion of Sports:-
 - (a) Providing Sports Material to Youth Clubs
 - (b) Block level Sports Meet
 - (c) District level Sports Meet
4. Education on Basic Vocations
5. Promotion of Art and Culture
6. Observance of Days of National and International Importance
7. District Youth Convention
8. Celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi (for this year):-
 - (a) Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan (Swachhata Action Plan)
 - (b) Swachhata Pakhwada (Fortnight)
9. Awards to Outstanding Youth Club
10. Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme
11. Observance of International Day of Yoga on 21st June
12. Declamation Contest

Statement-II

Annual Action Plan 2020-2021

National Programme for Youth and Adolescent (NPYAD)

The programmes of NPYAD are annual activities which will continue to be organized in the future. In the financial year 2020-21, the Ministry will organize National Youth festival in one of the States/UTs willing to and equipped with to host the festival. Similarly, North East Youth Festival will be organized in one of the North Eastern States willing to host. Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award will be conferred along with other sports awards on National Sports Day. National Youth Award will be conferred during opening ceremony of National Youth Festival. These activities are expected to meet the objective of promoting national integration, strengthening secular and eclectic outlook; fostering the spirit of adventure and overall holistic development of youth."

National Service Scheme (NSS)

Sl. No.	Name of Programme	Target (Physical)	Level of Programme	Expected No. of Participants	Timeline
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Enrollment of NSS Volunteers	36,00,000	Unit Level*	36,00,000	1st, 2nd & 3rd Quarter
2.	Special Camping Programme in adopted areas	17,000 (Prog.)	Unit Level	8,50,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
3.	Adoption of Villages / Slums	30,000	Unit Level	30,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
4.	Self- Financing NSS Units (SFUs)	3,000 (Units)	Unit Level	3,00,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
5.	Tree Plantation	30,00,000 (Saplings)	Unit Level	15,00,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
6.	Blood Donation	2,00,000 (Blood Units)	Unit Level	2,00,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
7.	Pulse Polio Immunization	10,000 (Prog.)	Unit Level	7,50,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
8.	Health Awareness Campaigns	10,000 (Prog.)	Unit Level	8,00,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
9.	Digital Awareness Programmes	5,000 (Prog.)	Unit Level	2,50,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
10.	Observance of National & International Important Days	36,000 (Prog.)	Unit level	36,00,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	P.O. Training under ETI	200 (Prog.)	Regional Level	5,500	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
12.	Swachhta Fortnight (1st to 15th August)	10,000 (Prog.)	Unit Level	8,00,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
13.	Swachh Bharat Summer Internship 3.0	1000 (Progs.)	Unit Level	80,000	3rd Quarter
14.	Major Flagship Programmes (Swachhta Hi Seva, Beti Bachao Beti Padho, International Day of Yoga, Constitution Day, Unity Day, FIT India, Pooshan Abhiyaan, etc.)	1,00,000 (Prog.)	Unit Level	30,00,000	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
15.	N.E. NSS Festival	8 (Prog.)	Regional Level	2,400	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
16.	National Integration Camps	15 (Prog.)	Regional Level	3,150	1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
17.	National Youth Festival	1 (Prog.)	National Level	800-1,000	12th January- 16th January
18.	NSS Pre-R D Camp	5 (Prog.)	Zonal Level	1,000	3rd Quarter
19.	NSS RD Parade Camp at Delhi	1 (Prog.)	National Level	230	1st -31st January
20.	Adventures Programmes	30 (Prog.)	National Level	1,200	2nd, 3rd & 4th Quarter
21.	NSS award	42 Awards	National Level	42	24th September

Unit Level*: College/Institute

Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)

In order to mobilize, motivate and organize the youth and enhance their capacities to develop democratic institutional mechanism in the form of village based Youth Clubs, empower them to become productive and responsible citizens, assume local leadership to act as active partner in the process of community development and nation building activities with the spirit of equity and volunteerism, following four broad categories of programmes and activities would be conducted during the financial year 2020-21.

1. **Core Programmes:** NYKS would undertake programmes for youth club development, awareness and education, capacity enhancement, promotion of spirit of sportsmanship, promoting folk art and culture and programmes for promotion of national unity. These programmes would be common to all NYKs in the country and funded by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports. The major programmes would includes Youth Club Development Convention, Training on Youth Leadership and Community Development, Fit India Campaign (Promotion of Sports): Sports Material to Youth Clubs, Yoga, Cyclothon, Plogging Run and Block and District level Sports Meets, Education in Basic Vocations, Promotion of Folk, Art and Culture, Observance of Days of National and International Importance including Celebration of Constitution Day and subsequent activities, District Youth Convention, Swachhata Awareness Evam Shramdaan (Swachhata Action Plan), Swachhata Pakhwada and Work Camp, Awards to Outstanding Youth Clubs and Theme Based Awareness and Education Programme.
2. **Schemes of Department of Youth Affairs -** Besides, Schemes of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India would also be implemented for promoting national integration, personality and life skills development, volunteerism, leadership development and awareness on local contemporary issues confronting youth. The schemes would be comprised of National Youth Corps Scheme, National Young Leaders Programme - Block Level Neighbourhood Youth Parliament and National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development -National Integration Camps, Life Skills Education Camps, Adventure Camps and Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat. The execution of these Schemes depends upon the release of funds by Department of Youth Affairs, MoYAS.
3. **Coordination Activities on Voluntary basis -** Activities such as Sapling Plantation, Blood Donation, motivate and facilitate immunization of pregnant

mothers and children, providing excess of iron tablets to Adolescent Girls, Health Check up Camps, Swachhata Evam Shramdaan, collection of polythene bags. Water Conservation, motivate and facilitate institutionalized deliveries, linking youth club members with employable skill development trainings, promotion & facilitating villagers to get benefits under National Social and Financial Inclusion schemes, motivated Girls and their parents to postpone marriage till attaining 18 yrs, enrolment of children in schools, facilitating into getting voter ID cards, etc. would also be taken up by District NYKs with the involvement of youth on voluntary basis.

Youth delegations sent abroad

958. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth delegations which have been sent abroad during the last three years and the number of persons on these delegations; and

(b) whether Government is planning to increase the number of delegations with higher financial allocation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) The Department of Youth Affairs in collaboration with foreign countries organizes International Youth Exchange Programme (IYEP). The details of the number of youth delegations which have been sent abroad during the last three years and the number of persons on these delegations under the International Youth Exchange Programme (IYEP) by Department of Youth Affairs, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports are as below:—

Year	Number of delegations sent abroad	Number of persons on these delegations
2019-20	11*	300
2018-19	11	374
2017-18	14	499

* As on 05.02.2020

(b) The present budget allocation for the International Youth Exchange Programme does not allow increase in the number of delegations.

Inclusion of sports in Concurrent List

959. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal to bring sports under Concurrent List from State List;

(b) the measures likely to be taken at national level for development of sports in case the said proposal is approved; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by Government for increasing the participation of women and youth from tribal areas in sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) For transferring the "Sports" subject from State List to Concurrent List, comments from State/UT Governments were requested. 13 State Governments have supported the proposal, 6 State Governments have opposed the proposal and the remaining State/UT Governments did not offer their comments.

(b) In view of above, question does not arise.

(c) All sports promotional schemes of this Ministry are gender and area neutral. The Khelo India Scheme provides the scouting of talents and encouraging potential athletes including women and child from tribal areas. The Khelo India Scheme has a vertical "Sports for Women" focusing for promotion of sports amongst women. Women athletes as well as athletes from tribal and rural areas have been constantly performing at International level and winning medals, leading to increased participation of these athletes. These high performing athletes are being further supported through National Sports Federations as well as Target Olympic Podium (TOP) Scheme.

Scheme for disabled sportspersons

960. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for the welfare and social security of the sportspersons rendered disabled or physically impacted while playing for the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of number of sportspersons who have benefited from such a scheme during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) to (c) This Ministry is implementing 'Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons' scheme, Sportspersons who are Indian citizens and have won medals in Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games and World Cups/A World Championships (in Olympic and Asian Games-disciplines) and Paralympic Games, are eligible for lifelong monthly pension after they attain the age of 30 years or retire from active sports, whichever is later. At present, 627 sportspersons are getting lifelong monthly pension ranging from ₹ 12,000 to 20,000 under the scheme. This Ministry is also implementing the 'Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons' (PDUNWFS), which caters to sportspersons of yesteryears now living in indigent conditions and for medical treatment of sportspersons. These schemes are equally applicable to disabled and physically impacted sportspersons.

Financial assistance to sportspersons under these schemes is not given state wise. Information relating to assistance provided to sportspersons from the PDUNWFS during the last five years and current year (as on 05.02.2020) is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of sportsperson/ organization	Amount (in ₹)
1.	2014-15	17	70,00,000
2.	2015-16	04	12,00,000
3.	2016-17	03	12,85,000
4.	2017-18	06	25,37,500
5.	2018-19	12	66,00,000
6.	2019-20	15	59,32,415

REGARDING A RECENT JUDGEMENT OF SUPREME COURT ON RESERVATION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice from Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri P.L. Punia and Shri Binoy Viswam regarding the recent Supreme Court judgement on reservation. You know that we do not have Question Hour and other things today. They can mention it during their Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just hear me. ...*(Interruptions)*... They can just mention the issue before the Budget discussion. Then, we can move on because we have no chance of going through the judgement and also understand its implications and all, and, it is not the practice also to immediately comment on the Supreme Court judgement. So, Mr. Ragesh, just make a mention; no comments. Just mention the issue.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I will take a minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the Supreme Court has recently ...*(Interruptions)*...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): सर, मैं इसमें डिस्टर्ब नहीं करूँगा, लेकिन मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात बताना चाहूँगा।

सर, पहली दफा किसी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा कि एससी-एसटी को रिज़र्वेशन का फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، میں اس میں ڈسٹرب نہی کروں گا، لیکن
میں ایک منٹ میں اپنی بات بتانا چاہوں گا۔
سر، پہلی دفعہ کسری اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ نے یہ کہا کہ ایس۔سی۔ایس۔ٹی کو
رزرویشن کا فنڈامینٹل رائٹ نہی ہے۔...*(مداخلت)*...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, * ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Javadekar, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I have to stop this and go to the Budget discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, * ...*(व्यवधान)*...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded

श्री सभापति: इतना detail में नहीं जाना है। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इन्होंने कहा न? ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، انہوں نے کہا نا؟ --- (مداخلت)---

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने जो कहा, तो फिर वह भी रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, उन्होंने उत्तराखंड सरकार की तरफ से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कहा कि एससी-एसटी के लिए सर्विसेज़ में रिज़र्वेशन फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، انہوں نے اتر اکھنڈ سرکار کی طرف سے سپریم کورٹ میں کہا کہ ایس-سی۔ ایس-ٹی کے لئے سروسز میں رزرویشن فنڈامینٹل رائٹ نہیں ہے --- (مداخلت)---

MR. CHAIRMAN: When we take up that issue then we can discuss it. ... (Interruptions)... I have not allowed discussion on that issue. ... (Interruptions)... As the Leader of the Opposition, you have a right to mention it, and I permitted you to just mention it.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: और दुर्भाग्य से सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी यही कहा कि ये स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का jurisdiction है कि वह रिज़र्वेशन देगी। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : اور بدقسمتی سے سپریم کورٹ نے بھی کہا کہ یہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کا jurisdiction ہے کہ وہ رزرویشن دے گی --- (مداخلت)---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Somebody may raise some issue but the Court is free to make its own observation. ... (Interruptions)... Shri K.K. Ragesh.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है कि एससी और एसटीज़ को रिज़र्वेशन से वंचित किया जा रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : یہ بہت بدقسمتی کی بات ہے کہ ایس-سی۔ اور ایس-ٹی کو رزرویشن سے وंचت کی جا رہا ہے --- (مداخلت)---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabi ji, please. इसमें हम लोगों ने अभी तक कोई मोशन एडमिट नहीं किया है। Just mention it to bring it to the notice.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, the Supreme Court's recent decision is very serious. The verdict saying that the States are not bound to provide reservation and in promotions

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

also.. It is a constitutional mandate, constitutional right. OBCs and SCs and STs are provided reservation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. So you want this issue to be discussed. Right. Shri Satish Chandra Misra. Shri Ragesh and Shri Binoy Viswam. ...(Interruptions)... No comment. ...(Interruptions)... I will not allow any comment to be made against the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Leader has spoken. ...(Interruptions)... Punia ji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, on account of this judgment, which says that it is not a fundamental right...(Interruptions)... It is in Part III of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... Article 16 is part of it. ...(Interruptions)... That is why we are demanding that there should be reservation in higher judiciary, including the Supreme Court and High Court. ...(Interruptions)... At least they may be heard. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Misra ji. ...(Interruptions)... Right. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...(Interruptions)... No comment against the Supreme Court will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Without my admitting a motion and also permission for discussion...(Interruptions)... I have allowed just to mention it. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. ...(Interruptions)... He has to raise another issue. ...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram Gopal ji, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has to be adjourned and then you decide whatever...(Interruptions)... If ten Members stand up and then shout at me...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, I have given a notice. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, you have called my name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the Leader of the Opposition...*(Interruptions)*... He is from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... This will not go on record. Today is Budget discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, this is altogether a different thing. This is a humanitarian cause.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Quickly. The issue on which you are speaking has not been admitted.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, 160 Indian crew members, including Binay Kumar Sarkar, a resident of Uttar Dinajpur in West Bengal, have sent an SOS from a private cruise liner Diamond Princess which was quarantined at Yokohama Port in Japan as 62 passengers, including some crew members, have been diagnosed with coronavirus. These Indian crew members are required to be shifted from the ship immediately to an isolated place, so that they can avoid getting infected with the virus. And if they are tested negative after proper medical examination, arrangement should be made for their return to India. I appeal to the Government, through you, Sir, on humanitarian ground to avoid any loss of life and to take an initiative. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can send your slips for associating with it.

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted. Once the Leader of a particular party speaks, that mean the party view has come.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचंद गहलोत): माननीय सभापति महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सात फरवरी, 2020 के फैसले के तारतम्य में जो विषय अभी सदन में उठाया गया, मैं माननीय सदस्यों को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस निर्णय पर, इस फैसले पर गंभीरता से विचार कर रही है और इस संबंध में हम आज ही दो बजे सरकार का मंतव्य सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: General Discussion on the Union Budget. Shri P. Chidambaram ji. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot dictate to me. I have said I have not admitted the motion. He said that he would be going to respond at 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*... At 2 o'clock, when he makes Government statement, you can seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You and Mr. Viswam and others also can seek clarifications. Punia ji, I have been allowing you on each and every issue. Today also I was intending to allow you but the Leader of the Opposition asked for it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will be allowing you at 2 o'clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir,...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Viswam, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sometimes you want me to do it like this. Now, General Discussion on Union Budget, 2020-21. Shri P. Chidambaram to initiate the Discussion.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2020-21

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the hon. Finance Minister very carefully on television when she read out her Budget Speech.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

At the end of 160 minutes, she was tired; so were we, tired and exhausted. I hope that she has recovered from her exhaustion. The question that remains in my mind is: What was the hon. Finance Minister trying to say? If you take 160 minutes to read a speech and then a few pages of that speech are left unread, what is the narrative or what is the story that you are trying to say? I was happy that she did not, at any point, in her speech say, "अच्छे दिन आने वाले हैं।" It is good that they have forgotten that

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empty slogan. But she repeated more than once the new slogan, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास।" We will know tomorrow whether the people accept that, whether this slogan resonates with the people. Tomorrow, we will know. At least, one part of India will decide whether this slogan resonates with the people of India.

I will come to the state of economy presently, but let me list the problems with this Government and I mean this sincerely and quite seriously. The first problem with this Government is that it refuses to admit its mistakes. I am not denying that earlier Governments also refused to admit their mistakes. But this Government has a particular penchant for not admitting mistakes. Demonetisation was a monumental blunder. Then, there was hurried implementation of a flawed GST — the design was wrong, the rates were wrong, the structure was wrong, the procedures were wrong and the system was unprepared. That was another monumental blunder. But, that is in the past. At least, in the future, when we point out mistakes of this Government, the Government must have an open mind to debate it with us and, if it is a mistake, admit it saying that yes, perhaps we have made a mistake. The second problem with this Government is that it is living in denial. It simply will not accept that the state of economy is extremely bad and I will give data presently. For six quarters, growth has declined. I cannot recall, unless the hon. Finance Minister corrects me, whether there has been any other period of six successive quarters where the growth rate has declined. Yet, the Government says that the upturn will happen in the next quarter, the upturn will happen in the next quarter. We have had six quarters now. The seventh quarter results will come shortly. It is like an astrologer saying that your fortunes will turn when this planet moves from this house to that house. And then, when we find that the fortunes have not turned, he will say, "No, no, wait, the next planet will move from this house to that house." Sir, the third problem with this Government is its pre-dispositions and this is an important point. The Government believes that the problems are cyclical and not structural. Their own Chief Economic Advisor, for nearly four years, had repeatedly said and he said it again four days ago, 'the problems are more structural than cyclical.' If the problems are cyclical that requires one kind of answer. If the problems are structural that requires a very different kind of answer. I can list a number of things this Government is pre-disposed to. For example, it is pre-disposed to protectionism; it is pre-disposed against bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. It is pre-disposed towards the rupee being "strong"; whatever that word "strong" means. It is pre-

disposed to a number of things which, according to me, are outdated philosophies. It is because of its refusal to admit mistakes; because it lives in denial and because of pre-dispositions, the Government either does not know or if it knows, it is not willing to make it clear that this is the state of the economy.

Sir, the Budget is preceded by an Economic Survey. I concede that the Economic Survey does not always reflect what the Government believes in but there must be some idea in the Economic Survey which is acceptable to the Government. How can a Chief Economic Advisor and its team write two Volumes and then the Finance Minister does not pick a single idea from the Economic Survey. Then, why have an Economic Survey at all? An Economic Survey is to prepare the nation for a debate on some ideas. So, in course of time, the Government begins to implement the idea. Unfortunately, the Budget Speech did not refer to the Economic Survey and did not pick a single idea out of the Economic Survey. There were some good ideas on Economic Survey, not one has been accepted and not one has been even discussed. At least, I would have been happy if the hon. Finance Minister initiated a discussion on one or two ideas in the Economic Survey so that it can be implemented later this year or next year.

So, what is the state of the economy? I mentioned already six quarters of declining growth rate. Agriculture is growing at two per cent. Consumer Price Index Inflation which was 1.9 per cent in January, 2019 rose to 7.4 per cent in December, 2019. In a matter of 11 months, CPI Inflation has increased from 1.9 per cent to 7.4 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Food Inflation today is 12.2 per cent. Bank credit is growing at 8 per cent of which non-food credit is at 7 per cent, maybe it has touched 8 per cent in January! Credit to Industry is growing at 2.7 per cent. Credit to Agriculture over the period December, 2014 to December, 2019, a five year period, the growth rate has declined from 18.3 per cent to 5.3 per cent. Credit to MSMEs has declined from 6.7 per cent to 1.6 per cent. So, we don't have credit to Agriculture and we don't have credit to MSMEs. Credit to Industry is at a limping rate. Overall credit is only about 8 or 9 per cent. The result is, it shows up in the quantifiable numbers, and I will read to you quantifiable numbers. During the period April-November, 2019, the period for which we have data,—maybe, the Government has data for December, we don't have data for December yet—just look at these numbers. Electricity is growing at 0.8 per

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cent; manufacturing is growing at 0.9 per cent; mining is negative 0.1 per cent; refinery is negative 1.1 per cent; natural gas is negative 3.1 per cent; coal is negative 5.3 per cent, and crude oil is negative 5.9 per cent. What is left out? If every major industry, that keeps your economy a robust economy, is either near zero or negative like electricity, manufacturing, mining, refinery, natural gas, coal, crude oil, and if overall IIP (Index of Industrial Production) is 0.6 per cent, that gives you a good picture of the state of the economy. You don't require an MRI machine to study the state of the economy. It is visible to the naked eye. In manufacturing capacity in India across all industries, the capacity utilisation is an average 70 per cent. Some are less, some are more, but the average is 70 per cent. Kindly remember this number, I am going to come back to it with some other reason later. The plant load factor of thermal power plants for electricity is 55 per cent, which means 45 per cent of your thermal capacity is idle, not because they cannot produce electricity, but there is no consumption of electricity. Nobody wants electricity. If factories are closed, if new factories don't start, why would you consume electricity? In fact, world over, among the markers for the health of the economy, one of the most important markers is electricity. Lenin said that electricity and education are the two eyes-Es. It is a good marker. If your plant load factor rises to 80 per cent, it means your economy is running on all four engines. But if your plant load factor is 55 per cent, it means nearly half of your economy is not running. For the last six months, export growth, year on year, is negative. For the last eight months, import growth, year on year, is negative. What do you make out of this economy? Is this a healthy economy?

Now let us come to the management of the economy. In fact, for the first couple of years after they came to power, they said, "These are legacy issues, we inherited bad economy", which is factually wrong. But I won't get into that argument now. I think I dealt with it last year. You are in management for the last six years. How long can you blame the previous managers? Can the UPA turn around and blame Mr. Vajpayee's Government? Can Mr. Vajpayee turn around and blame Mr. Narasimha Rao's Government? How long can this go on? You are in management of the economy for the last six years, please answer. People are asking questions of the current managers, not the past managers. Now, look at the management of the economy. There could be a bad situation, but you must know how to manage it. We had bad situations in 1997. We had a very bad situation in 2008. We had a difficult situation in 2013, but they were managed. There were some ups and downs, but we managed them. Now look at your

management of the economy. In the current year, that is 2019-20, you promised a nominal GDP growth of 12 per cent. The year ended with about 8.5 per cent. You promised a fiscal deficit of 3.3 per cent; the year will end, according to the Budget document, at 3.8 per cent, but, even that has a big question mark around it. Revenue deficit, you promised 2.3 per cent, the year will end with 2.4 per cent. If this is worrying, what is projected for next year is even more worrying, although, this is a little technical, I think, it is worthwhile explaining it. Fiscal deficit will rise to 3.8 per cent this year, but, it will fall only to 3.5 per cent next year, a compression of 0.3. But, the revenue deficit from 2.3 per cent will rise this year to 2.4 per cent, and next year, it will not be compressed. It will rise further to 2.8 per cent. Now, what is the philosophy behind this? The difference between fiscal deficit and revenue deficit, it is what is available for capital expenditure. This year, you will have, according to your numbers, about 1.4 per cent for capital expenditure, but, next year, you will have only 0.7 per cent as capital expenditure. Assuming these numbers are correct, going forward, just as you compress or plan to compress fiscal deficit, should you not compress revenue deficit also? The revenue deficit is rising next year, and people are noting it. Analysts the world over will note the fact that you will have less money next year for capital expenditure than this year. You promised to collect net tax revenue of ₹ 16,49,582 crore. I will leave out the last digit. Let me give the broad numbers, ₹ 16, 49,000 crore. Up to December, you have only collected ₹ 9,00,000 crore, and you ask us to believe that at the end of the year, you will collect ₹ 15,00,000 crore. Total expenditure you promised to spend in the current year is ₹ 27,86,000 crore. Up to December, you have spent only ₹ 11,78,000 crore, and you ask us to believe that at the end of the year, you will spend ₹ 27,00,000 crore. This strains our credulity, however, and knowing who is sitting as Secretary Expenditure, I doubt he will let you spend it in the first place. You have no money to spend. The first order which the new Secretary Expenditure passed, obviously, with the consent of the hon. Finance Minister, is that departing from the earlier rule that in the last quarter, you can spend up to 33 per cent of your Budget, the first order that he passed was, you can only spend this year 25 per cent of your Budget, which means, you have no money. You have run out of money. You have masked your situation by numbers. These numbers are not credible. What you have collected by December, does not give us the confidence that you will collect the remaining by March; what you have spent by December, does not give me the confidence that you will spend it by March.

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Now, look at the shortfalls in tax collections. I can understand if there is a shortfall in one head. But, look at the shortfalls in tax collection. Corporation Tax is short by ₹ 1,56,000 crore; personal income tax by ₹ 10,000 crore, Customs by ₹ 30,000 crore, Union Excise by ₹ 52,000 crore, and GST by ₹ 51,000 crore, and on every head, you are falling short of collections. And this despite, what everybody in the business believes, you have given extraordinary powers even to the lowest rung officer of the Income Tax Department, Excise Department, Customs Department, DRI, not to speak of CBI, ED, and SFIO, and they are issuing notice after notice. This is popularly called tax terrorism. Despite that kind of powers you have vested, you are falling short on every head. On disinvestment, you set a target of ₹1,05,000 crore. On the date of the Budget, you have collected ₹ 18,000 crore. You promise to collect, by the end of the year, another ₹ 47,000 crore. You will still be ₹ 40,000 crore short. Again, it strains credulity. These numbers are not easily acceptable or easily believable. What is the real state of affairs? The hon. Finance Minister's speech did not refer to the state of the economy nor the management of the economy. It just assumed that everything was fine and they are going forward. The problem with this economy or the state of economy is that it is a demand-constrained economy. And it is an investment starved economy. These are the two problems of this economy today. There is a demand constraint and it is investment starved. There are answers which can be suggested for a demand constrained economy and there are answers which can be suggested for an investment starved economy. But, what is important is the question as to why you are unwilling to share with the country the real state of the economy.

Sir, there are two reports and both are extremely important for the people of India. There was a report in 2018 called the Periodic Labour Force Survey. It found that the unemployment rate was a 45 year-old high at 6.1 per cent at the end of 2017-18. Contrary to popular belief, urban unemployment rate was also bad. The 6.1 per cent is made of 5.3 per cent of rural unemployment and 7.8 per cent of urban unemployment. In rural areas, unemployment is disguised employment. It is not really employment, but disguised employment which is why the numbers are a little depressed. But, in urban areas, the numbers shows up at 7.8 per cent. You suppress the report. But it was leaked out in one of the newspapers. You still refuse to release it.

In one of the answers, one of the hon. Ministers has said, 'Yes, unemployment rate is at 6.1 per cent.' Why did you suppress this report? Because it was on the eve

of elections and you did not want the people of India to know the true state of affairs as far as employment is concerned.

There is an even more worrying report and I want the hon. Members to pay attention to that. I beg you. Even more worrying a report! The 75th round of NSSO did a survey of consumer expenditure. It has to be quarterly updated. The finding is that between 2011-12 and 2017-18, consumption fell by 3.7 per cent. The rural consumption fell by 8.8 per cent. The rural food consumption fell by 10 per cent. 40 per cent of our children are already undernourished. ...*(Interruptions)*... Stunted and wasted. You know that data. Rural consumption has fallen by 10 per cent. What did the Ministry say? 'We can't release this report because there is a high degree of divergence with administrative data.' What is this 'administrative data'? Who collects this administrative data? This administrative data is collected by your own officers. When there was a scientific survey done by an organization like NSSO, which shows that consumption has fallen in this country, food consumption has fallen by 10 per cent, you withhold that information by saying that it is contrary to administrative data. Consumption surveys are critical to monitor poverty and inequality. It is done in every country of the world. And you refuse to disclose the findings of your consumption survey.

Let me give you an example of administrative data. What did you say? 'India is open defecation free. We have built millions of toilets.' What is the report today? What does Mr. Ajit Tiwari, Deputy Director of Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) say today? Sir, 4.5 lakh of toilets in Madhya Pradesh have vanished, ₹ 540 crores have gone down the drain. If 4.5 lakh toilets have vanished, where is your ODF? How does India become ODF? This is your administrative data. On the one hand your Secretary of the Department says, 'Swachh Bharat is a great success. We have declared India ODF.' But your Swachh Bharat Mission's Deputy Director, Mr. Ajit Tiwari says today that 4.5 lakh toilets are not there. What did they do? They took pictures of one toilet and uploaded it saying, 'I have built this here. I have built this here. I have built this here.' This is about one State; I make bold to say, based on my observation when I travel. If you do it for all over the country, you will find this is ten times more. We all know that these claims are wrong. Administrative data is based on what your officers collect and tell you what you want to hear. You are living in an echo chamber. You want to hear your own voice. When the NSSO does a survey, you suppress it. What do we have today? We have falling consumption, rising unemployment. With rising unemployment and falling consumption, do you call this a state of economy, an acceptable state of

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economy? A group of 103 academics issued a statement on 21st of November, 2019 demanding that the 75th round of the NSSO's consumer expenditure survey and the 76th round of the NSSO survey of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing be released. I want to say on behalf of my party, and I am sure the entire House supports me, we demand that these reports be laid on the Table of the House. Let us have a debate. You have the numbers, you can debate us. Let us have the reports on the Table of House. Let us debate whether these reports are correct or credible or should be acceptable and corrective action should be taken.

Sir, I am going to wind up now. The Chief Economic Advisor says that the economy is in an ICU. These are not my words, but his words. Nobel Laureate, Abhijit Banerjee said that the economy is doing very badly. All that he said was economy is doing very badly, the Ministers pounced upon him. Be that as it may, the Chief Economic Advisor of your Government of four years says, 'the economy is in an ICU.' I disagree. I think the patient has to be wheeled into the ICU. Unfortunately, the patient is being kept out of the ICU and incompetent doctors are now looking at the patient. Of course, you will not consult the Opposition Parties. The Congress, of course, is untouchable. The rest of the Opposition is looked upon with great contempt. So, you will not consult anyone. You will not even go across to Dr. Manmohan Singh and ask him, 'What do you have to say?' I think it is dangerous to have the patient outside the ICU. We know what will happen if the patient who has to be wheeled in an ICU is kept outside the ICU and looked after by incompetent doctors. Now, what is the purpose of standing around the patient and chanting Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas? The patient is not going to revive. The patient will revive only if competent doctors attend to the patient and administer medicine. Every competent doctor, that you identified and appointed, has left the country. You made sure Dr. Raghuram Rajan left. You made sure that Dr. Arvind Subramanian left. You made sure Dr. Urjit Patel left. You made sure Dr. Arvind Panagaria could not stay on longer, although he is willing and even now he is willing, I am told. All right, you get rid of these doctors. Who are your doctors? Who are your doctors, I want to know? Don't you need competent doctors to treat this patient who is on the ICU today? Sir, there are obvious solutions which escape the Government. I am winding up in a couple of minutes. There are obvious solutions which escape the Government. The obvious solution is to revive aggregate demand. The other obvious solution is to incentivize investment. I found nothing in the Budget. With great respect, I say that I found nothing in the Budget

which would revive demand. The way to revive demand is to put money in the hands of the masses; not put money in the hands of the classes. That is what you did last year. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, our party has time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your party has given thirty minutes to Shri Chidambaram. I am reminding him.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I understand, Sir. I am winding it up. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will readjust our time. ...(*Interruptions*)... We will re-apportion our time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You send it in writing.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just a moment. I am winding up.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, no. Don't wind up. You continue.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We have to put money in the hands of the masses. Last year, you held a gun to the RBI Governor and asked him to declare a special dividend. And, he declared a special dividend of about ₹ 1.6 lakh crores. What did you do with the money? You should have put bulk of that money in the hands of the masses. Instead of that, you put the money in the hands of 200 corporate by giving them a corporate tax rate cut! And, we warned you that this will not translate into investment. And, that is what exactly happened it did not translate to investment.

The second thing is to revive investment. Today, the CII has come out with a statement — in fact, I am glad that they are all finding their voice after five-and-a-half years — that you have criminalized most laws and you have given extraordinary powers to the officers. They have come up with a list of thirty-seven laws which have to be decriminalized. Everything in this country is criminal! Now, you talk about a charter of rights of taxpayers. Let me appeal to the hon. Finance Minister. We don't want a charter; just take away these extraordinary powers given to the officers. Take away the carte blanche given to them is good enough. We don't want a charter for taxpayers. Today, there is no money in the hands of the people and there is no incentive for anyone to invest. On the contrary, there is fear and uncertainty prevailing all over this country and under this fear and this uncertainty nobody will invest in India.

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Finally, Sir, you talked about a caring Government. I will tell you how much this Government cares. I will give you a list of heads under which you spent less than the Budget in the current year. On food subsidy, you promised to spend ₹ 1,84,000 crores, but you will spend only ₹ 1,08,000 crores! We want the hon. Finance Minister to explain what happened to the remaining ₹ 76,000 crores! On agriculture, you promised to spend ₹ 1,51,000 crores, you spent only ₹ 1,20,000 cores. What happened to the remaining ₹ 31,000 crores? Under PM-KISAN, you promised to spend ₹ 75,000 crores, you will spend only ₹ 54,000 crores! Under PMGSY, you promised to spend ₹ 19,000 crores, but you will be spending only ₹ 14,000 crores! Sir, I come to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. Is there anything more important than the Mid-Day Meal Scheme? You promised to spend, but you will spend only ₹ 9,900 crores! Are the children saying, 'we don't want Mid-Day Meal?' For ICDS, of the ₹ 27,000 crores assured, you will spend only ₹ 25,000 crores. On skill development — you talk about jobs being created — you promised to spend ₹ 7,260 crores, you will spend only ₹ 5,749 crores! On Ayushman Bharat, a favourite of the Government, you promised to spend ₹ 6,556 crores, you will spend only ₹ 3,384 crores! On the ICDS, which goes along with Mid Day Meal Scheme, you had promised to spend ₹ 27,585 crores, but you will spend only ₹ 24,025 crores. Each of these critical programmes — food subsidy, agriculture, PM Kisan, Gram Sadak Yojana, Mid Day Meal Scheme, ICDS, skill development — you are not spending the money that you had promised to spend. And, next year, you would be allocating the money, why should I believe that you will spend the money, or, in the first place, you will have the money?

Let's talk about the 'revolutions'; you call these 'Green', 'Blue', and 'White'. On the Green Revolution, you had promised to spend ₹ 12,561 crores, but you will spend only ₹ 9,965 crores. On the White Revolution, you had promised to spend ₹ 2,240 crores, but you will spend only ₹ 1,799 crores. On the Blue Revolution, you had promised to spend ₹ 560 crores, but you will spend only ₹ 455 crores. Is this the attention that you are paying to agriculture, which is growing at 2 per cent, which is the mainstay for 60 per cent of our people?

For next year, the allocations are insufficient under critical heads. At least, in six critical heads, the allocations are hopelessly insufficient. For Defence, you have increased it by ₹ 7,000 crores. I don't know why the Chief of Defence Staff, Secretary of the newly-created Department of Military Affairs is not protesting. He should protest loudly. For

fertilizers, you have reduced it by ₹ 8,500 crores. On rural development, you have increased it by ₹ 1,400 crores. On MGNREGA, you have reduced it by ₹ 10,000 crores. On Railways, your budgetary support goes up by ₹ 2,200 crores. But, on the modernisation of police forces, you have cut it by ₹ 1,000 crores. What is your philosophy? These are critical areas that require money. You don't have the money; you don't provide the money. And, what you provide, you don't spend.

Last point, Sir, the States are also being cheated. We are the Council of the States. The States are being cheated. In the beginning of the current year, you promised to transfer ₹ 8,09,133 crores, the Budget Estimate. At the end of the year, you will transfer only ₹ 6,56,046 crores. There is a cut of ₹ 1,53,000 crores. Divide it among thirty States. On an average, every State will lose ₹ 5,000 crores. Ask your own Chief Ministers, if every State loses, on an average, ₹ 5,000 crores, how does the State Finance Minister balance his Budget? And, the next year, you promised to give ₹ 784 lakh crores. I don't believe your numbers.

So, the net result today is, we have an economy which is perilously close to collapse. It has to be attended to by very competent doctors. In the last few years, we have found that the doctors are not so competent. They are living in denial. And, they are ignoring the two big elephants in the room — the rising unemployment and the falling consumption. Your unemployment rises and the consumption falls. India is becoming poorer; Indians are becoming poorer, not rich.

On the 2nd of November, 2013, a very distinguished political leader had said, I quote, "The economy is in trouble, youths want jobs, devote more time to economics, not petty politics. Please focus on the job at hand." It was a very wise advice. The economy is in trouble; the youths want jobs; devote more time to economics, not petty politics; please focus on the job at hand. ...(*Interruptions*)... A very distinguished political leader had said this on the 2nd of November, 2013. I can't do any better than read this piece of advice to the hon. Finance Minister. Thank you.

श्री अरुण सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार की वित्त मंत्री, आदरणीया श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने जो बजट रखा है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदया को बधाई देता हूँ और उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, क्योंकि जिस प्रकार से उन्होंने यह बजट रखा है, इसमें सभी वर्गों के लिए कुछ न कुछ रखा गया है और साथ ही साथ 'New India' का जो सपना हमने देखा है, उसे साकार करने के लिए इसमें बहुत सारे प्रावधान रखे गए हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने five trillion dollars की economy को प्राप्त करने का जो लक्ष्य रखा है, उसके लिए भी इसमें ढेर सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं।

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उपसभापति महोदय, जब लम्बी छलांग लगानी होती है, तो उसके लिए धीरे-धीरे और सधा हुआ कदम होना चाहिए, इस तरह से यह दूरदृष्टि वाला बजट है और निश्चित तौर पर इसके माध्यम से हम लम्बी छलांग लगाने वाले हैं। यह लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला बजट है।

उपसभापति महोदय, अभी भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री, माननीय चिदम्बरम जी बोल रहे थे, मैं उनकी बात ध्यान से सुन रहा था। वे कह रहे थे कि कई डॉक्टर छोड़ कर चले गए और आज इकोनॉमी ICU में हैं। मैं उन्हें बताना चाहूंगा कि जब यूपीए का 10 साल का शासनकाल था, तो उस समय डा. शंकर आचार्य, मुख्य आर्थिक सलाहकार रहा करते थे। उन्होंने यूपीए के शासनकाल में कहा था कि अभी जो यूपीए का शासनकाल चल रहा है, इस समय में आर्थिक विकास की जो गति है, वह आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं प्रशासनिक सुधार के मोर्चों पर बुरे तरीके से विफल रही है। यह इनके समय में डा. शंकर आचार्य जी का कहना था।

महोदय, अभी थोड़ी देर पहले economic parameters की बात बताई गई। माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी जो सरकार चल रही है, हर parameters पर हम पहले से अच्छे हैं और आर्थिक गति से तेज चल रहे हैं। महंगाई दर के बारे में भी मैं कुछ बताना चाहूंगा। अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री बोल रहे थे कि महंगाई दर बढ़ती जा रही है। हम लोगों को UPA के समय की बात याद है, जब महंगाई दर लगातार बढ़ती जा रही थी, repo rate बढ़ाए जा रहे थे, CRR rate भी बढ़ाए जा रहे थे और उस समय जब UPA-II की सरकार आई, तो यह कहा गया कि 100 दिन के अंदर हम महंगाई कम कर देंगे। दोनों सदनों में इसके लिए बाकायदा प्रस्ताव भी पारित किया गया कि हम महंगाई कम करेंगे, लेकिन महंगाई कम नहीं हुई, बल्कि बढ़ती ही रही और double-digit inflation पर रही। यूपीए के समय में अगर हम महंगाई दर का एवरेज देखें, तो वह 7.93% था, वहीं मोदी सरकार के नेतृत्व में, पिछले साढ़े पांच वर्ष की महंगाई दर का एवरेज देखें, तो वह average 5.0% से कम रहा है, जो अभी तक का सबसे कम inflation rate है।

वे economic parameters में fiscal deficit के बारे में भी बता रहे थे। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि तमाम लोक कल्याण की योजनाओं और गरीबों के कल्याण की अलग-अलग योजनाओं पर पैसा खर्च करने के बावजूद भी fiscal deficit 3.8% रखा गया। यूपीए के समय में fiscal deficit 5.1% था, और वह भी तब जब बहुत सारे खर्चों की under-provisioning की गई थी। अगर ढंग से उसकी provisioning कर दी गई होती, तो उस समय fiscal deficit 7.0% या 8.0% से भी अधिक होता।

मोदी सरकार के नेतृत्व में हमारा average GDP 7.9% है और यूपीए के समय में average GDP 4.8% था। NDA-I के समय में हम 8.5% का average GDP रेट छोड़ कर गए थे, लेकिन इन्होंने उसका भट्ठा बैठा दिया और इस सरकार को विरासत में 4.8% GDP दर को लाकर देने का काम किया है।

फिर Export-Import की बात की जा रही थी। अभी हमारा Current Account Deficit 0.8% है, लेकिन उस समय क्या था, मैं ज़रा इसके संबंध में भी आईना दिखाना चाहूंगा। उस समय हमारा CAD 48% तक पहुँच गया था। स्थिति यह थी कि अगर हम देश का सोना गिरवी रखते, तभी जाकर हमें तेल मिलता। यह स्थिति उस समय थी, जब आर्थिक कुशासन का कुचक्र इन्होंने चलाया था। इस समय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में चल रही सरकार का forex reserves आज तक का record highest forex reserves है, जो 471 billion dollar है। सरकारी कर्ज GDP के अनुपात में लगातार गिर रहा है। आज यह 48.7 परसेंट है। यह यूपीए के समय में 52.2 परसेंट था। इंटरेस्ट रेट में भी धीरे-धीरे काफी कटौती हो रही है। जो रेपो रेट उस समय, यूपीए के समय में 8 परसेंट हो गया था, धीरे-धीरे हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी की कोशिश से, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आज वह 5.15 परसेंट पर आ गया है।

मान्यवर, किसानों के बारे में इस बजट में जो कहा गया है, मैं वह जरूर बताना चाहूंगा। मैं भी किसान परिवार से आता हूँ। मेरा बचपन भी खेत और खलिहान में ही बीता है। किसान इस देश का अन्नदाता है। यदि कहें तो इस देश का अगर कोई भाग्यविधाता है, तो वह हमारे देश का किसान ही है। किसान के लिए ऐतिहासिक रूप से इस सेक्टर में 2 लाख 83 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान इस बजट में रखा गया है। यह एक ऐतिहासिक बात है। इसके साथ-साथ किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी कैसे हो? पहले की भी जो सरकारें होती थीं, वे कहती थीं कि हम अपने किसानों की चिन्ता करते हैं, लेकिन किसान की चिन्ता कभी नहीं करती थीं, बजट में किसानों के लिए कुछ होता नहीं था। किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी कैसे हो, इसके लिए सरकार 16 action points लेकर, ठोस points लेकर आयी है। किसानों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि आये, वृद्धि के साथ-साथ किसानों का जो उत्पादन है, उसका ढंग से ट्रांसपोर्टेशन हो, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन के बाद उनके उत्पाद की जो बिक्री हो, बिक्री के बाद उनको पूरा का पूरा पैसा मिले, इसके माध्यम से ही किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी हो सकती है।

मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी का अभिनन्दन भी करना चाहूंगा। Soil Health Card के माध्यम से जहाँ 21.95 करोड़ लोगों को Health Card मिला है, वहीं प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में, 2019-20 में 5.41 करोड़ लोगों ने अपना बीमा कराया है। इसके साथ-साथ पहले की जो सरकारें होती थीं, वे MSP के दाम कभी 50 रुपये, तो कभी 100 रुपये, ऐसे दाम बढ़ाती थीं। यह हमारी मोदी सरकार ही है, जिसने Minimum Support Price को डेढ़ गुना करने का काम किया है। इसके साथ-साथ horticulture sector को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 'one product, one district' के अन्तर्गत एक योजना लेकर आये हैं। वास्तव में जब horticulture का production बढ़ेगा, उसका सही दाम मिलेगा, तो वह किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी करने में जरूर सहायक होगा। 20 लाख किसानों को जहाँ solar pump लगाने की पीएम कुसुम योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था है, वहीं 5 लाख किसानों को ग्रिड के माध्यम से solar connection देने का इस बजट में प्रावधान है। किसानों के जो perishable nature के items हैं, जैसे टमाटर, गोभी, फूल इत्यादि हैं-- उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि एक बार मैं जमशेदपुर से राँची जा रहा था। रास्ते में देखा कि ढेर सारे

12.00 Noon

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

टमाटर सड़क पर फेंके हुए हैं। मेरे मन में चिन्ता हुई। मैंने पूछा कि भाई, टमाटर को ले जाकर शहर में क्यों नहीं बेचते, तो उन्होंने बोला कि टमाटर को कैसे ले जाकर शहर में बेचें? मैंने कहा दिल्ली पहुँचाओ, मुम्बई पहुँचाओ, तो उन्होंने कहा कि इस टमाटर को वहाँ कैसे लेकर जाएँ, क्योंकि यह perishable nature का item है। एक दिन, दो दिन के अन्दर, तीन दिन के अन्दर ये जो गोभी और टमाटर हैं, ये सब खराब हो जायेंगे और यहाँ एक रुपये में भी लेने वाला कोई नहीं है। अब बताइए, किसान इतनी मेहनत के बाद जी-जान लगाकर अगर फसल का उत्पादन करता है, लेकिन उसकी बिक्री नहीं होती, तो इससे बड़े दुख की बात क्या हो सकती है? यह मोदी सरकार ही है, जिसने कहा कि कृषि ट्रेन और कृषि उड़ान की सुविधा हम लेकर आ रहे हैं, refrigerated trains भी चलेंगी। अब जमशेदपुर का टमाटर मुम्बई भी पहुँचेगा, जमशेदपुर का टमाटर यहाँ दिल्ली भी पहुँचेगा, टमाटर खराब नहीं होगा, किसानों को उसकी पूरी आमदनी मिलेगी, पूरा दाम मिलेगा। यह मोदी सरकार ही है, जिसने इस दिशा में सोचा है। पहले की सरकारों ने कभी इस प्रकार से नहीं सोचा था। कृषि ट्रेन और कृषि उड़ान की सुविधा की जो announcement इस बजट में की गयी है, इसके लिए मैं अभिनन्दन करना चाहूँगा। इस बजट का अगर focus देखें, theme देखें, तो गरीब कल्याण, Ease of Living -- Ease of Living के लिए इस बजट में पूरा ... (व्यवधान).. यह इसकी theme है।

अब कोई भी सरकार हो, हर सरकार का उद्देश्य यही होता है कि गरीबों का उत्थान हो, गरीबों के जीवन में खुशहाली आए, गरीब अच्छे तरीके से रहें, उनको अच्छी गवर्नेन्स, सुशासन का लाभ मिले। इसके साथ-साथ जो बहुत सारी फाइनेन्शियल सर्विसेज़ हैं, उनका भी उसको लाभ मिले, तो ईज ऑफ लिविंग के साथ - साथ गुड गवर्नेन्स का थीम और उसके साथ-साथ एक इफेक्टिव, इफिशिएन्ट फाइनेन्शियल सिस्टम हो, उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री इस बजट में प्रावधान लेकर आई हैं।

देश की आजादी के बाद पांच दशकों से ऊपर काँग्रेस की सरकार का शासन रहा। वह गरीबी हटाओ, गरीब हटाओ का नारा देते रहे और गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देते-देते कई बार शासन में भी आए, लेकिन अभी थोड़ी देर पहले तब के वित्त मंत्री जी पूछ रहे थे कि इसमें अच्छे दिन के लिए कुछ क्यों नहीं है ? मैं अच्छे दिन के लिए बताना चाहूँगा कि ग्रोथ में देश का विकास इनक्लूसिव ही होना चाहिए और फाइनेन्शियल इनक्लूजन का पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। देश की आजादी के बाद गरीबों के बैंक एकाउन्ट्स नहीं खुले थे, आज 37 करोड़ लोगों के बैंक एकाउन्ट्स खोलने का काम, उनका फाइनेन्शियल इनक्लूजन करने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया है।

इसके साथ-साथ जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिए जीवन-बीमा और जीवन सुरक्षा का प्रावधान किया गया है। यदि गरीब के घर में कुछ हो जाए, उसका एक्सिडेंट हो जाए तो उसके लिए किसी प्रकार की सुरक्षा का कवच नहीं था। आज 17 करोड़ लोगों को पीएम सुरक्षा योजना के

अन्तर्गत कवर किया गया और 6 करोड़, 51 लाख लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल किया गया।

प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, पहले हम गांवों में जाते थे तो देखते थे कि रोड के किनारे प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत इन्दिरा आवास योजना के मकान बने होते थे। उनमें या तो भूसा रखा होता था या गाय, बैल आदि बांधे जाते थे, उनमें लोग नहीं रहते थे। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह था कि उनमें अनुदान भी कम था और उसके अलावा उनमें करप्शन बहुत था। आज प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत जो 2 करोड़ मकान बनाए गए हैं, उनमें लोग लाइट जलाकर रह रहे हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास पर अभी हमारे विपक्ष के मित्र ने चुटकियां लीं। गरीबों को गैस कनेक्शन्स देने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है तो वह मोदी सरकार ने किया है। इस बजट में उसका प्रावधान भी है। हम गरीबों की बात तो करते रहते थे, लेकिन गरीबों को किस प्रकार से दवाई मिले, गरीबों का किस प्रकार से इलाज हो, मैंने खुद गांवों में देखा है। एक बार मैं गांव में गया। वहां एक गरीब नीचे बैठा था। हमने उनसे पूछा कि आप क्यों कांप रहे हो, आप जाकर डाक्टर से दवाई क्यों नहीं लेते हो, वह कितनी फीस लेते हैं? वह पूछते हैं कि कितना पैसा तोहरे पास बा? हम कहित हैं कि दस पैसा, दस रुपये, बीस रुपये हैं, तो जितना पैसा होता है, उसके हिसाब से वह दवाई देते हैं। अब बताइए, उस गरीब की चिन्ता करने वाला कोई नहीं था। अगर गरीब को अस्पताल में जाकर ऑपरेशन कराना होता था तो जब तक वह अपने मकान या जमीन को गिरवी नहीं रखता, तब तक वह अपना ऑपरेशन नहीं करा सकता और वह तड़प-तड़प कर मर जाता। यह मोदी सरकार ही है, जिन्होंने आयुष्मान भारत के अन्तर्गत इनके इलाज की चिन्ता की और इस बजट में उसका प्रावधान भी है। सरकार ने आयुष्मान भारत के अन्तर्गत 50 करोड़ लोगों को 5 लाख रुपये का हैल्थ कार्ड्स देने की योजना लागू की है। इसके साथ-साथ हैल्थ केयर की समृद्धि के लिए 69 हजार करोड़ रुपये का इस बजट में आवंटन है। 20 हजार अस्पताल जन-आरोग्य योजना के अन्तर्गत एम्पेनलड हो चुके हैं। अब गरीब को कहीं जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, वह सरकारी या प्राइवेट अस्पताल में इलाज करायेगा, यह मोदी सरकार की जो केयरिंग सोसाइटी की बजट में व्यवस्था है, यह उसे दर्शाता है।

जन-औषधि केन्द्रों पर ढेर सारी दवाइयां उपलब्ध हैं और आने वाले समय में दो हजार दवाइयां और तीन सौ सर्जिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स वर्ष 2024 तक पूरे देश में मिलेंगे, इस बजट में इसका भी उल्लेख है। मान्यवर, मैं आपके समक्ष कुछ और बिन्दु रखना चाहूंगा। जहाँ तक वित्तीय स्थिति की बात है, उस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी भी देश को विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना हो, तो वह अच्छे बैंकिंग सिस्टम, strong banking system, efficient banking system of financial sector or institution के बिना संभव नहीं है। जो nationalized banks थे, उनकी 50वीं स्वर्ण जयंती अभी 2019 में पूरी हुई। मान्यवर, इतने साल शासन करने के बाद भी आज तक विश्व के जो top hundred banks हैं, उनमें भारत का केवल स्टेट बैंक ऑफ

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

इंडिया था यानी टॉप बैंक्स में भारत का एक ही बैंक है, जब कि छोटे-छोटे जो देश हैं, जैसे स्वीडन, सिंगापुर, नीदरलैंड, ये छोटे-छोटे देश हैं और यहाँ के तीन-तीन बैंक top 100 में हैं। अमेरिका के तो 12, जापान के 8, चीन के 18 बैंक्स top fifty में शामिल हैं और top 50 में भारत का एक भी बैंक शामिल नहीं था। ऐसे में हम किस प्रकार से अपने आर्थिक विकास और 21वीं शताब्दी के भारत की कल्पना कर सकते हैं? यह यूपीए सरकार की दस साल का शासनकाल और पाँच दशक से अधिक काँग्रेस के शासन का नतीजा सबके सामने देखने को मिला और उस समय ढेर सारे अर्थशास्त्री और डॉक्टर्स थे। उस समय यह स्थिति थी।

सर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि अब बैंकों का consolidation हो रहा है, बैंकों का मर्जर हो रहा है, इस मर्जर के माध्यम से अभी 10 बैंकों को चार बैंकों में merged किया गया है। इससे बैंकों की efficiency भी बढ़ेगी और बैंक्स financial technology का उपयोग करेंगे। इससे operating profit भी बढ़ेगा। एक बिल्डिंग होती थी और तीन-तीन, चार-चार बैंक्स आपस में competition करते थे। जब कोई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर या अन्य बड़े प्रोजेक्ट के लिए लोन की जरूरत पड़ती थी, तो उसके लिए बाहर जाकर लोन लेने की जरूरत पड़ती थी, क्योंकि भारत का कोई भी बैंक इस काबिल नहीं था कि वह इस तरह का लोन दे सके। यह जो मर्जर है, यह 5 trillion dollar की इकनॉमी का जो लक्ष्य रखा है, उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए बहुत ही उपयोगी साबित होगा। अभी साढ़े तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए तक बैंकों के कैपिटल में infusion कर दिया गया और यह किसकी गलती थी? यह गलती यूपीए के दस साल के शासनकाल के अर्थशास्त्री और बहुत सारे जो पीएचडी, डॉक्टरेट थे, उनकी advice के आधार पर हुई थी। उस समय क्या स्थिति थी? 2008 में loan 18 लाख करोड़ रुपए था, 2014 में 52 लाख करोड़ रुपए, इस तरह से portfolio बढ़ गया। यह कैसे बढ़ गया?

मान्यवर, मैं 2013 का उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। 2013 में पब्लिक सेक्टर की लेंडिंग की जो ग्रोथ थी, वह 30 परसेंट थी और जीडीपी 6.7 परसेंट था। यह तो बारहवीं class का भी कोई बच्चा समझ सकता है कि जीडीपी 6 या 7 परसेंट है और जो लोन की फंडिंग है, उसमें 30 परसेंट की ग्रोथ हो रही है, तो इतना बड़ा मिसमैच कभी भी नहीं होना चाहिए। यह पैसा कहाँ जा रहा था? यह पैसा यहाँ जा रहा था, या तो टोपी घूम रही थी, नंबर एक, दूसरा, फंड diversion हो रहा था, तीसरा, कुछ फंड विदेश में भी जा रहा था। यह मोदी सरकार है, ऐसे जो diversion किए हुए लोग हैं, जिन्होंने fraud किए हैं, उनको पकड़ कर ला रही है, उनके ऊपर केस कर रही है और पैसा रिकवर करने का काम कर रही है। इस प्रकार का काम किसके समय में होता था? फोन बैंकिंग का काम किसके समय में होता था? हाँ, यह ठीक है कि आपने जो किया और हमारी सरकार उसको सुधारने का काम कर रही है। समय जरूर लगेगा और जो कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, वे उस दिशा में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

महोदय, आए दिनों छोटे निवेशक का पैसा डूब जाता था। वह बेचारा परेशान रहता था। वह अपनी कमाई बैंक में डालता था और उसका पैसा डूब जाता था। इसके लिए वह दर-दर

की ठोकरें खाता था। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने डिपॉजिट पर जो एक लाख रुपए तक का इंश्योरेंस था, उसको बढ़ा कर अब पाँच लाख रुपए करने का काम किया है। अभी टैक्स रिफॉर्म के बारे में बात कर रहे थे। मान्यवर, हमारी सरकार का मूलमंत्र ही है कि *minimum government, maximum governance*. हम अब *minimum government* और *maximum governance* में विश्वास रखना चाहते हैं। देश का सबसे बड़ा रिफॉर्म जीएसटी के रूप में हुआ, जिसके लिए लोग कई वर्षों से सोच रहे थे, लेकिन उसको लाने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया, जिसको विपक्ष के लोगों ने यह कह कर बदनाम करने की कोशिश की कि यह गब्बर सिंह टैक्स है। आपने गब्बर सिंह टैक्स कहा, लेकिन अब आप उसका रिजल्ट देखिए। उसका रिजल्ट यह है कि 60 लाख नए करदाता जीएसटी के तहत जुड़े हैं, यह जीएसटी का कमाल है। इसके साथ-साथ जो टैक्स कलेक्शन प्रति माह है, उसके लिए पहले कहते थे कि गिर जाएगा, गिर जाएगा। किसी एक महीने में यह 90 हजार करोड़ हुआ, तो बड़े खुश हुए कि देखो *what's the GST result*, लेकिन अब हर माह एक लाख करोड़ रुपए जीएसटी कलेक्शन बढ़ रहा है। यह जीएसटी लागू होने का परिणाम रहा है, इसलिए हम इस बात के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करते हैं। ट्रकों की जो क्षमता है, रोड का रोटेशन है, उनकी *efficiency* 20 परसेंट बढ़ी है, यह जीएसटी का ही कमाल है। सर, दो वर्षों में 105 करोड़ ई-बिल जेनरेट हुए हैं। यह सब जीएसटी के कारण ही संभव हुआ है। इस बजट में *new charter for taxpayers* ले आया गया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जो लाल किले की प्राचीर से बोलते हैं, देशवासियों को संबोधित करते हैं कि *wealth creator* का सम्मान होना चाहिए, *wealth creator* की रिस्पेक्ट होनी चाहिए और *wealth creator* की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका देश के आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ाने में रहती है। उसी के अनुरूप अभी *taxpayer charter* लाने का काम पहली बार हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में किया है, इसलिए मैं आपका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। इससे करोड़ों लोगों के मन में एक शांति, करोड़ों लोगों के मन में एक *confidence* बढ़ेगा और वे आगे और तेज गति से बिज़नेस करेंगे। यह इसलिए लाने की भी आवश्यकता पड़ी, क्योंकि जब एक आम *taxpayer return* छापा डालता है, तो उसके लिए तो प्रावधान होता है कि आप इतने समय के अंदर अपनी अपील फाइल करेंगे, लेकिन टैक्स अधिकारियों की कोई *responsibility* नहीं होती थी, टाइम लिमिट नहीं होती थी कि वहे केसेज़ को कब तक सैटल करने का काम करेंगे। ऐसे बहुत सारे केसेज़ थे। उदाहरण के लिए, इनकम टैक्स एक्ट के Section 154, 251 में, जहाँ हमारे *assesses* के लिए तो टाइम लिमिट थी, लेकिन ऑफिसर्स के लिए कोई टाइम लिमिट नहीं होती थी। इसके माध्यम से उस टाइम लिमिट का प्रावधान आ रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का इसलिए भी अभिनंदन करना चाहूँगा। उन्होंने कहा था कि *harassment* के रूप में, जो सिविल नेचर की गलती होती थी, उसको *criminal proceeding* के अंतर्गत ट्रीट करते थे, लेकिन अब क्रिमिनल नेचर की जो *proceedings* हैं, उनको हटाने का काम किया है। यह कंपनीज़ एक्ट में से भी हटेगा और इनकम टैक्स में से भी हटेगा, इसलिए मैं करोड़ों व्यापारियों की तरफ से प्रधान मंत्री जी का और वित्त मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री जी का डिजिटल इंडिया का लक्ष्य लेकर और डिजिटल

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

इंडिया के माध्यम से हम 21वीं शताब्दी के भारत की कल्पना देख रहे हैं, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का ही फोकस है। उन्होंने पहले faceless scrutiny की बात कही थी, अब faceless appeal भी होगी। यह इस बजट के माध्यम से लाया गया है। जब जीएसटी की स्कीम लाई गई, तो उसका बहुत सारे लोगों ने लाभ लिया। इसके माध्यम से आज 4 लाख, 83 हजार disputes cares विभिन्न टैक्स authorities में, अपीलस में पड़े हुए हैं, उनमें भी राहत मिलेगी, लोग जाएंगे, विवाद से विश्वास में अपनी रिटर्न डालेंगे और उनको इसका लाभ मिलने वाला है, इसलिए मैं इस बात के लिए भी अभिनंदन करना चाहूँगा। पाँच ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी के लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि टैक्स की रेट में कटौती हो। सर, नए उद्योग लग रहे हैं। अगर कहीं 15 परसेंट कॉरपोरेट टैक्स रेट है, तो भारत में है। पूरे विश्व भर में सबसे कम रेट, 15 परसेंट भारत में है। यह हमारी इकोनॉमी को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाया गया कदम है और अभी कह रहे थे कि कदम ही नहीं उठाया गया। इस साहसिक निर्णय के लिए मैं बधाई देता हूँ। पाँच ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी के लिए बहुत बार विपक्ष के लोग कहते हैं कि यह कैसे होगा, क्या होगा, कुछ तो कर ही नहीं रहे हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए हम काम कर रहे हैं, करते ही रहे हैं, आने वाले पाँच सालों में केवल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर में 100 लाख करोड़ रुपए खर्च होने वाले हैं, जिससे employment भी मिलेगा, ग्रोथ भी होगी और लोगों की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। हम आज विश्व की पाँचवीं आर्थिक शक्ति हैं। जहाँ अमेरिका की 21.4 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी है, वहीं चौथे नंबर पर जर्मनी की 3.9 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी है। जर्मनी की 3.9 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी है, जो कि चौथे नम्बर पर है। भारत की इकोनॉमी 2.9 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की है। उपसभापति जी, मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि जिस प्रकार के कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनसे वह समय बहुत दूर नहीं है, बल्कि आने वाले एक-दो साल में ही हम पाँचवीं से चौथी आर्थिक शक्ति बन जाएँगे। जब हम चौथी आर्थिक शक्ति बन जाएँगे, तब हम तीसरी की ओर बढ़ेंगे।

महोदय, 150 अलग-अलग नई ट्रेनें पीपीपी मॉडल के माध्यम से हम चलाने वाले हैं और 103 लाख करोड़ रुपये इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर में खर्च होने वाले हैं। जहाँ तक गाँवों की बात है, तो अब "डिजिटल इंडिया" के माध्यम से गाँवों को भी जोड़ना चाहिए। इस दिशा में बहुत सारे कदम उठाए गए हैं और उनके अच्छे परिणाम भी सामने आ रहे हैं। अब गाँव शहर से दूर नहीं हैं, क्योंकि जिस प्रकार की टेक्नोलॉजी यहाँ पर है, वही टेक्नोलॉजी गाँवों में भी है। बिना ग्रामीण विकास के हम अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। पहले के समय में इसको पूरे तरीके से छोड़ दिया गया था। अब यहाँ यह लक्ष्य रखा गया है कि एक लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को ऑप्टिकल फाइबर के माध्यम से लिंक किया जाएगा, इसका बजट में प्रोविजन है।

महोदय, 150 हायर एजुकेशनल इंस्टिट्यूट्स में डिप्लोमा के कोर्स चलाए जाएँगे। पहले यहाँ से लोग बाहर पढ़ने के लिए जाते थे और बाहर के विद्यार्थी भी यहाँ आते थे, लेकिन उनको यह पता नहीं होता था कि कौन-सा एग्जाम दें, किस प्रकार का एग्जाम दें, कहाँ पर पढ़ाई करें, इसलिए यह घोषणा की गई है और बजट में इसके लिए प्रावधान भी है। इसके लिए Ind-SAT की शुरुआत

की गई, जिसमें विश्व भर के विद्यार्थी परीक्षा देंगे। इस तरह, उसमें परीक्षा देने के बाद वे भारत में आकर पढ़ सकते हैं। इसके लिए भी हम सरकार को ढेर सारी बधाई देते हैं। महोदय, हमारा यह मानना है कि जो इंजीनियर्स हैं उनकी प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिए। हमको यह मालूम है कि उनके लिए थ्योरेटिकल ट्रेनिंग तो ठीक है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ अगर नये इंजीनियर्स को प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाएगी, तो वे किस प्रकार से काम करेंगे? इसलिए जो लोकल बॉडीज़ हैं, उनको भी उनकी एक साल तक की ट्रेनिंग का प्रावधान किया गया है।

महोदय, आज तेजस ट्रेनों की पूरे तरीके से तारीफ हो रही है। जब देश तेज गति से चल रहा है, तब ट्रेनों की स्पीड भी बढ़नी चाहिए। जो नई तेजस ट्रेनें चलाई जाएंगी, उनके माध्यम से यहाँ ढेर सारे पर्यटक आएँगे और उससे देश में रेवेन्यू बढ़ेगा, इस बात का भी बजट में पूरा प्रावधान है, जिसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

देश के एससीज़-एसटीज़ के लिए इस बजट में पहले से अधिक प्रावधान हैं। इसमें अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के कल्याण-कार्य के लिए 85,000 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

मान्यवर, अभी "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के संबंध में यह बात हो रही थी कि बहुत सारे टॉयलेट्स बन्द हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह मोदी सरकार है, जो पूज्य बापू जी के सपनों को लेकर आगे बढ़ रही है, ताकि भारत स्वच्छ हो। जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री झाड़ू लेकर निकलते हैं, तो देश के 130 करोड़ लोग भी उनके पीछे-पीछे झाड़ू लेकर निकल पड़ते हैं। इस प्रकार, प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो संदेश है, उसे देशवासियों ने पूरा किया है। देश भर में "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के अंतर्गत करोड़ों टॉयलेट्स बने हैं और सभी सरकारी स्कूल्स ओडीएफ हो चुके हैं। अभी कहा जा रहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत सारे टॉयलेट्स बन्द हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में तो काँग्रेस की सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब तो आप कोशिश कीजिए! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, आप चेयर को ऐड्रेस करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया बैठकर न बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अरुण सिंह: यह मोदी सरकार है, जो यहाँ से पैसे देने का काम कर रही है। अगर आप उसको इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो उसमें कौन दोषी है, कौन जिम्मेदार है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सीट पर बैठकर बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

श्री अरुण सिंह: मान्यवर, मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की स्थिति बहुत ही खराब है। वहाँ इस मुद्दे और इस वादे के आधार पर सरकार आई है कि हम किसानों का कर्जा माफ करेंगे, उन्होंने कर्जा माफ नहीं किया। इसके अलावा, उनका वादा था कि हम लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देंगे, लेकिन आज वहाँ का युवा दर-दर की ठोकरें खा रहा है, क्योंकि उसको बेरोजगारी भत्ता नहीं मिला है। वहाँ सरकारी आदमियों को तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है।

[श्री अरुण सिंह]

इसलिए, आप मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान के बारे में न बुलवाइए, तो ठीक है, नहीं तो जिस प्रकार का कुशासन वहाँ पर है, अगर मैं उसके बारे में बोलना शुरू करूँगा तो उसमें आधा घंटा लग जाएगा। इसलिए आप आगे चलिए।

मान्यवर, इस "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" के अंतर्गत इस बजट में 12,300 करोड़ रुपये का एलोकेशन "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" के लिए किया गया है, जिसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की तारीफ करता हूँ और वित्त मंत्री जी का अभिनंदन करता हूँ। स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंडअप इंडिया, डिजिटल इंडिया आदि का प्रोत्साहन करने के लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है, इसलिए मैं इस बजट की तारीफ करता हूँ। हमारे जो बहुत सारे *redundant sections* थे, जिनका कोई महत्व नहीं था, वे सेक्शंस धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अरुण जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री अरुण सिंह: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अंत में एक लाइन ज़रूर कहूँगा कि जिस प्रकार से प्रधान मंत्री जी इस देश को आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं और जिस प्रकार से यह बजट लाया गया है, विवेकानंद जी ने जिस 21वीं शताब्दी के भारत की बात की थी, वैसी शताब्दी भारत की ज़रूर होगी। मैं दिनकर जी की कविता के साथ अपनी बात को समाप्त करना चाहूँगा। दिनकर जी ने कहा था कि:-

"वसुधा का नेता कौन हुआ?
भूखण्ड-विजेता कौन हुआ?
अतुलित यश क्रेता कौन हुआ?
नव-धर्म प्रणेता कौन हुआ?
जिसने न कभी आराम किया,
विघ्नों में रहकर नाम किया।"

महोदय, ऐसे हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, जो देश को 21वीं शताब्दी में ले जा रहे हैं।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this august House is witnessing the deliberations on the General Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. It was the longest Budget Speech spanning 2 hours 40 minutes. It was an unprecedented presentation in the Parliament. The people of India expected as well as waited for her deliberation, and, they wanted to see how the Budget would save them from the serious economic crisis precipitated for the last few years under the regime of this Government. Apart from the farmers, labourers, youth, students and women, the industry, trade and every other sector, be it mining or whatever, were waiting what Madam Sitharamanji will offer to revive the

Indian economy, which is in deep crisis, which is in the ICU. I was listening to the Shri Chidambaram who was very categorically explaining every bit of the Budget deficiency and the way the Indian economy is suffering. The three themes of the Budget are, (i) Aspirational India, (ii) Economic Development, and, (iii) Caring Society. On these three doctrines, the hon. Finance Minister has planned out the entire Budget presentation in different columns in her two-hour-forty-minute speech.

Now, let us analyse the real state of affairs of the Indian economy. Shri Chidambaram has spoken very widely but, still, I will try my best to focus on the point how Indian economy is reeling in different sectors. The most important contributing factor of Indian economy is agriculture. India lives in villages. The villagers and farmers grow food for the entire nation, due to which we survive. What is the state of affairs of the Indian farmers? For the last few years, due to debt burden, in different States, more than 65,000 farmers have committed suicide; the highest was in Maharashtra during the regime of the BJP.

Sir, let me talk about my State, West Bengal. When I was studying the state of affairs of farmers of West Bengal, comparatively, I found that hon. Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee, offered so many beneficial schemes, economically beneficial schemes, which are sustainable and helpful for survival of the farmers in a good way. What was that? We contributed *Krishak Bandhu* which is not present in the Indian budgetary provision. We provided ₹2,00,000 compensation to the family member of any deceased farmer. This is non-existent in the Indian budgetary provision.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN), *in the Chair*]

We provided totally ₹5,000, ₹2,500 each in two episodes, in a year to the farmers which is non-significant in the Indian budgetary provision. We provided that no farmer should give any mutation charge and he or she is relieved from land revenue in West Bengal which is non-existent in Indian budgetary provision and in most of the States. She provided all sorts of assurances and protective measures for MSP to sell paddy at the centres which is non-existent in the Indian budgetary provision.

Madam, the agricultural contribution to the GDP growth has come down to 2.1 per cent. This is a serious situation. India and its economy are reeling along with agriculture sector.

Coming to industry, the industrial health is in a serious situation. Most of the traders and industrialists, numbering 28, looted India and banks and flew away from

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

the country and the Government could not do anything or could not touch a single person. The contribution of banks to industry is slowing down and as a result the industrial contribution of GDP has come down to 4.1 per cent. The result is that unemployment is rising and it is at its peak. What is that? In the last 45 years, it is the highest unemployment percentage observed which is 6.1 per cent. This Government in its first term assured and declared that 2 crore jobs would be given to Indian unemployed youths per year. Then at the end of sixth year, this Government should come out with the figures of 12 crore jobs offered to the Indian unemployed youths. What is the situation? The situation, according to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Report, is that one crore people have become jobless from their services and there was no job offered to the unemployed youths in the last few years. The unemployed youths who expected something from this Government and the Budget did not get a single point. The situation is serious on economic front in relation to the employment situation.

Mining, electricity, all these sectors, as elaborated by Mr. Chidambaram, have come down precipitately. This includes the picture how Indian economy is drowning. What is the reflection? The reflection is that the GDP has come down from their expectation of 6.1 per cent to 4.5 per cent. Is it the healthy economic situation projected by the hon. Finance Minister in her Budget speech? The growth of real GDP for the second quarter of 2019-20 was 4.5 per cent as compared to 7 per cent in the corresponding period of previous year. Consumer price inflation stood at 5.5 per cent. In November 2019, as compared to 4.6 per cent in October in 2019, as per the the Index of Industrial Production, growth contracted. I repeat, the Index of Industrial Production growth contracted by 3.8 per cent during October, 2019 as compared to 8.4 per cent during October, 2018.

Madam, food inflation based on Consumer Food Price Index, CFPI, increased to 10 per cent in November, 2019 as compared to 7.9 per cent in October, 2019. It is mainly due to increase in inflation of cereals, milk products, oils, fats, vegetables, pulses, spices, sugar and confectionery. These materials are used by all households in India, may it be in villages or may it be in urban areas. This is the situation. So, what is the effect? The growth rate in all sectors has come down and reached its precipitating level. In the second quarter of 2019, agriculture was 2.1 per cent, service was 6.8 per cent and GDP has reached 4.5 per cent. As a result, the projected revenue mop-up by

different tax collection, direct and indirect, has come down. The revenue deficit has reached 13 per cent. It has reached 13 per cent. Fiscal deficit has reached 12.7 per cent. As a result, the entire economic process, the entire budgetary provision, is in a dreamline, not in reality. It touched the dreamline but it did not touch the reality. As a result, Indian economy is contracting.

Madam, an economic picture is reflected by its performance. What is the performance? The Finance Minister mentioned aspirational India, development and caring society. What is the aspiration of India? It is that the youth will get jobs; they are not getting. It is that farmers will get advantageous loans; they did not get. Unemployed youths, proceedings towards business and trade forums, are deprived. The labourers are laid off; they are not getting jobs in the future planning of the economy under the Indian budgetary provision. So, our country is heading towards a situation of complete economic collapse, which needs a real doctor to supervise its revival and which is not at all noticed by us in the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister.

Madam, why is there a situation of lack of revenue mop-up in different sectors? If we understand and analyse, we will find how we were lagging behind and how we are marching towards the negative phase. The Budget target was ₹24,61,195 crore. What was mopped up as gross tax revenue? It was ₹21,63,483 crore. So, what is the revenue deficit? The revenue deficit is more than ₹6.50 lakh crore. Fiscal deficit is coming down to ₹7 lakh crore. How can the Indian economy stand with healthy figures, healthy signs and symptoms to run the country and to cover up the entire economic deficits of our country? It cannot; it cannot. It cannot be an aspirational economy.

It cannot be a developmental economy. It cannot be a caring society economy as desired by Madam Sitharamanji in her Budget speech.

Madam, let us look at the contribution of the Central Government to the States on different sectors. The caring society economy! How they are very much careful and sensitive to the economic support and financial support to the State Governments. For the Central sector schemes, the budget provision was ₹8,70,794 crore. It has come down to revised ₹7,73,196 crores. It has come down. The Centrally-sponsored schemes were targeted at ₹3,31,610 crores. It has also come down. The Finance Commission's grant was targeted at ₹1,20,456 crores. It has also come down. I am very surprised that the Fifteenth Finance Commission has advised that 42 per cent of the Central share to the

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States would be slashed to 41 per cent. How can it be? How would the State Governments survive? It is not a question of this Government or that Government. It is a question of the right of the Government constitutionally. It is the constitutional right of the State Government. From the side of Finance Commission, they are, in advance, speaking in a negative way that we cannot support you with 42 per cent of our sources, that it would be slashed to 41 per cent. Can it be accepted by all the State Governments cutting across political lines? Can it be? So, this is the situation. The subsidy on food has been cut down. In respect of the farmers, who produce the paddy, *gehun* and other cereals and which, in turn, are going to the recipients in the village, in the city, in the urban area, the National Food Security Act has been challenged by this Government. It has been belittled by this Government. Poorest of the poor people would be taking less food at high prices. What is the situation? For the food subsidy, the budgeted provision was ₹1,84,220 crores. It has come down to ₹1,15,570 crores. What is the situation? The people of India would get less food at high prices simultaneously. Would it be accepted by the people of India? Is it the reflection of a caring society symbol? Can it be like that? So, it should not be.

Madam, regarding the Ministry of Rural Development, the main engine of employment generation in rural areas and urban areas is MGNREGA Government and MGNREGA are one. What is the situation? ₹71,000 crores was spent this financial year. What has been suggested for MGNREGA? It is ₹61,500 crores and ₹9,500 crores has been cut down from this firing engine of employment generation in whole of India, may it be in the rural India, may it be in urban India. What is the explanation of the hon. Finance Minister? What is the explanation? ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): You want me to respond to it now or do you want me to respond to it later?

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: No, no. You can respond during your speech.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Okay.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: What is the explanation? It is a clear symbol and reflects on that. ...(*Interruptions*)... This Government has tremendously neglected on MGNREGA Project which is ultimately depriving the people of India, people of rural

India and people of urban India. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? It is the main firing engine of employment generation in the Indian economy.

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं इस संबंध में एक स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नहीं-नहीं। आप अपने जवाब में दे दीजिएगा।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Madam, Pradhan Mantri-Kisan, what is the effect? An amount of rupees Seventy Five Thousand Crores was allocated to provide financial help to the *Kisans* of India. Where we landed? We landed at ₹ 54,000 crores and it has ended in this financial year. Is it the proper attentive project of this Government of India to put the farmers of India in a very beautiful situation and in a caring society mode? The answer is 'No'.

Madam, regarding industry, since Independence, so many public sector undertakings were built to grow the economy; to provide employment; to stabilize the Indian economic situation; to be independent and to be more sovereign in our attitude for industrialization. What is going on? What is going on is every profit-making PSU is going to be disinvested. What was the target of disinvestment, and how much disinvestment was done last year? It reached only ₹ 65,000 crores, out of ₹ 1 lakh crore. This year, in Budget, the Government has targeted ₹ 2,10,000 crores for disinvestment mop-up. What are the industries which are being included in their disinvestment list to fulfill the financial hunger of this Government? This Government is tremendously hungry financially. They cannot do anything positive. They want to destroy the basic structure of industrialization through disinvestment of the Central PSUs in our country. LIC provides life insurance before the death and after the death also to the family. But, a situation has been created by this Government for LIC that LIC has no life insurance. It has to be finished by this Government. It is the most valuable company of our country. ...(*Interruptions*)... Madam, they are going to sell out Air India. They are going to sell out BSNL. They are going to sell out MTNL. They are, I read it a few days back, going to have 5 per cent sell out disinvestment even in SAIL. Where do we stand? How is the Government proceeding towards future to revive the economic situation of our country? Can it be like that? The answer is 'No'.

Madam, now, I will come to the allocation and revised allocation of the different Departments. What is the situation? The situation is that for the National Education Mission, the allocation was ₹ 38,547 crores. In the Revised Estimates, it has come down

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

to ₹ 37,000 crores. Education is also hit. It did not pay much attention to it. And, Madam, provision of ₹ 33,661 crores for the National Health Mission. The allocation for *Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana*, that is किसानों के लिए, was ₹14,000 crore. It has come down to ₹13,641 crore, that is, for AMRUT and Smart City Mission, the allocation was ₹13,750 crore. It has come down to ₹9,842 crores. For *Swachh Bharat Mission*, the allocation was ₹12,561 crores. It has come down to ₹9,965 crores. For *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*, for farmers, it was estimated to ₹9,682 crores. In the revised estimate, it has come down to ₹7,896 crores. For Mid-Day Meal programme, it was ₹11,000 crores. It has come down to ₹9,912 crores. In this way, if I read out, there are 46 departmental budgetary provisions which in their revised estimates have come down to the bottom level creating economic instability and social unrest in our Indian economy. This is a very serious situation. A very serious situation is going on. Mr. Arun Singh spoke in his Budget speech that the previous Government raised the slogan "गरीबी हटाओ"। गरीबी नहीं हटी, गरीबी बढ़ गई। Sitaramanji told in her Budget speech that from 2006 to 2016, 270 million people came above the poverty line through different schemes. What is the base of her argument and speech? She spoke about the growth engine of the Indian economy. Almost no growth engine is firing; consumption is slowing with new jobs difficult to find, CAPEX continues to slip despite the famed Ease of Doing Business and exports are actually contracting due to India's lack of competitiveness and big infra-bureaucratic bottlenecks. Madam, this is the situation. The 'Make in India' slogan has been converted to the heading 'Assemble in India'. Where is the 'Make in India' slogan? It has been evaporated. Now, the 'Make in India' slogan has been leading towards 'Assemble in India' and I apprehend, in my own analysis, after the episode of US-China relationship and its aftermath effects of the economy in industrial production, may it be 'make in' or may it be 'assemble in', India cannot take advantage of the situation of post US-China economic confrontation. It should be addressed properly. Dr. Manmohan Singh, the former Prime Minister and Finance Minister is sitting here. He knows and he repeatedly said that demonetisation is a monumental blunder. The people of India said and our leader, Chief Minister, Mamata Banerjee first raised her voice that it is a serious situation created by demonetisation by this Government. The effect of demonetisation was that more than 150 people committed suicides, standing on the roads, in front of the banks. So many farmers committed suicides on the fields and in the houses, and it had been followed by the hasty decision of the GST implementation. It was celebrated in the mid night

in Parliament saying that we are going to 'One Nation, One Tax regime.' What is the effect? Lakhs of crores of rupees are not paid to the State Governments, and all the State Governments have been suffering for the economic crisis due to non-cooperation, non distribution, and non-allocation of the GST cess to the State Governments by the Central Government. What is the situation? The situation is, GST mop up is less; CGST mop up is less, and IGST mop up is also less. Is it the reflection of the economy? Nobody can deny what is happening now at this moment.

Now, come to the banks. This is the 50th year of the bank nationalization which was done by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in 1969. Today, standing on the present situation, what is the situation? The NPAs of the banks are ₹ 7,64,000 crore. The amount of fraudulent loans given to the fraudsters, who looted the country and flew away from our country, and settled in different countries of the world, the Government could not do anything to them, is to the tune of ₹ 6,00,000 crore. And after that, the Government has planned to merge ten banks into four banks, according to their economic idea. I do not know what purpose will be served by this merger. So many scams are there. The bank employees are protesting; bank officers are protesting; they are threatened, and psychologically, they have become fear-psychotic patients and do not know what to do. They are not signing any bank papers. Every time, they are at the gun point, for enquiry and punishment. In this situation, we are watching the collapse of entire economy in front of us day by day, but, the Government is not in a mood to admit it. Mr. P. Chidambaram has said it correctly that it would be better if the Government admit the mistake committed by it, but, they are not in that mood to admit the mistake. They say, "We are like a Spanish Bull. We will move in the future with our own agenda. Country's future, country's prosperity, country's economic development is the second agenda." ...(*Time-bell rings*)... So, I fear that novel Coronavirus has created a pandemic situation in China and will engulf the population of 29 countries. ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): मानस जी, आप कृपया समाप्त करें, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी से एक और सदस्य को बोलना है।

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Madam, I suspect another virus in our country, that is, financial coronavirus, which originated from North Block, is destroying the entire economy of our country. Who will save our country? I do not know. It is the people who will save our country and the Indian economy will be resilient enough in future. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak. I welcome this Budget. It is really a growth-oriented Budget. The internationally well-known financial expert, Dr. Manmohan Singh, is present here. I am thankful to him. Because I don't know finance or economics. I know a little bit of law. I am in the learning process. My views are not subject to correction, but the facts are subject to correction. My reading of the newspapers is that the entire world is suffering from slowdown. There is unemployment in America and banks have collapsed in China; also, there is no rule of law over there. These were the only two countries which were in the forefront, but they are now competing with India, as I have understood. The slowdown or the banking crisis, unemployment are all global factors also. It is not only specific to India.

My humble submission is, on aspirational India, our hon. Prime Minister has created an awareness among all the citizens of India about the potential of the Indian economy. It is the greatest achievement. Under Jan Dhan Yojana, bank accounts got opened for the rural people, empowering the poor and illiterate Indians. Now, they have come to understand that one should have a bank account to get benefits and to prosper. In the economic terms, it is called financial inclusion. I think, creating awareness is privy to real economic empowerment of Indian citizens. From what are the Indian citizens suffering? It is ignorance. It is not money; it is not the want of skills in the corporate parlance. But, they are suffering from ignorance and there was a psychological barrier of thinking, 'We cannot reach that; we cannot go there; we cannot meet it.' But, that psychological barrier has now been removed, totally removed. There is a transparent India. Any citizen can get any particulars. The press is also free to write whatever it thinks is right.

So, my humble submission is, this is transparent India. Now it is 'Aware Indian'. The credit goes to our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, because he is really the one and the only world leader. China now is suffering from virus. America is afraid of Trump himself. There is no other enemy to America. He says that he wants to protect the American citizens. From whom? What are the problems that the Americans are suffering from? Why does Trump want to protect America? America is the number one economy in the whole world. It is dictating terms. Why is he taking such protective steps? Our hon. Prime Minister, rightly, has not signed the RCEP. By that way, our Prime Minister protected Indian agriculturists and dairy farmers. He understood because our Prime Minister thinks like a common man. He understands things from a common man's

1.00 P.M.

point of view. On that basis, he is taking decisions and implementing them. He is travelling all over the world and exhibiting the Indian greatness. There is no doubt about it. The Indian spirit cannot be brought down by any force on this earth. Each and every country is undergoing a crisis of leadership. But, it is not so in the case of India. This is my humble opinion. That is why I am saying this.

I think, it is also an innovation to identify Aspirational Districts. The Aspirational Districts have been identified by the Union of India. It is empowering the Aspirational Districts in all aspects. Our Finance Minister has introduced a scheme, 'One district, one product.' ...(Interruptions)... In her Budget Speech, the Finance Minister has introduced one district one product. That is very much needed. What is decentralization, in fact? What is the administrative action? These are all empowering the common man. So, we must educate the common man. That is the real empowerment.

Now, Madam, I would like to request the Central Government on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

So, my humble submission would be, there is no. ...(Time-bell rings)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): नवनीत जी...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: One minute, Madam. How many minutes have I taken?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): अभी lunch break होगा। उसके बाद आप continue करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... Lunch break के बाद आप continue करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: I will continue then, Madam. Three minutes of my time should be extended.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**REGARDING A RECENT JUDGEMENT OF SUPREME
COURT ON RESERVATION**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the House.

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 2020 को सिविल पुलिस संख्या 1226 ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is not circulated to us. We did not get a copy of it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, it is only a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Yes, yes. It is only a statement. But, it has to be circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Even a statement should be circulated to the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...We should have an idea about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): He is making statement as the Leader of the House, not as a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is making statement as the Leader of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is making statement as the Leader of the House and interpretation is also available. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, be it as the Leader of the House or as the Minister, we have to have a copy of that. ...*(Interruptions)*...It has not been circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...It is rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...We should have an idea about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, he is making statement in the capacity of the Leader of the House, not as a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, you listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, we will come to that.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, the statement should be in written form. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It has to be laid and circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a *suo motu* statement. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, no. Sir, it has to be circulated. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): It has to come to us. ...(Interruptions)...

It is a matter of great significance. ...(Interruptions)...

Every word matters. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do agree. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: आप जो आदेश देंगे, हम उसका पालन करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. ...(Interruptions)...

The statement would be circulated. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: आप जो आदेश देंगे, हम उसका पालन करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What is wrong in circulating it to Members? ...(Interruptions)...

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, 12 बजे सदन मांग कर रहा था कि सरकार का क्या कहना है? अब सरकार कह रही है तो कहने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ऐसा कैसे चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is only making a statement. ...(Interruptions)...

Please listen to him. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we also wanted to seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is ready. He is making his statement. Please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रह्लाद जोशी): सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि let him make the statement. हम सर्कुलेट करवा देंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we have to seek clarifications. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: We will circulate it. You give us two minutes time. ...(Interruptions)...

KUMARI SELJA: No, Sir. Hon. Chairman said that at 2 o' clock, the Government will come out with a statement and we can seek clarifications if we want.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: यह नहीं बोला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

कुमारी शैलजा: सर, यह बोला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, hon. Chairman said that we can seek clarifications. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने उस समय सदन से निवेदन किया था कि मैं जानकारी लेकर दूंगा, स्टेटमेंट देने का मैंने नहीं कहा। आप रिकॉर्ड दिखवा लें, उसके बाद भी आप जो आदेश देंगे, उसका हम पालन करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: What is wrong in circulating it? We are prepared to listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...Why not now? ...*(Interruptions)*...What is wrong in it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be circulated. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Leader of the House is saying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: अगर सर्कुलेट करने की बात है, आप उसको अगर स्वीकार कर रहे हैं तो हम कापी सर्कुलेट कराकर फिर वक्तव्य दे देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: साढ़े तीन बजे सर्कुलेट करके हम स्टेटमेंट करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said that at 3.30 p.m. it will be circulated and then he will make statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: प्रिन्ट कराकर चार बजे सर्कुलेट करके हम स्टेटमेंट करायेंगे।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, at 4 o' clock we have the BAC meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a matter of 10 minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: You will dictate even that! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: It is our right. ...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, BAC meeting is at 4 o' clock. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, will you allow me to speak? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: हम 3.30 बजे कर देंगे।

THE UNION BUDGET, 2020-21 — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, let us resume the Budget discussion. Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, please continue your speech.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I was referring to the aspirational districts and also 'One District, One Product'. I am of the very humble opinion and view that we can create wealth legally by doing agriculture on the basis of the schemes announced by the Central Government in this Budget. I would like to refer to one thing. The Government is going to take comprehensive measures for 100 water-stressed districts. This is a very good move; I welcome it. Another move is chemical-free farming, which alone will bring profit to agriculture. The Government has now taken a decision. From paragraph 23(4) of the Budget speech and also from the newspaper reports, it is very clear that so far, subsidy to the tune of ₹75,000 crores was given to fertilizer companies. Now, it will be stopped and it will be directly disbursed to farmers. The Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) system will be followed. I also request the Central Government to encourage traditional and natural organic farming by providing incentives. So, the traditional and natural farming must be encouraged. Rightly, our hon. Finance Minister has relied upon the Avvaiyar's poem, 'Bhumi tiruthi Unn', which means, first, 'first tend to till one's land and then eat'. If it is not correct, Shri T.K. Rangarajan and Shri Tiruchi Siva will correct it because they may find defect even in translation; that is why, I am saying. I am ready to accept the translation to be given by both of you. So, it is a right move. Because of the excessive use of fertilizers, the soil fertility has been affected. This is the truth. Now, the Government is encouraging the traditional and natural organic farming. Besides, the fertilizer subsidy component will be distributed to the farmers directly. Further, I am very happy that they are going to introduce kisan rail. The agricultural products can be transported by plains. There is such a plan contemplated in this Budget. Further, MNREGA is going to be utilised for fodder development. So, it is a good thing. Fodder development is a very, very important thing because to develop the organic agriculture, we need organic fertilizer, which we can obtain only through cattle farming. So, it is a right move in the right direction to protect the soil fertility. Then, shallow lands can be used for solar plants. By this, at least, about 20,00,000 farmers will be benefitted in this financial year. This is a very good move. So, we are getting very good and clean energy.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

Shallow lands are also going to be utilised profitably. Then, the NABARD is doing good work. There is no doubt about it. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Branch office or the Regional office is located at Chennai. But every district is having one office, that is, residence-cum-office. There is no specific Government office. So, my humble submission would be, please locate or shift the Chennai office to any part of Tamil Nadu, but not Chennai. Even I myself was not able to find out the office for three years. At last, I found it out and then, I met the officials. I was able to locate the Thanjavur office after making hectic efforts. This office is located in the third floor. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Navaneethakrishnan, your time is over.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: One minute, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly remember, before lunch, you had taken six minutes. You were supposed to speak for only four minutes, the time given by your party. So, you are taking your own Party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. But it will be deducted from your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, yes.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, he will finish now.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Yes, I will finish it. I am concluding it. Even I wanted to conclude before lunch.

Sir, there are two things. Tamil Nadu is always a cyclone-prone State. So, my humble submission would be, an institute for climate change must be located in Tamil Nadu.

And also, I understand, subject to correction, that there is only one Government institution for soil sciences at Bhopal. I very humbly and earnestly urge the Central Government to locate yet another Central Government institute for soil sciences in Cauvery-delta region. These are the two requests. And also, the NABARD Office must be shifted and located in the Central part of Tamil Nadu. If it is possible financially? --according to the reports, NABARD is running on profits — they can put up small offices in important districts.

So, I thank the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. This Budget will definitely help to grow each and every individual citizen, especially, agriculture. We can create the wealth legally. I thank the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. Thank you, Sir.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आज बजट के ऊपर आदरणीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी के आशीर्वाद से, आपकी अनुमति से समाजवादी पार्टी का पक्ष रखने जा रहा हूँ। निश्चित रूप से बजट जैसे विषय पर बड़े-बड़े विद्वान, जैसे चिदम्बरम साहब, साथ ही और भी लोग अपनी बात रख चुके हैं, तो उनको बहुत ही सम्मान के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनके बाद substance बहुत कम बचता है, फिर भी जो चीज़ें हम लोगों के ध्यान में आ रही हैं, उन पर मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सिर्फ 30 लाख, 42 हजार, 230 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है और उसमें हमारी वित्त मंत्री साहिबा, हमारी मैडम साहिबा ने बहुत सारे डिटेल्ड प्रावधान किए थे। Aspirational India, Economic Development और caring society का एक नक्शा है। इन्होंने categorize करके काम करने का प्रयास किया है।

सर, हम लोग दिवाली में दिया जलाते हैं। नियम यह है कि दिवाली से एक दिन पहले अपना सारा लेन-देन, जिससे लेना है, देना है, साफ कर लो, उसके बाद चिराग जलाओ, लेकिन सर, हमने यह भी देखा है कि जो बड़े-बड़े कर्जदार होते हैं, जिनका एक-एक बाल कर्ज में डूबा हुआ है, वे सबसे बड़ा पटाखा जलाते हैं। वे दुनिया को दिखाते हैं कि अभी हमारे पास बहुत ताकत बाकी है, तो मुझे कुछ-कुछ ऐसा अहसास हुआ। सर, यह slowdown नहीं है, यह recession है और मुझे लगता है कि सरकार की इमेज को बचाने के लिए बहुत सारे बुद्धिजीवियों ने उसको mild करने की कोशिश की है कि नहीं, this is a cyclical slowdown, यह फिर रिवाइव हो जाएगा। सर, मेरे पास बहुत से एक्सपर्ट्स के कमेंट्स भी रखे हुए हैं। लोग हताश हैं, उन्हें नहीं लगता है कि इससे रिवाइवल हो सकता है और बड़े-बड़े विद्वान वक्ताओं ने इस बारे में कहा है कि हालात बहुत डिफिकल्ट हैं, हम आपके साथ में हैं, हमें आपसे हमदर्दी है। सच्चाई तो यह है कि आपको जो आलोचना सुननी पड़ रही है, यह गुनाह आपका नहीं था, यह कहीं और हुआ और बातें आपको सुननी पड़ रही हैं। हमें आपसे बहुत हमदर्दी है, लेकिन इससे बाहर कैसे निकलेंगे? मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान एक आर्थिक आपातकाल की स्थिति में है, सरकार को स्वीकार करना चाहिए और सभी पार्टियों के बीच में बैठकर, जो विद्वान अर्थशास्त्री हैं, हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए थे। आपके पास भी अर्थशास्त्री हैं, सुब्रमण्यम स्वामी जी हैं। मैंने उनकी किताब पढ़ी है, उन्होंने लिखी थी, 'RESET.' मतलब fantastic. मुझे लगता है कि सच से दूर भागने वाला चश्मा होता है। मुझे लगता है कि एक ऐसा भी चश्मा है, जो हमको सच्चाई से दूर ले जाता है। वह चश्मा यह बजट स्पीच तो नहीं होनी चाहिए थी, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

सर, यह जो पॉलिसी शॉक हुआ है, इसके बारे में कई वक्ताओं ने कहा है। Demonetization और compulsive digitalization ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ हैं, जिन्होंने आज हमें यहाँ लाकर पहुँचा दिया

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

है। पहले भी दुनिया भर में मंदी आई थी, लेकिन यहाँ फर्क नहीं पड़ा था। सर, हिन्दुस्तान में खेती non-taxable होती थी और यह भी सच है कि 67 परसेंट से भी ज्यादा लोग खेती से जुड़े हुए थे, उनको harass करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। लेकिन, एक जो माइंडसेट बना हुआ था, पता नहीं कहाँ से यह विचार आया था कि कहीं न कहीं उन लोगों के पास सारा ब्लैक मनी रखा हुआ है, जो खेती कर रहे हैं, मजदूरी कर रहे हैं या जो हाउस वाइक्स हैं। वह सारा ब्लैक मनी निकाल दिया गया और आज हालत यह है कि देश खाली है।

सर, जो ख़बरें आ रही हैं, वे बड़ी खतरनाक हैं। ऐसी ख़बर आ रही है कि एक प्रतिशत आबादी के हाथ में 73 प्रतिशत वेल्थ जा चुकी है। यह बड़ी खतरनाक बात है! आपके आगे सबसे बड़ा चैलेंज तो यही है। जो एक प्रतिशत आबादी है, ये वही लोग हैं, जिन्होंने प्राकृतिक संसाधनों को वेल्थ में कन्वर्ट किया है और आज हालत यह है कि उनके हाथ में पूँजी नहीं है। जब उनके हाथ में पूँजी नहीं है, उनकी आमदनी खत्म हो गई, उनके रिसोर्सेज खत्म हो गए, तो खपत कहाँ से बढ़ जाएगी? आज आपकी सबसे बड़ी चिन्ता यही है कि जो भी औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो रहा है, उसकी खपत बढ़नी चाहिए। सर, जब आदमी के पास पैसा ही नहीं रह गया है, तो वह कहाँ से खपत बढ़ाएगा? आज ये सवाल पैदा हो रहे हैं। यह सभी लोगों ने कहा भी है। जितने विद्वान वक्ता हैं, वे सब यही कह रहे हैं कि कुछ भी करिए, समाधान वहीं से निकलेगा, जब लोगों की purchasing power दोबारा बढ़नी शुरू होगी। शिक्षा पर, खाने पर, कपड़ों पर, टेलीकम्युनिकेशन पर, ट्रेवल पर, स्कूलिंग पर, हर चीज़ पर लोगों का खर्चा है। मैंने एक लिस्ट तैयार की थी, जिसके अनुसार ऐसे बहुत सारे आइटम्स हैं, जिनकी जरूरत आदमी को रोज पड़ती है, लेकिन आदमी ने compromise कर लिया है। आज ही इस बात का जिक्र हो रहा था। चिदम्बरम साहब बता रहे थे कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी खपत का लेवल 10 परसेंट डाउन हुआ है। यह तो खतरे की घंटी है! अगर हम इस चीज़ को लेकर आश्वस्त रहना चाहेंगे, तो धोखा हो जाएगा।

सर, इस देश की आबादी लगभग 130 करोड़ क्रॉस कर रही है, जिसमें 85 परसेंट आबादी नौजवानों की है, जिन्हें काम चाहिए, जिन्हें रोज़गार चाहिए। मुझे नहीं लगता कि आपने इस बात पर गौर किया कि 85 परसेंट नौजवान critical mass होता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी आबादी हुई। अगर आप उसकी आवश्यकताओं को ऐड्रेस नहीं कर पाएँगे या उन रास्तों पर नहीं चल पाएँगे, जिनसे उन लोगों की आवश्यकताएँ ऐड्रेस होंगी, तो आप क्या उम्मीद करते हैं? मुझे लगता है कि आने वाला समय बहुत कठिन होने वाला है।

सर, मेरी चिन्ता इसलिए भी है, क्योंकि मुझे Mr. David Rockefeller का बयान पढ़ने को मिला, जो दुनिया के बहुत बड़े बैंकर हैं। वे बैंकर ही नहीं, बल्कि बैंकों के पितामह हैं। उनका कहना है, "We are on the verge of global transformation. All we need is the right major crisis and nations will accept a new world order." यह new world order क्या है? जो new

colonial system होता है, यह वही है। आज इन लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान पर 70 लाख करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा का कर्जा मढ़ दिया, हम उनसे बड़ी खुशी-खुशी कर्जा लेते रहे और आज हालत यह है कि वे हमारी पॉलिसी बदल रहे हैं और एक crisis का इंतजार कर रहे हैं, जो crisis हम बनाकर उनको देने वाले हैं, जिससे नया world order set हो। यह नया world order किसानों की बात नहीं करता, यह मजदूरों की बात भी नहीं करता, यह नौजवानों की बात भी नहीं करता, यह सिर्फ और सिर्फ मुनाफे की बात करता है। दुनिया के जितने भी बड़े-बड़े बैंकर्स हैं, वे किसी भी देश के मजबूत बैंक को बर्दाश्त नहीं करते। वे कठपुतली सरकारें बनाते हैं और उसके बाद वे ऐसी पॉलिसी बनाते हैं, ताकि वहाँ का बैंकिंग सिस्टम collapse हो और उसके बाद पूरा बाजार उनके लिए खुल जाए। सर, पूरी दुनिया में खनिजों के लिए लड़ाई चल रही है और हिन्दुस्तान उसका शिकार हो चुका है। अभी-अभी गवर्नमेंट ने पॉलिसी बनाई कि कोयले का open auction होगा। हम सिर्फ royalty पर ज़िन्दा रहेंगे या उस कोयले का कभी इस्तेमाल भी करना जानेंगे यह सवाल सिर्फ कोयले पर ही नहीं है, बल्कि सारे के सारे मिनरल रिसोर्सेज और पूरी धरती पर जहाँ कहीं मिनरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, वे इन बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों के शिकार हो रहे हैं और वहाँ की सरकारें, जो चुनकर बनी हुई सरकारें हैं, वे कर्ज में बंधी हैं, बाध्य हैं, जो वे चाहें वह करने के लिए। हमारे लोग लाचार, मजबूर, गरीब और बेसहारा, जो सरकार के सहारे हैं, उनमें यह धोखा बना हुआ है कि वे सरकार के सहारे हैं, जबकि सच्चाई यह है कि सरकार ने उनसे अपना पल्ला छुड़ा लिया है।

महोदय, यहाँ सबका साथ, सबका विकास की बात हो रही थी। हिन्दुस्तान में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों की आबादी 16.6 परसेंट है, उनके लिए डेडिकेटेड बजट का आवंटन 2.73 परसेंट है, आप मज़े की बात देखिए। शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की आबादी 8.9 परसेंट है, उनके लिए डेडिकेटेड बजट 1.76 परसेंट है, माइनोंरिटीज़ की population 20 परसेंट है, उनके लिए डेडिकेटेड बजट 0.16 परसेंट है, ओबीसी और बैकवर्ड की population 43 percent है, उनके लिए डेडिकेटेड बजट 0.07 परसेंट है और others की आबादी 11.8 परसेंट है, उनके लिए बजट का डेडिकेशन 95.28 परसेंट है। सारा राज़ खुल गया न।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): बाकी योजनाएं भी होंगी।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: आप भेजेंगे, लेकिन मैं केवल यह बताना चाहता हूँ...

श्री उपसभापति: वर्मा जी, आप चेयर को address कीजिए।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, बड़ी मज़ेदार बात है कि लोकप्रिय सरकार है, 36 परसेंट वोट पाकर जीती हुई सरकार है, लेकिन जो उनके बजटरी कमिटमेंट्स हैं, उनमें कोई धोखा नहीं है...(व्यवधान)... सर, ये वे लोग हैं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, ये वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर wealth generation में अपनी जान लगायी है।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बात न करें।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदय, ये वे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश को हिन्दुस्तान बनाया है। महोदय, जो गरीब और अमीर के बीच में गैप बढ़ रहा है, यह खतरनाक हद तक बढ़ रहा है। मैं सिर्फ आलोचना नहीं कर रहा, मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो 95.28 परसेंट बजट ऐलोकेशन किया है, इस पर आप विचार कीजिएगा। आज यही लोग हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान की सोसायटी के marginalize section हैं, यही लोग आज इस अर्थव्यवस्था को बाहर निकालेंगे। क्या आपने स्माल सेविंग्स की पावर को कभी जाना? उस दिन चिट फंड कंपनियों की जब चर्चा चल रही थी तो यह बात सामने आयी थी कि चिट फंड कंपनियों में जिन लोगों का पैसा मारा गया, वे गरीब लोग हैं, लाचार किसान, गृहिणियाँ, छोटे काम करने वाले लोग, नौकरियाँ करने वाले लोग हैं। कितनी रकम थी, वह रकम 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये थी। यह जो small savings की power है, वह आपको दिखाई नहीं दी। मुझे हैरत लगती है कि आप अगर इस देश से खुलकर कहते, शास्त्री जी की तरह सामने आते और कहते कि हम एक crisis के बीच में खड़े हैं, देशवासियों, हमारी मदद करो, फिर आप देखते कि उसके बाद हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर क्या होता। महोदय, जो सबका साथ, सबका विकास था, वह आईना सामने दिखायी पड़ रहा है कि किसका कितना विकास है? उसमें कोई धोखा नहीं है।

महोदय, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस पूरी दुनिया का एक टारगेट है, हम भी उसके शिकार हुए हैं, लेकिन मज़ेदार बात यह है कि इस ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस का लक्ष्य क्या है, वह है सस्ता लेबर। यह सच्चाई है कि आज की तारीख में हिन्दुस्तान जिस crisis में फंसा हुआ है, उसका इलाज यही है कि लेबर जितना insecure हो जाएगा... दिल्ली शहर में तीन सौ रुपये दिहाड़ी चलती है, कैसे भी अगर यह हो जाए कि दिहाड़ी 50 रुपये रोज़ हो जाए तो अर्थव्यवस्था जिन्दा हो जाएगी, काम करने लगेगी, सारे के सारे उपक्रम मुनाफे की ओर चलने लगेंगे। क्या यही समाधान तो नहीं है?

हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ईज ऑफ़ लिविंग की बात भी कर रहे थे। हम लोग भुखमरी के पायदान पर रिकॉर्ड बना रहे हैं, भूखा आदमी, ईज ऑफ़ लिविंग और फिट इंडिया को साथ-साथ रखकर देखने से बहुत मज़ा आता है। फिट इंडिया कार्यक्रम, भुखमरी कार्यक्रम और nutrition का लेवल, ग़ज़ब है। मैं तो सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक काम क्यों नहीं करते, ख़बर लगी है कि 1 प्रतिशत आबादी के पास 73 परसेंट wealth है। आप उस wealth पर टैक्स लगाइए, आपको 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये मिलेंगे। आपको मालूम है, 7 लाख करोड़ रुपये मिलेंगे। उनको exemption क्यों है? इस पैसे की जरूरत गरीबों को, लाचारों को और मजबूरों को थी। सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मेरे पास समय कम है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन) पीठासीन हुईं]

मैडम, हिन्दुस्तान में 80 परसेंट आबादी caste-based shackles हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो जातिगत ढांचा है, यह lock-in-system है। यह आदमी की इकोनॉमी

को भी लॉक करता है, उसकी पोलिटिक्स को भी लॉक करता है और सामाजिक रूप से तो लॉकिंग है ही। इतने प्रबल समर्थन के बाद इसकी अनलॉकिंग क्यों नहीं होती है? कायदे से तो यही लोग अगर अनलॉक हो जाएंगे, इस जाति के बंधन से बाहर आ जाएंगे, तो productivity देखिएगा। यदि कोई आदमी 200 रुपये की दिहाड़ी कर रहा है, तो मेहनत करते-करते उसकी दिहाड़ी 2,000 रुपये हो जाएगी। महोदया, मेहनत manual job, menial job - और खाली बैठे-बैठे, तिकड़म से, खाली पॉलिसीज़ बनाकर, खाली नई इन्वेस्टमेंट करके और खाली होशियारी करके करोड़पति, अरबपति बनना इस देश में बाएं हाथ का खेल है। सर, हालांकि चीज़ें बहुत थीं, लेकिन मैं संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं और मेरे बाद दो वक्ता और हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, जो agriculture job creation है, वह specific zone है और वहीं से रास्ता निकलेगा। महोदया, जो crop rotation की planning है, soil quality का management है, crop protection का कारोबार है, ये सब skilled job हैं। जो organic crops का कारोबार है, post-harvest के मामले हैं, food processing technologies हैं, seed certification और production का काम है, online marketing के skills हैं, agricultural और engineering के मामले हैं, agri-business administration है, export का काम है, capacity building है। मैडम, ये वे कैरियर हैं, जिन पर इन्वेस्ट करने से आपका फ्यूचर दुरुस्त रहेगा। गांव के अंदर गांव को उत्पादन और प्रसंस्करण की इकाई बनाकर काम करेंगे, तो आपका खजाना भर जाएगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। महोदया, संपत्तियां बेचकर काम चल रहा है, जैसा कि हमारे साथियों ने जिक्र किया। यह विकास नहीं, विनाश होता है। एक चीज़ और भी है, स्थायी रूप से हिंदुस्तान में जो युद्ध का माहौल बनाया जा रहा है, मैं अभी देख रहा था कि आज ही एक सवाल का जवाब मुझे दिया गया। डिफेंस फोर्सिंग पर जो allotment था, वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया। वहां फौजों में हमारे बच्चे हैं। वहां बड़े-बड़े लोगों के बच्चे नहीं हैं। जो इस देश के कामगार लोग हैं, वर्किंग क्लास है, उनके बच्चे हैं और उनके लिए सिक्योरिटी थी कि नौकरियां मिल जाती हैं। अब चूंकि पेंशन के सवाल पैदा होने लगे हैं, रकम बढ़ गई है पेंशन की, liability बढ़ गयी है, जो आवंटन थे, उसमें पिछले साल में ही 31,882.95 करोड़ का deficit था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपका एक मिनट ही बचा है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं क्लोज़ कर रहा हूं। मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता, चूंकि समय का बड़ा बंधन है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि हेल्थ के ऊपर आपने जी.डी.पी. का जो 2.3% खर्चा किया है, उसको 5% कीजिए। यह स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम जो बनाया गया है, जो 10 करोड़ टॉयलेट्स बने हैं, उनमें soak pit बना है और soak pit आपका हेल्थ बर्डन बढ़ाने वाला है। सर, रेलों में बॉयो-टॉयलेट्स लग रहे हैं और गांवों में जो 11 करोड़ टॉयलेट्स बने हैं, उनके अंदर soak pit बन रहा है। इससे सीधे-सीधे यह पता लगता है कि जो दवाई कंपनियां हैं, उनकी लॉबी मंत्रालय के अंदर काम कर रही है। यह आपका हेल्थ बर्डन बढ़ाने वाली है। जरा इस पर गौर करिएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): रवि जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदया, सिर्फ एक मिनट का समय और दीजिए। मैं हेल्थ पर एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप खर्चा बढ़ाइए, चूंकि जो चाइना में चल रहा है, वह खेल नहीं है और वह बड़ी बात है। वर्ष 2011 में हॉलीवुड से एक मूवी Contagion आई थी। उसके अंदर यह ईवेंट पूरा का पूरा दिखाया गया था। यह एपिसोड वर्ष 2011 में पूरी दुनिया ने देखा है और वह अब दोहराया जा रहा है। आपको क्या लगता है कि बड़ी-बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्थाओं को ध्वस्त करने के लिए यह बहुत माकूल टूल है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अगर आपके health expenditure नहीं बढ़े, तो सब कुछ करने के बाद भी आप हार जाएंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदया, मैं महिलाओं के बारे में एक चीज़ कहना चाह रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): रवि जी, आपकी पार्टी से जो वक्त मुकर्रर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: महोदया, मैं बस क्लोज़ कर रहा हूँ।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: बाद वाले वक्ता अपना समय कम कर देंगे।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं महिलाओं के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वह हमारी आबादी है। उनकी जो सर्विसेज़ फैमिली के लिए हैं, वे unpaid services हैं। उनको 6 घंटे, 7 घंटे अपने घर में व्यतीत करने पड़ते हैं। क्या आप उनकी इन सेवाओं का आर्थिक मूल्यांकन कर पाएंगे, उनको जी.डी.पी. में कहीं attach कर पाएंगे? यकीन मानिए, अगर आप ऐसा कर पाए, तो आप महिलाओं के साथ बहुत न्याय करेंगे। मैडम, इस बजट के संबंध में मेरा अनुमान था कि हम समय के इस मोड़ पर हैं कि यह mother and child focused, child friendly बजट होता। हमारी जो नयी पीढ़ी है, बच्चे हैं, नौजवान हैं, इन्हीं पर हमारी उम्मीदें टिकी हुई हैं, यही लोग भारत हैं, हिन्दुस्तान हैं। मुझे लगता है कि अगर आप इन पर investment करेंगे तो आप उस अंधेरे से बाहर निकल पाएंगे। हमारी शुभकामनाएं हैं कि आपकी मेहनत कामयाब हो, आपके संघर्ष कामयाब हों और हिन्दुस्तान इस अंधेरे से बाहर निकले। हम सब लोग आपका साथ देने के लिए तैयार हैं - आप हाथ तो बढ़ाइए, यह पूरा देश आपका इंतज़ार कर रहा है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Madam, after this Budget was presented in the Parliament, my hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik, had given his reactions, which I would like to quote. He said, "We welcome the following initiatives - Krishi Rail and Krishi Udan for a seamless national cold supply chain; PM-KUSUM to cover 20 lakh farmers for solar pumps; and, removal of Dividend Distribution Tax and introduction of concessional component tax. Odisha had requested for extension of concessional tax rates to cooperatives in line with corporate tax cuts. We welcome the announcement of concessional tax rates for cooperatives and increase of deposit insurance coverage from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 5 lakh, announcement for new Education Policy and FDI in the education sector."

The Indian economy was plagued by one of the slowest growth rates and the highest unemployment in the last many decades, coupled with a slowing world economy, rising protectionism, including the U.S.-China trade war and Brexit, it was one of the most challenging times to present a Budget. Expectations amongst people were high from the Government to present a big bang Budget to kick-start the economy by pushing domestic consumption and investment cycle in the economy. The Budget has, however, come with several incremental measures for various sections of the society. As termed by the Finance Minister, it is "*jan jan ka Budget*" and which, in aggregate, would provide necessary impetus to the economy. The Government has been very clear that it was not willing to bridge the fiscal deficit target by contravening the FRBM Act, 2003, and thereby with falling tax revenues, perhaps, the Government had only so much leg room. On the tax front, therefore, there is very little in the Budget in terms of simplification, but a lot on widening the tax base and increasing the compliance burden on the taxpayer. Hitherto, sale and purchase of goods was outside the ambit of any tax deduction at source (TDS) or tax collection at source (TCS). The Finance Bill now proposes to levy a TCS of 0.1 per cent whereby the seller, whose sales/turnover in the preceding year exceeds ₹10 crores, would collect the aforesaid tax from the buyer during the financial year on sale of goods in excess of ₹50 lakhs in a year. Another proposal to make the TCS net wider is the proposed levy of TCS at the rate of 5 per cent on remittances sent abroad under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) and on sale of overseas tour packages by tour operators. The proposal to collect tax on LRS is particularly harsh and needs to be revisited. This also adds to the compliance burden as another return would have to be filed by the person collecting the tax.

The Finance Minister, like a seasoned leg spin bowler, has thrown a googly by proposing an amendment to change determination of residential status of Indian citizens staying abroad. Though the intention of the Government is to tax stateless persons, but the language of the proposed section and that of the latter Press Release have confused us as to what the Government is intending to tax. Also, reducing the number of days of stay in India from 182 to 120 days for Indian citizens living abroad is not a good step. The proposal regarding e-appeal and e-penalty seems to be a pre-mature step. After the stabilization of e-assessment or faceless assessment proceedings, the Government could have thought of moving to next step of e-appeal and e-penalty. In the appellate proceedings, the tax payer wants to be heard and wants to make the

[Shri Prashnta Nanda]

authorities understand his stand, which is not possible in a faceless scenario. In terms of the misses, the most important point seems to be rationalisation of Long Term Capital Gains tax. In our view, there was a need to remove Long Term Capital Gains tax on shares and reduce the tax rate of Long Term Capital Gains on the sale of immovable property. Any reduction in this rate would only lead to higher inflow of money in the formal economy and discourage transactions outside the books. It should be remembered that the intent to evade tax goes hand-in-hand with the high tax rate, and, therefore, there is a need to reduce the rate on sale of immovable property. We hope the Government will consider this in the next year's Budget.

Madam, some years back, there was an economic depression throughout the world, mostly in Europe. It could not affect our country so much because our rural economy was very, very strong. It would have been much better had some more money been infused for MNREGA works. The labour laws should have been amended and the wages which the labour gets should have been enhanced. We are talking of doubling the farmers' income. Do you think the farmers' income will double if the farmer continues with the same traditional crops of paddy and wheat? No. He has to go in for floriculture, he has to go in for horticulture and he has to go in for cash crops. Madam, it would have been better if you could increase the money or help which the farmer is getting now.

As far as my State is concerned, through you, I would like to make some requests to the hon. Minister. With regard to the clean energy cess, we want, at least, some sharing with States for specific use in places where the cess is raised to do clean energy activities. Prudence in financial management should not be a negative factor in fund allocation by Finance Commission. In fact, the Finance Commission should reward the States who have managed the State finances better. Royalty on coal needs revision. Regarding archaeological sites, Odisha should not be left out. It has maximum sites. We should have a National Tribal Museum in Odisha. This is my request.

It should be a special focus State to take care of recurring calamities. It breaks the financial backbone of the State. Although, I definitely thank the hon. Minister for the help which was provided to the State of Odisha at the time of cyclone Fani and other calamities, I request that any State which faces major disasters should be given,

special focus for three years for recovery and reconstruction, and, in terms of 90:10 per cent for Central schemes, a tax holiday etc. Please speed up the railway projects where the State is providing free land and 50 per cent cost of construction; Odisha is one of the very few States which does this. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Teledensity and banking density both have to be increased. Also, drinking water needs focus. I do not have to go for a longer speech. I hope the hon. Minister will definitely take care of the request which I have made for my State. The most important thing is that more stress should be given on farmers and rural economy. I hope she will definitely take some action in this matter. Thank you very much.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): धन्यवाद, वाइस-चेयरमैन महोदया। मैं आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह विकासोन्मुख है, ग्रोथ ओरियंटेड है। मैं भारत के पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, उन्होंने इस हाउस में 9 बजट प्रेजेंट किए हैं। मोरारजी देसाई जी के बाद उनका दूसरा नम्बर है, लेकिन अंत में, जो वे कह रहे थे, तो वह मुझे थोड़ा अच्छा नहीं लगा। वे क्लास की और मास की चर्चा कर रहे थे। उनका कहना था कि जो संसाधन हैं, जो पैसे हमारे वित्त में हैं, वे मासेज के पास जाने चाहिए, क्लासेज के पास नहीं। तो क्लास और मास की बात तो समझ में आती है, चूंकि वे खुद भी Harvard में पढ़े हैं, तो वह क्लास है न, कोई मास तो है नहीं।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: यह जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: यह जरूरी है। देखिए, हम लोग तो जेएनयू में पढ़े हैं, हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी भी पढ़ी हैं, इसलिए हम लोग तो मास वाले हैं। लेकिन मैं बता दूँ कि आप बात कर रहे हैं क्लास की और आप क्या कह रहे हैं? आप कह रहे थे कि किसान सम्मान निधि योजना में सरकार ने सिर्फ 54,000 करोड़ रुपये दिए। आप जरा समझिए, आपने तो एक रुपया नहीं दिया था, तो कम से कम हम लोग कहां पहुंचे हैं! हम ज़ीरो से 54,000 करोड़ पर पहुंचे हैं और आगे और पहुंचेंगे। आप क्या कह रहे थे? ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप कह रहे थे, आप यह भी जरा जान लीजिए। वे क्या कह रहे थे, वे मास की बात कर रहे थे। पूरा का पूरा यह हमारा जो एससी और ओबीसी का बजट है, उस बजट में 85,000 करोड़ रुपया दिया हुआ है, वह किस क्लास को जाएगा! हमारा जो एसटी है, उसके लिए 53,600 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, वह किस क्लास को जाएगा, क्या वह मास नहीं है? हमारे जो दिव्यांग हैं, जिनको 9,000 करोड़ रुपये जाएंगे, वे मास हैं या क्लास हैं? हमारा पूरा का पूरा एग्रीकल्चर का बजट देख लीजिए, जो कि 1.60 लाख करोड़ का है, वह कहां जाएगा? ग्रामीण विकास के लिए जो 4.23 लाख करोड़ है, जनाब, वह कहां जाएगा? इतना ही नहीं, आपको चिंता किसकी है? यहां चिंता इस बात की है कि गरीब के घर में नल का जल पहुंचे और उसके लिए अगले पांच सालों के लिए 3 लाख 60 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह किसके घर में जाएगा? इसलिए आप मास और क्लास की बात मत करिए। यह सरकार ग्रामीण इलाकों के लिए काम करने के

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

लिए ही है। आप ज़रा इस चीज़ को देखिए। आपको सबसे पहले किसानों को इस बात के धन्यवाद देना चाहिए, जो आपने अभी तक नहीं दिया है। पहली बार इस देश में हमारा जो पूरा का पूरा हॉर्टिकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन है, वह 311 मिलियन टन हुआ है। यह किसने किया था? यह उसी किसान ने किया और इसका मतलब क्या होता है कि हमारे पूरा का पूरा एग्रीकल्चर का डाइवर्सिफिकेशन हो रहा है। हमारा जो हॉर्टिकल्चर का रिकॉर्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ है, इसमें क्या फायदा हुआ है? इससे लोगों को न सिर्फ केवल रोजगार मिला, बल्कि जो हमारे ग्रामीण इलाकों में रहते हैं, उनका *nutritional level* भी बढ़ा है। पहले क्या होता था? वे रोटी खाते थे, तो दाल नहीं होती थी, वे रोटी खाते थे, तो सब्जी नहीं होती थी और नॉन-वेज की बात तो छोड़ ही दीजिए। लेकिन आज वे कह रहे थे और अभी हमारे वर्मा जी भी बोल रहे थे कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में *consumption* 10 प्रतिशत नीचे चला गया है। वर्मा जी और पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी, जो चले गए, आप लोग तो नहीं जाते हैं, मैं गांव में ही रहता हूँ और मैं अपने गांव में देख रहा हूँ कि पहले लोग जितना खर्च करते थे और खाते थे, उससे ज्यादा कर रहे हैं। मेरा गांव बिहार में है, कोई बाहर नहीं है और आप क्लास और मास की बात कर रहे हैं। आप देखिए कि इस बजट में *nutrition level* को बढ़ाने के लिए 35,600 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है। इससे किसका *nutritional level* बढ़ेगा? महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखिए, महिलाओं के लिए यह व्यवस्था है, यह पूरा का पूरा बजट कहां जाएगा और किन के लिए होगा, यह पूरा का पूरा बजट महिलाओं के लिए है। इसलिए आप ऐसी मानसिकता से उबरिए।

महोदया, आप जिसे *tax terrorism* कह रहे थे, वह क्या है, मैं उस बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों की एक सोच यह है कि बहुत सारे जो सिविल कानून हैं, उनमें *civil liability* आ गई है और इससे लोग घबराए हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बजट में पढ़िए, मैं फिर वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी पूरी की पूरी एक *study* की जा रही है, जो *Company Law* है या जो और *laws* हैं, उन सभी को ठीक से *analyze* किया जाए, जिससे कि लोगों के मन में किसी भी प्रकार का भय न रहे और वे निर्भय होकर अपना *business* करें और अपना व्यापार करें, लेकिन अगर गलत काम करेंगे, तो कहां जाएंगे ? गलत काम करने वालों की जगह एक ही है। इसलिए मैं इस सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदया, वित्त मंत्री जी को मैं इसलिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि पहली बार उन्होंने एक और कानून की चर्चा की और वह खासकर के महिला सशक्तीकरण के लिए है। हमारी लड़कियों की *marriage* की जो *age* है, वह वर्ष 1978 में 8 वर्ष हुई थी। आज आप देखिए, उन्हें जिस प्रकार के अवसर मिले हैं, उनसे उन्होंने बहुत तरक्की की है। निश्चित रूप से जो *MMR Vaccine* की *dose* की बात है, उसे भी ठीक करना चाहिए। *Nutrition level* भी ठीक करना चाहिए। मैं आपको इसलिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इसमें भी एक *task force* बनाने की बात कही

है और जब उसकी रिपोर्ट आएगी, तो उसके अनुसार आगे कार्रवाई की जाएगी। हमारी जो बच्चियां हैं, उनकी जिस एज में शादी होती है, उस पर विचार होना चाहिए। इसके लिए भी आपने एक कमेटी बनाई है, यह भी एक अच्छी सोच है। इसके लिए भी मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदया, आप कहेंगे कि बजट में क्या है, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में सिर्फ और सिर्फ चर्चा किस की है, वह सिर्फ ग्रामीण इलाके की चर्चा की गई है। आप सब जानते हैं कि हमारा देश ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में कहां से कहां जा रहा है। अभी ऊर्जा मंत्री कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश में बिजली की कम खपत हो रही है। देखिए, मैं तो बिहार का हूँ। बिहार में एक समय, मैं year का नाम नहीं लूंगा, क्योंकि यदि मैं year का नाम लूंगा, तो कुछ लोगों को खराब लगेगा, उस year में मात्र 450 से 500 मेगावॉट की खपत होती थी, लेकिन आज उसी बिहार में 5000 मेगावॉट से ज्यादा खपत हो रही है। बिजली की खपत कहां कम है? मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और उनकी बगल में रेल मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं, उनको भी मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छी सोच है, क्योंकि आज हम जिस सौर ऊर्जा की बात कर रहे हैं, उसके अन्तर्गत हमें पूरी की पूरी ऊर्जा सूरज से मिलनी है, जो हमारी टिकाऊ एनर्जी होगी। आप रेलवे ट्रैक के आसपास की पूरी की पूरी जमीन को सोलर ऊर्जा के लिए उपयोग करने जा रहे हैं, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। साथ ही आपने इसमें किसानों को भी लिया है। आपने क्या कहा- किसानों की जो fallow land है, जिस पर वे खेती नहीं करते हैं, उस पर भी वे सोलर प्लांट लगाकर, 'अन्नदाता' के साथ-साथ 'ऊर्जादाता' बनने जा रहे हैं, इसके लिए भी आप बधाई के पात्र हैं।

महोदया, इस संबंध में, वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि बिहार में और खासकर हमारे northern बिहार में, बहुत सारी हमारी water bodies हैं और बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी bodies हैं। उनके बारे में study भी हुई है कि किस प्रकार से वहां पर सोलर ऊर्जा का काम किया जाए, जिससे कि उसके नीचे मछली-पालन भी हो जाए और हमारे यहां जो मखाने की खेती होती है, उसका भी, यानी मखाने का पालन भी हो जाए और उसके ऊपर हम कैसे सोलर प्लांट लगाएंगे, इस बारे में भी वे ध्यान रखें। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि इस प्रकार से काम करने से जो हमारे किसान हैं, निश्चित रूप से उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी।

महोदया, मैं एक दूसरी और चीज के लिए भी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि उस बारे में सिर्फ दो ही लाइनें बजट में लिखी हैं, लेकिन उसमें बहुत गहराई छिपी हुई है। यह पूरा का पूरा जो inlandwater way-1 है, जिसमें हमारा बिहार आता है और वह इलाहाबाद से हल्दिया तक जाता है, उसके दोनों किनारों पर आपने "अर्थ-गंगा प्रोजेक्ट" बनाने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह कोई साधारण सोच नहीं है। यह पूरा का पूरा हमारा इलाका है, वह वर्जिन इलाका है, जिसके दोनों बैंक्स पर आगे चलकर economic activities होंगी। इसमें सिर्फ इस बात का ध्यान रखना है कि ये economic activities इस प्रकार से हों, जिससे कि हमारा environmental degradation भी न हो। आप इस बात को देखिए और समझिए कि इससे विकास के कितने अवसर मिलेंगे।

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

महोदया, मैं यहां यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे बिहार में NDA की सरकार है। आप सब लोग गया और राजगीर के बारे में भी जानते हैं। दुर्भाग्य से उस इलाके में पानी की कमी रहती है। हमारी NDA की सरकार, जिसके नेता हमारे नीतीश कुमार जी हैं, उन्हें मैं बधाई इसलिए देना चाहता हूं कि उनकी सरकार पहली बार बिहार में गंगा का जल गया पहुंचाने जा रही है, यह साधारण बात नहीं है। उस सरकार की यह सोच है। आप जब गया जाएंगे, तो आपको गंगा जल मिलेगा। आप तो जानते ही हैं गया में भगवान बुद्ध को ज्ञान प्राप्त हुआ और वहां लोग अपने पितरों के तर्पण के लिए भी जाते हैं। वहां आपको गंगा का जल मिलेगा। इस प्रकार देखिए हमारी NDA की सरकार बिहार में क्या कर रही है और इससे कितनी संभावनाएं बनती हैं।

महोदया, मैं एक और बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि टमाटर, प्याज और आलू, ये तीनों, जब ये पैदा किए जाते हैं, तो हमेशा उनकी कीमतें बहुत कम रहती हैं। जिस समय इनका उत्पादन होता है, उसके 4-5 महीने के बाद इनका रेट बहुत बढ़ जाता है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपने न सिर्फ जो पूरी की पूरी हमारी storage की व्यवस्था है, उसको line-up किया है, बल्कि आप इसमें रेलवे को भी लाई हैं, civil aviation को भी लाई हैं। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि आपने गाँवों में भी storage बनाने के लिए वहाँ हमारे जो Self-Help Groups हैं, उनको भी इसमें जोड़ा है। यह साधारण बात नहीं है। आपने अपने बजट में कहा है कि आज इस देश में 58 लाख Self-Help Groups हैं, मतलब करीब-करीब 6 करोड़ 60 लाख लोग हमारी जीविका से जुड़े हुए हैं। बिहार में हमारे 9.5 लाख Self-Help Groups हैं और इनमें करीब-करीब 1 करोड़ लोग पहुँचने जा रहे हैं। आज आप जान लीजिए कि यह साधारण उपलब्धि नहीं है। जो महिलाएँ हमारे गाँवों में रहती थीं, आज वे बैंकों में जाती हैं, बैंकों से deal करती हैं और पूरी की पूरी economic activity बढ़ रही है। इसलिए निराश होने की जरूरत नहीं है। इससे महिलाओं का empowerment हुआ है। इससे उनकी आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी और खास कर आगे आने वाले समय में जो महिला entrepreneurship है, उसकी संख्या बढ़ेगी और इससे हमारे देश को फायदा होगा।

आपने रेलवे में एक और अच्छा काम किया है। आपने एक अच्छा काम यह भी किया है कि पहली बार जो पूरा का पूरा रेलवे है, रामविलास बाबू भी रेल मंत्री रहे हैं, वे अभी भी मंत्री हैं, उसमें पूरा का पूरा departmentalism चलता था, उसमें इसको दूर किया है। वे ठीक कह रहे थे कि अगर कोई accident होता था, तो मेम्बर पहले पता करते थे कि इसमें किसकी गलती है, यह engineering का failure है signal का failure है या traffic का failure है। लोग इसी में लगे रहते थे। लेकिन आपने यह पूरी की पूरी जो कार्रवाई की है, इसमें आप एक Integrated Railway Management Service बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए हम आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देते हैं। इससे पूरे set up में एकता आएगी और इससे हमारे railway का जो network है, वह आगे और भी बढ़िया तरीके से काम कर पाएगा। रेलवे में आज की तारीख में खास कर

इसकी आवश्यकता है कि जहाँ-जहाँ हमारे जो बहुत पुराने projects पड़े हुए हैं, उन projects को एक बार आप जरूर देख लीजिए, जिसका Rate of Return (ROR) अच्छा है। जिसका ROR 14-15 से ऊपर है, अगर उसको हम लोग privatize कर देंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से उससे transportation में भी फायदा होगा और public का जो traffic है, वह भी बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मैं आपको एक project का नाम देना चाहूँगा, खास कर हमारे पटना के लिए जो third line बनने की बात है, वह है शेखपुरा से नेरुरा लाइन। उसमें दनियावां से बिहार शरीफ तक पूरी लाइन शुरू हो चुकी है और उस पर ट्रेन चल रही है, लेकिन बाकी में काम बचा हुआ है। अगर आप उसको पूरा कर देंगे, तो आपको पटना के बाहर एक third line मिल जाएगी और उससे हम लोगों को काफी फायदा होगा।

वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं एक और बात के लिए आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बार आपने हमारे heritage और culture के बारे में जो सोचा है, उसके चलते आप एक Indian Institute of Heritage and Conservation खोलने जा रही हैं। हमारे बिहार में human resource है, water resource है और पूरा का पूरा heritage है। अगर आप दुनिया का इतिहास देखेंगी, तो उसमें बिहार का इतिहास एक खास स्थान रखता है। आप जानती हैं कि वहाँ Cyclopean Wall है। दुनिया में यह Cyclopean Wall या तो ग्रीस में है या हमारे बिहार के राजगीर में है। उस जमाने में यह Cyclopean Wall, इसकी बड़ी-बड़ी दीवारें करीब 27 किलोमीटर पहाड़ के ऊपर बनाई गई हैं। हमारे मुख्यमंत्री, माननीय नीतीश बाबू ने उसको UNESCO site घोषित करने के लिए लिखा है। आप जानती हैं कि बिहार में हमारी ऐसी बहुत सी जगहें हैं, जिनको हम पूरा का पूरा pre-historic काल का कहते हैं। हमारे रामविलास बाबू बैठे हुए हैं। इनमें चेचर है, यह बहुत पुराना है, फिर चिरांद है, यह pre-historic site है। अगर आप पूरे के पूरे Mauryan period, Magadh period को देखिएगा, तो ऐसी बहुत सारी sites हैं। आप नालंदा यूनिवर्सिटी को देखिए। नालंदा है, विक्रमशिला है, ओदंतपुरी है। तिलहारा में एक विश्वविद्यालय है, वहाँ पर हमारे Nobel Laureate गए थे। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि तिलहारा में खुदाई हुई थी, यह वहाँ चौथी यूनिवर्सिटी थी, लेकिन 5 साल से इसका काम बंद है। हमें इसको देखना चाहिए। मेरा अनुरोध होगा कि आप जो institute खोलने जा रही हैं, इस institute को आप बिहार में खोलिए। अगर जरूरत समझें, तो जहाँ नालंदा यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है, उसके बगल में खोलिएगा, तो इससे आपको फायदा होगा। इससे वहाँ इन चीजों की पढ़ाई होगी और इसको फायदा मिलेगा। आज आप जानते हैं कि हमारे पूरे के पूरे देश में लोग museum में जाते हैं, तो वहाँ ठीक से लोग बता नहीं पाते हैं, archaeology के बारे में ठीक से जानकारी नहीं होती है। इस इंस्टीट्यूट से हमारे देश का बहुत फायदा होगा, क्योंकि इसके माध्यम से हमारी जो सांस्कृतिक विरासत है, उसको ठीक से बताया जा सकेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह इंस्टीट्यूट बिहार में बनना चाहिए।

मैं आपको एक और चीज़ के लिए पुनः बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने पुलिस पर भी एक पूरी की पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने की बात की है और फॉरेंसिक साइंस पर भी एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

की बात की है। आज के समय में यह बहुत जरूरी है। आज पुलिस का जो पूरा का पूरा इन्वेस्टिगेशन का तरीका है, वह बदल गया है। अब पुराने तरीके से इन्वेस्टिगेशन नहीं होता है। आज की तारीख में जितनी टेक्नोलॉजी आ गई है, उसको देखते हुए आप फॉरेंसिक साइंस पर भी जो यूनिवर्सिटी बनाने जा रही हैं, इसके लिए भी हम आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और बहुत-बहुत बधाई देते हैं।

इसके साथ जो एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात हुई है, खास तौर पर हमारे जितनी टेक्निकल इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, उनके माध्यम से आप हमारी जो ग्रामीण संस्थाएं हैं, वहां टेक्नोलॉजी ले जा रहे हैं और उसे पूरा का पूरा डिजिटलाइज़ कर रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है। आज हम देखते हैं कि ग्रामीण इलाकों में हमारे जितने भी संस्थान हैं, चाहे पंचायत हों, पीएचसीज़ हों, पुलिस स्टेशंस हों, आंगनवाड़ी सेंटर्स हों, आप इस टेक्नोलॉजी के माध्यम से इन सबको जोड़ने जा रहे हैं और इसके लिए 'भारत नेट' में आपने 6,000 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था भी की है। इसके लिए मैं हमारी वित्त मंत्री महोदया को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूं। अब हम सब जान लें कि आगे आने वाला समय कैसा होने वाला है। अब पुराना समय नहीं है। आगे आने वाले समय में artificial intelligence है, Internet of Things है, 3D printing है और ऐसी बहुत सारी चीजें हैं। आपने एक सबसे बड़ी चीज़ की है, जो बहुत ही अच्छी सोच की है, वह यह है कि आपने Quantum Technology पर भी ध्यान दिया है। बजट में पहली बार Quantum Technology को मिशन बना कर इसके लिए आपने 8,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। इससे हमारे देश में लोगों के लिए एक पूरा का पूरा नया vista मिलेगा। इसके बाद युवाओं के लिए आपने इतना अच्छा काम किया है, जिसके लिए मैं पुनः आपको बधाई देता हूँ कि आपने पहली बार Centralized National Recruitment Agency बनाने का फैसला लिया है। जो ग्रामीण बच्चे होते हैं, उनकी परेशानी क्या होती है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उनको परीक्षा देने के लिए जाना होता है, लेकिन उनके घर में पैसे ही नहीं होते हैं। फिर उनको कहां रहना है, इस बात को भी वे नहीं जानते, क्योंकि वहां उनका कोई रिश्तेदार तो है नहीं। जितनी भी ग्रुप 'सी' की सेवाएं होंगी, सबके लिए आप online eligibility test लेंगे और उसी के आधार पर recruitment करेंगे, आपने ऐसी व्यवस्था की है। इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। इस संबंध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। पहले भी कई बार मैं इस बात को बोल चुका हूँ, आज एक बार फिर कह रहा हूँ। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ग्रुप 'बी' तक के लिए इंटरव्यू को खत्म कर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ग्रुप 'ए' के लिए मैंने कई बार इस बात को उठाया है कि वहां इंटरव्यू में मैक्सिमम और मिनिमम का निर्धारण करिए और इंटरव्यू की प्रोसीडिंग्स को पूरा का पूरा वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से कराइए, जिससे बच्चों को यह न लगे कि मेरे साथ नाइंसाफी हुई है। प्रधान मंत्री जी अभी कुछ दिन पहले बच्चों को बता रहे थे कि परीक्षा के समय टेंशन में मत रहिए, उन्होंने यह बहुत अच्छी बात कही। आज हमारे जितने भी बच्चे competitive examinations में बैठते हैं, उन सबके मन में एक ही चिंता रहती है, वह है attempts की चिंता। खास तौर

3.00 p.m.

से हमारे जो बैकवर्ड क्लास के बच्चे हैं, जो क्रीमी लेयर के ऊपर हैं, साथ ही हमारे जो जनरल कैटेगरी के बच्चे हैं, जिनको अभी 10% रिज़र्वेशन मिला है और जो उसमें कवर नहीं हो रहे हैं। यह बात मैंने एक बार पहले भी उठाई थी, आज फिर से कह रहा हूं। खास तौर पर कॉम्पिटिशन में परीक्षा के लिए बैठने वाले बच्चों में किसी प्रकार का तनाव न हो, इसके लिए attempts की संख्या पर रोक को खत्म कर दीजिए। बच्चों की जब इच्छा हो, वे जब भी और जो भी competitive exam देना चाहें, दें। उनको इस बात का अहसास न हो कि चूंकि हम अमुक समाज में पैदा हुए हैं, इसलिए हम परीक्षा नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। चूंकि वह attempt लेगा, इसलिए किसी प्रकार के आरक्षण में उसका कोई दखल नहीं होगा। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि इसको लेने से पूरे के पूरे कैम्पस में एक अच्छा माहौल बनेगा।

चूंकि समय खत्म हो रहा है, इसलिए एक बार फिर मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदया को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं उन्हें इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस रास्ते पर आप चली हैं, उसी रास्ते पर चलिए। हिन्दुस्तान को सर्वश्रेष्ठ राष्ट्र बनाने और पांच ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनाने का हम लोगों का जो सपना है, यह तभी संभव होगा, जब आपकी सोच पॉज़िटिव होगी, जब आपकी सोच में आशा होगी और जब आपको लगेगा कि भविष्य हिन्दुस्तान का है और हम उसे प्राप्त करके ही रहेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, the Finance Minister's longest speech has not created any confidence to any section of the society.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) *in the Chair*]

I am disappointed by the Budget. There is nothing concrete in the Budget for agriculture or unemployment or manufacturing, education and health.

The economy is going through slowdown. What is the reason? Will the Government submit a White Paper on that? Instead of merely talking, why don't you submit a White Paper as to why there is this economic slowdown? Demonetisation ruined the economy. I do not know whether you will agree to that or not. The Government should come out openly that they have committed the mistake. Demonetisation has ruined this economy. Tiny, small, medium industries, real estate all have been ruined. GST, the way it was implemented, gave a further blow to the economy. You are creating a new income-tax system--old regime and new regime. I spoke to several office-going people, nobody is happy. The older regime is better. The new regime means they cannot invest. You don't want the people to save. You want them to spend money. But the peoples' mentality is to save for their future. Your new regime is not going to work and the people are not happy. For MNREGA, you have

[Shri T. K. Rangarajan]

reduced the revised estimates from ₹7,000 crores to ₹6,500 crores. So this is not going to help the ordinary people, the village people. In your speech, you said, "This is the Budget to boost their incomes and enhance their purchasing power." I do not know how you are going to boost the common man's income. You are enhancing and boosting only the corporate sector. All sections of the society will suffer, especially, in rural areas, from the low growth of investment in the past seventeen years. GDP has shrunk in every quarter in the financial year. If we want to be the 5 trillion dollar economy, that means 14.4 per cent GDP for the next five years. Please explain, when you will reply, whether we can achieve 14.4 per cent GDP. What is the way you are going to look? The data released by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, CMIE shows that the unemployment in India has risen to 8.3 per cent by October, 2019, the highest in the past 45 years. You had promised in 2014 that two crore jobs will be created. In 2019, you did not mention anything. You have a different agenda- Ram Temple, Kashmir, etc. You have a different agenda. You are not able to create two crore jobs. But I demand unemployment allowance for the four crores, *i.e.*, 8.3 per cent. How do they behave? Where is their capacity to purchase? They are engineers, they are diploma holders, Ph.Ds, plus-two and tenth passed. I demand for unskilled wage for these unfortunate as unemployment allowance. I demand unemployment allowance. It may be new to you. But these unemployed people, engineers, diploma holders, teachers are suffering without any employment. So there should be unemployment allowance, unskilled wage. I did not demand anything more. Let the Government come up. Then they will get some money at least. But you have created a closure of industries. There are no new jobs. The rural market has shrunk because unbranded items are not able to move. You have levied GST for even 'Kadalai Mittai'. The unemployment allowance will give some breathing for the unemployed citizens. I hope this august House will support this. If you say, "Let the unemployed wait till economic development". I am sorry, they will commit suicide. They will not wait for you. When you spoke about agriculture, we are all worried about the Cauvery Delta districts. Karnataka is thereby building new dams. Oil digging is opposed by the farmers. I do not know whether the Government discussed the 16 action points with the State and Agricultural Associations. There are some good points, I agree. The non-banking financial companies are charging about 22 per cent interest. For one acre of land, for cultivation and labour charge, it is not possible for one to pay 22 per cent interest. Then, they ask you to give relief. Food subsidy expenditure, you have decreased by 8.5 per cent; rural development is

also increased by 1.7 per cent. You wanted to finish off the BPCL and LIC. You see, the Life Insurance Corporation of India was founded in 1956 when the Parliament of India passed the Life Insurance of India Act that nationalized the insurance industry in India. Over 245 insurance companies and provident fund societies were merged to create the State-owned Life Insurance Corporation of India. As of 2019, the Life Insurance Corporation of India had total fund of ₹ 28.3 trillion. The total value of sold policies in the year 2018-19 is ₹ 21.4 million; Life Insurance Corporation of India settled 26 million claims in 2018-19. It has 290 million policy holders. The entire policy holders do not agree with your disinvestment policy. The LIC employees had already gone on one day strike. Why do you want to disinvest? They are paying all your five year plans. I have got a lot of data with me. I can tell you that in 1992-97, they had paid ₹ 56, 097 crore. In every Five Year Plan, LIC is paying for the Government. Then, why do you want disinvestment in the LIC? You want to sell the BPCL. I thought that you don't like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Now only I understand that you want to destroy all Jawaharlal Nehru creations, whether it is the LIC or the BPCL. BPCL employees had gone on two days strike. Sir, I request you to reconsider this. Don't disinvest LIC. As regards BPCL, the Minister is already talking with the Russian people. They had a good lunch also. That is what the newspaper says.

Health and education is also not given enough material. Regarding the Scheduled Caste, the population of the SCs is 16.6 per cent of the Indian population, and if the budget for the SCs is allotted according to their population, it should be 5.05 lakh crore rupees. However, the actual budget allocation is mere 83,000 crore rupees, which is staggeringly short of what is due to them.

Similarly, the population of STs in India is 8.6 per cent and their share in budget allocation is just 1.76 per cent. The percentage of allocation for the Scheduled Tribes also is very limited, that is, 1.90. I request you to enhance all these allocations. When the Minister submits his opinion about the judgment, we will ask questions about that. The SCs/STs and OBCs, unless they are protected, unless they are given proper representation in Government departments, things will not change. You cannot see one chairman in any public sector undertaking of the SC/ST/OBC category. Still, these posts are occupied by the other castes. So, I request the Finance Minister, please provide unemployment allowance through this, please enhance the MGNREGA allocation. By doing so, things will improve. Otherwise, you see, industries are closing down; new industries are not coming up; and you have no light for future. With this, I conclude.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, at the outset, I want to say that this Budget is prepared on false premises. All data are falsified data. Only if you have real data, you can prepare a reasonably good Budget which will take India towards growth. This data, based on which this Budget is prepared, is all false data. The problem is, this Government does not want to accept their failures. My question is, any Government, if they want to improve their economy, they should have confidence in the people of the country. Without the cooperation of the people, no Government can achieve the targeted growth because it is the people who are going to help in developing the economy. When you don't give proper data to the people, if you hide it, you are not hiding it from the Opposition parties, you are hiding the data from 130 crore people. They should know what the position is. Only then can they be prepared to help the Government. We will criticise. We are here to criticise. Thirukkural says, "*Idipparai illada emara mannan kedupparila anung kedumu*". When there is nobody to question or criticise the Government, the Government will fall on its own. There need not be a third party to make it fall. So, we do the criticism. But, the facts should be known to the people of this country. Only then will they cooperate with you because it is their country. It is not merely the country of the people sitting in both the Houses. It is a country of 130 crore people. They should know what the position is. They should know why there is no employment. If you speak of the actual figures of unemployment, at least these people will not wait for the Government to provide employment and they will take to alternative methods so that they too contribute to the economy of the country.

So, the first thing this Government did is to * the people of India with wrong figures or by not releasing figures as accessed by the Governmental agencies, like NSSO. Why do you hide NSSO figures? Why do you say that NSSO has done a mistake? NSSO is working for the Government. It is not working for the Opposition parties. So, the first thing to take note in this Budget is that the basis on which this Budget is made is on false premises, with wrong data, absolutely false data. I don't know how much you are going to achieve by this Budget. You will not achieve anything.

On individual income-tax, it is a tool for garnering the revenue to the country. It is claimed that it is 'to help salaried class individuals!' The funny thing in the Budget is providing a second set of income-tax rules. I quote:—

"Further, currently the Income Tax Act is riddled with various exemptions and deductions which make compliance by the taxpayer and administration of the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Income Tax Act by the tax authorities a burdensome process." So, the income-tax is levied to reduce the burden of income-tax payers and officers. Do you levy taxes to help certain people who are working in the Department? You levy taxes for the sake of welfare of the country. You levy taxes for the sake of the welfare of the poor, welfare of farmers. But, you say that it is to relieve the burden of the tax authorities! How have you reduced? By providing two sets of tax payment routes. I cite an example. If I go to a shop to purchase 50 kilograms of rice, the shopkeeper says, 'You buy this rice, it costs ₹10 a kilogram. If you buy this rice, it costs ₹9 a kilogram.' Then what would I do? I will go in for ₹9 a kilogram rice. When I pay ₹450 for the rice, the shopkeeper says, 'You must pay ₹50 for the bag!' That is the real fact about providing two sets of rules! They say that the tax outgo is reduced. Still, I pay the same! Here, the bag is free but the cost of rice is ₹10 a kilogram. That is the difference. That is what the two sets of tax structures are. You should simplify the taxes.

Secondly, you say 'faceless assessment'. How do you know that faceless assessment is a better thing? Without knowing who is paying the tax, how can you collect it? He can even challenge against the tax in an appeal. Without knowing the face, how can you do it? So, the entire Budget is just a propaganda mechanism. This is my tenth year of listening to the Budget Speeches. This is the longest Budget Speech ever made possible. This Budget will definitely not help India in the direction of growth because, the first thing is, you have failed in taking the people into confidence. The second thing is, what is the duty of the Government? The duty of the Government is to create jobs for its citizens. The duty of the Government is to provide health facilities to its citizens. The duty of the Government is to provide education to its citizens. In all these three sectors you have promised many things, but not one thing which the Government, on its own, will do. You had said Public-Private Partnership mode. This House is there to pass a Budget or take money out of the Exchequer. We are burdened by giving permission to private sector also. Why the private sector? Why not this Government? Why can't you do that? We have done it. This country had seen public institutions, educational institutions. This country had seen thousands of medical centres and hospitals. In Tamil Nadu, until 1976, when we were in power, when Kamarajar was there, up to graduation was free. There were no fees. Only after 1976 the subject

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

'education' was taken under the Concurrent List. Now education is the costliest thing. It is ₹ one lakhs or ₹ two lakhs.

Until then it was totally free. Why can you not do that? Health, hospitals are free. In Tamil Nadu we have 26 medical colleges funded by the State Government. We did not go for PPP mode. Each district has a medical college. Why can't you do that if you are really interested in the growth of the people, if you are really interested in the welfare of the downtrodden or weaker sections? You say *sabka saath, sabka vikas*. I don't know what is the meaning of that word. You eliminate a large section of the people and you say that, 'we are with everybody. It is for everybody.' I don't understand the meaning. I don't want to go into the figures because most of my hon. colleagues had gone into the figures. I don't want to go into the figures. If I start going into the figures, I still see a bleak future. That much I can say. There is bungling in tax structures, education. This Budget has bungled every sector. The Government does not want to take the responsibility of providing care to the people of India. This Government does not want to take the people of India into confidence. Without the support of the people of India, the 130 crore population of India, you cannot see development in this country. They are the basis. They should support the Government. They had supported. In crisis the people of India had stood with the Government. During Pakistan war — don't think that I am also chanting 'Pakistan', I am just quoting an incident — many people gave their wealth. They gave whatever they had. They gave their gold ornaments. So, people will stand by the Government when the Government is in crisis. There is a real crisis today. Economy is in crisis. It is not only India. You can say that every country is in crisis. I accept that, but no country is hiding the real facts from their citizens, except us. Here, our Government is hiding all the facts. They don't want the facts to be told to the people, revealed to the people. Then how can you get the cooperation of the people? It is impossible. So, with these words, I finally say that this Budget will not take the country in the right direction of development. It is going to further put the economy down. The Government should change. The Government should listen to the voices of the Opposition, voices of the economists, voices of the thinkers. Otherwise, this Budget is going to be a grand failure. Thank you.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget.

Against the backdrop of economic slowdown, hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, presented the Budget for the year 2020-21. Our economy needed

a demand stimulus to pull itself out of the current crisis and, therefore, hon. Finance Minister, was expected to announce a big stimulus that could put money in the hands of people to trigger consumption demand. Though the hon. Finance Minister did try to deliver to the expectations of the people, it fell well short of the targets.

Sir, in this Budget, allocation of about ₹ 2.83 lakh crores has been made for the agriculture sector; ₹ 69,000 crores have been provided for the health sector; ₹ 12,300 crores is the total allocation for Swachh Bharat Mission; ₹ 99,300 crores provided for education sector; and, ₹ 27,300 crores for development of industry and commerce. Declaration of National Infrastructure Pipeline worth ₹ 1.03 lakh crores was highlighted by the hon. Finance Minister in her speech. All these announcements or decisions, if implemented in letter and spirit, the Indian economy would not only take upward swing but would be rated as one of the top economies in the world which is the dream of every Indian. However, the ground reality is different from the rosy picture drawn in the Budget.

Sir, will the hon. Finance Minister explain or shed some light on the following points for my understanding and also for the understanding of this House?

The allocation for the NREGA has actually been reduced by ₹ 10,000 crores from last year and is even lower than the Actuals of 2018-19. The total food, fertilizer and petroleum subsidy amount for 2020-21 is reduced by a whopping 24 per cent from the year 2019-20 BE. Going by the BE of 2019-20, there is absolutely no increase in the amount allocated for direct transfer to farmers under PM-KISAN, so is the case for the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and the health insurance scheme, Ayushman Bharat, for the poor.

Sir, weak demand, low industrial output, lack of jobs, falling household savings and rising inflation have brought the economy to a standstill which demands a huge public spending by the Government. Hope the hon. Finance Minister takes concrete steps in this direction to revive the economy.

Sir, my State Maharashtra and city Mumbai have been completely left out of focus in this Budget. Maharashtra has the highest GSDP among all the Indian States and the UTs. Maharashtra contributes around 15 per cent of India's total GDP at the current prices. It is the second most populous State in the country, but hardly gets 5.6 per cent of total share of Union taxes from the Centre. Maharashtra accounts for 38.5 per cent

[Shri Anil Desai]

of the total direct tax collections in India according to data released by the CBDT. According to BE of 2019-20, Maharashtra was to get an amount of ₹ 44,672 crores out of tax devolution from the Centre which has now been reduced to ₹ 36,220 crores as per the RE of 2019-20 and, on top of it, the dues are not yet received as scheduled which has hampered the developmental works in my State. Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Uddhavji Thackeray, had written a letter to hon. Finance Minister regarding pending dues till October, 2019, which amounted to ₹ 15,500 crores in respect of State's tax dues and share of GST. Such delayed payments have been posing major obstacles in carrying out the developmental works in the State.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Further, out of 17 iconic tourism sites selected by the Government for development, only Ajanta Ellora in Maharashtra figured in the selected list of sites. In fact, historical monuments like forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj should have found place in the iconic tourist sites.

Similarly, Mumbai has been sidelined and instead, IFSC which is operationalized in GIFT City of Gujarat, stands to receive more incentives in this Budget, but no mention in the Budget about Mumbai's IFSC. But, there is no mention in the Budget about Mumbai's International Finance Centre.

Sir, the local railway service is the lifeline of Mumbai and its suburbs. Lakhs and lakhs of commuters daily travel by local trains. Therefore, sizeable budgetary outlay was expected in this Budget to enhance and improvise the rail network in the city and suburbs. But, no provision has been made in this regard in the Budget. Thus, Mumbai, the Financial Capital of the country, is left high and dry.

Announcement of disinvestment in LIC has sent shock waves all over the country and has shaken the organized sector and the employees of public sector. The proposal to sell a part of Government's stake in LIC may fetch handsome returns to the Government. But, it will end the sense of security to one and all. The Life Insurance Corporation, the premier institution, will only end up going in the hands of crony capitalists. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Finance Minister to review the proposal of disinvestment in LIC and cancel the same.

On the similar lines, the Government needs to revisit the cases of BPCL and IDBI and take a decision accordingly.

Sir, on the individual taxpayers' front, new simplified income tax regime has been introduced which looks attractive to an extent. However, the taxpayers opting for the new scheme will not get the benefit of standard deductions and exemptions, as it is available in the existing scheme. Also, taxpayers will not get tax benefit for leave travel concession and allowances for income of minors. Similarly, legislators will also not be getting the benefits of deductions that are available as of now. The middle class salary earners will not benefit out of the new scheme, as they stand to lose on certain savings that are available in the existing scheme. I would, therefore, urge the hon. Finance Minister to review the new income tax scheme by allowing the deductions and exemptions that are available in the existing scheme.

With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in promotions

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का दिनांक 7 फरवरी, 2020 को सिविल अपील संख्या 1226/2020 मुकेश कुमार एवं अन्य **बनाम** उत्तराखंड राज्य एवं अन्य में प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन विषय पर फैसला आया है। यह विषय अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस पर उच्च स्तरीय विचार कर रही है। यहां यह स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि इस मामले में न तो भारत सरकार को कभी पक्षकार बनाया गया और न ही भारत सरकार से शपथ-पत्र मांगा गया। उक्त मामला /एस.एल.पी. उत्तराखंड सरकार के द्वारा दिनांक 5 सितम्बर, 2012 में लिए गए निर्णय के कारण उत्पन्न हुआ, जिसने उत्तराखंड में प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन लागू नहीं करने का निर्णय लिया था। यहां यह उल्लेख करना उचित होगा कि वर्ष 2012 में उत्तराखंड में काँग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार थी। हमारी सरकार अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पिछड़ा वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए समर्पित और प्रतिबद्ध है। इस विषय पर उच्च स्तरीय विचार के बाद भारत सरकार समुचित कदम उठाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have not called you, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... It will not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. P.L. Puniaji. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have not called anybody else. ...**(Interruptions)**... Only Shri P.L. Puniaji's query will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें यह है कि उस समय उत्तराखंड में कौन सी सरकार थी, लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि आज के दिन जो वर्तमान उत्तराखंड सरकार है, उसने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पैरवी की और यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा कि

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन क्लेम करने का किसी का फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं है। यह भी कहा कि राज्य सरकार की प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन लागू करने की कोई constitutional responsibility नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान भर में हर सरकार से अब तक कभी इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण नहीं रहा। आपको मालूम है कि जो पहला संविधान संशोधन वर्ष 1951 में पेश हुआ था ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Puniaji, you are a seasoned Member. Please put your query. ...(Interruptions)...

यह उम्मीद थी कि राज्य सरकारें ऐसे कानून को लागू करना चाहती हैं और ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your query, Puniaji.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: और न्यायालय से जो हस्तक्षेप होता है, उसको रोकने के लिए प्रावधान किया जाए। ... (व्यवधान)... लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के द्वारा इस तरह का ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह की हरकतों की जा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will move to the next Member. Please put your query.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: मैं एक सवाल ...(व्यवधान)... पूछना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Binoy Viswam. Put a very specific query. No. Nothing is going on record now. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; that is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Only what Mr. Binoy Viswam says will go on record. You have to put your query. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record, Puniaji. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the occasion of speech. Please put your query, Binoy Viswamji; otherwise, I will move to other Member. You will lose your opportunity. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. Mr. Viswam, please put your specific query.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the hon. Minister was saying that the Government of India was not a party to the petition. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record, P.L. Puniaji. Mr. Viswam, please put your specific query. This is not the occasion of speech.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I know this, Sir. My question is: Will the Government of India file a review petition at the earliest, if possible, next day?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Article 16(4) empowers the State to make any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any Backward Class of citizens or the SC/ST. The 77th Amendment of the Constitution provided 16 (4A), which was upheld by the Supreme Court, by a bench of seven judges in the case of Thomas & Others that it is not a direction, it is only a facet of Article 16(4). So, it is very mandatory. The two judges' bench gave the judgement yesterday. The earlier judgement given by seven judges' bench is that it is the basic fundamental right of every citizen and it is there in the Constitution. So, we urge the Government to immediately file a review petition and give an assurance to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the Backward communities that their reservation will not be forfeited.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court with me और इसमें surprisingly or shockingly दो चीज़ें सामने आ रही हैं। उसमें यह है कि 05.09.2012 को जब इससे पहले Power Corporation का एक judgment आया, तो उसमें यह हुआ कि जब तक quantification backwardness of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or representation of the Backward Classes है, तो उचित है, अगर नहीं है, तो उनको appointment मिलेगा। उत्तराखण्ड में यह activity कर ली गई है और कैबिनेट से इस बात का approval भी हो गया... यह हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रिकॉर्ड से बोल रहे हैं। उसमें यह कहा गया कि इसमें inadequacy है और इन तीनों categories को appointment or promotion दोनों में reservation मिलना चाहिए। उसके बाद 05.09.2012 को वहां पर जो कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, ...(व्यवधान)... आपने सही कहा, लेकिन आपके बारे में भी मुझे कहना है। कांग्रेस की सरकार जो थी, उसने यह डिस्मिशन लिया कि इस exercise के पूरा हो जाने के बाद भी हम यह निर्णय लेते हैं कि हम न ही appointment में और न ही promotion में कोई reservation देंगे। इसके बाद हाई कोर्ट में रिव्यू फाइल हुआ। हाई कोर्ट में जब यह मैटर गया, तो हाई कोर्ट ने hold किया कि नहीं, आपको quantification के बेसिस पर reservation देना पड़ेगा। उस जजमेंट को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चैलेंज किया गया और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो उत्तराखण्ड सरकार का स्टैंड,... जो वर्तमान में बीजेपी की सरकार है, उसने बड़े-बड़े वकीलों के नाम भी दिए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह जजमेंट illegal है, गलत है और इन्होंने जो direction दी है कि promotion किया जाए, क्योंकि exercise हो चुकी है, appointments दिए जाएं। उन्होंने

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

स्पष्ट argument यह किया और मत रखा कि प्रमोशन तो छोड़िए, इन तीनों categories SC/ST and OBC का appointment में भी कोई राइट नहीं है। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अंतिम बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने जजमेंट में कहा कि यह uphold कर दिया और कहा कि हम इनका मत सही मानते हैं। ये कहते हैं कि आपको promotion में reservation का तो कोई राइट है ही नहीं, लेकिन appointment में भी राइट नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: The hon. Minister has made the statement, जिस स्टेटमेंट में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है। This is absolutely a vague statement which says nothing. It says reservation के बारे में हम लोगों ने बहुत उम्मीद लगाई हुई थी। आप आकर कहेंगे कि हम उत्तराखंड सरकार के साथ नहीं हैं। अगर आपको पार्टी नहीं बनाया गया है तो आप वहां पर intervene करेंगे, आप पार्टी बनने की दरखास्त देंगे। जो इंदिरा साहनी का जजमेंट है और नागराज के जजमेंट में भी उन्होंने कहा कि reservation has to be there. Promotion में reservation is legally and constitutionally valid.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Please conclude now, Satishji. Please put your query. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप उसको uphold कराएंगे। मैं आपसे केवल यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप सिर्फ यह वक्तव्य देकर अपना पीछा छुड़ाना चाहते हैं या आप कोई stand लेंगे या आपकी नीयत भी वही है, जो आपने काँग्रेस के लिए कहा?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपका स्टैंड clear है कि पूरे देश में रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो जाना चाहिए, इसीलिए आप privatization भी ला रहे हैं तो इस पर आप अपना स्टैंड clear करेंगे या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T.K. Rangarajan, only a specific query.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Our Government is dedicated and committed for welfare of the Schedule Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. It is a right, it is a Fundamental Right. It is a very vague statement. For the last seventy-two years, no political party or individual has questioned the right of reservation for public posts for SC and ST. I think, it is vague. It compels me to make a statement. The argument put forth by the Uttarakhand Government in the court is a deep-rooted * of BJP to abolish reservation for SC/ST.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Rangarajanji.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: I charge the Government. You are going to ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. You have put your queries. Thank you.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: You are going against the Constitution.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record now. Hon. LoP.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: **

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, it is not going on record, Mr. T.K. Rangarajan.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सुबह मैंने यह मुद्दा उठाया था और हमारे विपक्ष के दूसरे साथियों तथा मेरी पार्टी के साथियों ने भी यह मुद्दा उठाया था। यह मुद्दा बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है। शायद सरकार इसकी गंभीरता को अच्छी तरह से नहीं जानती। मैं कहूंगा कि हजारों सालों से हमारे मुल्क का दलित समाज, Scheduled Tribe समाज पीड़ित था। आपको मालूम है कि हमारे देश में किस तरह का casteism था। यही देखते हुए हमारे लीडर्स ने आज़ादी के बाद इस देश के गरीब के उत्थान के लिए सबसे अच्छा काम अगर कोई किया तो वह Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes के लिए रिज़र्वेशन रखने का काम था। तत्कालीन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू, सरदार पटेल, मौलाना आज़ाद, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर और जो उस वक़्त के चेयरमैन थे, उनकी सबसे बड़ी देन और Constituent Assembly की जो सबसे बड़ी देन थी - हमारे मुल्क की एक-चौथाई आबादी के उत्थान के लिए उन्होंने जो काम किया, वह SCs और STs के लिए रिज़र्वेशन लाने का काम था। कभी-कभी चर्चा में यह विवाद हुआ कि promotion में रिज़र्वेशन होना चाहिए या नहीं होना चाहिए, हम तो हमेशा उसका समर्थन करते आए हैं, लेकिन कई पार्टियाँ उसका समर्थन नहीं करती - रूलिंग पार्टी - लेकिन हम कभी भी यह कल्पना नहीं कर सकते कि उनका रिज़र्वेशन services में खत्म किया जाए, कभी भी कोई यह कल्पना नहीं कर सकता। आज उत्तराखंड की सरकार की तरफ से जो वकील अदालत में गए थे, उन्होंने खुद कहा कि services में रिज़र्वेशन नहीं होना चाहिए और प्रमोशन में भी नहीं होना चाहिए। आश्चर्य की बात है कि वही बात सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट में भी आ गयी। माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस जब सुबह उठे होंगे - चूंकि वे इस बात की importance जानते हैं इसलिए जब इन्होंने कहा कि दोपहर दो बजे के बाद ये इस संबंध में स्टेटमेंट देंगे तो मैं सोचता था कि ये कहेंगे कि आज ही केन्द्रीय सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाएगी और इसे रिवर्स करेगी। साथ ही सरकार यह कहेगी कि अगर सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसको रिवर्स नहीं करता है तो हम पार्लियामेंट में कानून लाएंगे और इसको null and void करेंगे। यह कोई जवाब नहीं है कि 'The Government has taken a view on this at this highest level.' सर, यह

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

view लेने वाली चीज़ नहीं है। यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है क्योंकि यह हिन्दुस्तान की एक-चौथाई आबादी के future, उनकी ज़िंदगी और मौत का सवाल है। उसको अगर यह सरकार इतना non-seriously लेती है तो यह ठीक नहीं है। मैं सरकार से यही निवेदन करूंगा कि केंद्रीय सरकार तुरंत केबिनेट की मीटिंग करे और उसमें तय कर ले कि वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट में मूव करेंगे और उसे रिव्यू के लिए भेजें और इसे withdraw करें और अगर नहीं होता है, तो सरकार पार्लियामेंट में कहे कि हम बिल लाएंगे, इसको हम null and void करेंगे। यह मैं अपनी तरफ से, opposition की तरफ से डिमांड करता हूँ।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے ڈپٹی چٹرمی سر، صبح می نے یہ

مدعا اٹھایا تھا اور ہمارے ویکس کے دوسرے ساتھیوں اور می ی پارٹی کے ساتھیوں نے بھی یہ مدعا اٹھایا تھا۔ یہ مدعا بہت گمبھی مدعا ہے۔ شای سرکار اس کی گمبھی تا کو اچھی طرح سے نہی جانتی۔ می کہوں گا کہ ہزاروں سال سے ہمارے ملک کا دلت سماج، شیٹول ٹرائب سماج بھٹ تھا۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ہمارے دیش می کس طرح کا casteism تھا۔ یہی دیکھتے ہوئے ہمارے لٹرس نے آزادی کے بعد اس دیش کے غریب کے اتھان کے لئے سب سے اچھا کام اگر کوئی کئی تو یہ شیٹول کاسٹس اینڈ شیٹول ٹرائب کے لئے رزرویشن رکھنے کا کام تھا۔ اس وقت کے مائے پردھان منتری پنڈت جواہر لال نہرو، سردار پٹیل، مولانا آزاد، بابا صاحب امبیکر اور جو اس وقت کے چٹرمی تھے، ان کی سب بڑی دئی اور Constituent Assembly کی جو سب سے بڑی دئی تھی۔ ہمارے ملک کی ایک چوتھائی آبادی کے اتھان کے لئے انہوں نے جو کام کئے وہ اسی۔ سری اور اسی۔ ٹی کے لئے رزرویشن لانے کا کام تھا۔ کبھی کبھی چرچا می یہ وواد ہوا کہ پرموشن می رزرویشن ہونا چاہئے لی نہی ہونا چاہئے، ہم تو ہمیشہ اس کا سمرتھ کرتے آئے ہی، لیکن کئی پارٹی اس کا سمرتھ نہی کرتی۔ رولنگ پارٹی – لیکن ہم کبھی بھی یہ کلپنا نہی کر سکتے کہ ان کا رزرویشن سروس می ختم کئی جائے، کبھی بھی کوئی یہ کلپنا نہی کر سکتا۔ آج اترکھنڈ کی سرکار کی طرف سے جو وکٹی عدالت می گئے تھے، انہوں نے خود کہا کہ سروس می رزرویشن نہی ہونا چاہئے۔ تعجب کی بات ہے کہ وہی بات سپریم کورٹ کے ججمنٹ می بھی آگئی۔ مائے لٹر آف دی ہاؤس جب صبح اٹھے

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہونگے۔ چونکہ وہ اس بات کی اہمیت جانتے ہونگے اس لئے جب انہوں نے کہا کہ دوپہر دو بجے کے بعد میں اس سے متعلق اسٹینٹ دی گئے تو میں سوچتا تھا کہ میں کہی گئے کہ آج ہی مرکزی سرکار سپریم کورٹ میں جائے گی اور اسے ریورس کرئیگی۔ ساتھ ہی سرکار میں کہے گی کہ اگر سپریم کورٹ اس کو ریورس نہیں کرتا ہے تو ہم پارلیمنٹ میں قانون لائیں گے اور اس کو null and void کر دیں گے۔ میں کوئی جواب نہیں دے رہا کہ 'The Government has taken a view on this at the highest level.' سر، میں یہ view لے رہا ہوں والی چینی نہیں ہے۔ میں بہت سری میں معاملہ ہے کہیں کہ میں ہندستان کی ایک چوتھائی آبادی کے فیچر، ان کی زندگی اور موت کا سوال ہے۔ اس کو اگر وہ سرکار اتنا non-seriously لیتی ہے تو میں ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔

میں سرکار سے وہی نوٹیں کروں گا کہ کنڈری سرکار فوراً کھینچنے کی مڈنگ کرے اور اس میں طے کر لے کہ وہ سپریم کورٹ میں موو کر دیں گے اور اسے ریورس کر لیں بھیجی اور اسے withdraw کر دیں اور اگر نہیں ہوتا ہے، تو سرکار پارلیمنٹ میں کہے کہ ہم بل لائیں گے، اس کو ہم null and void کر دیں گے۔ میں میں اپنی طرف سے، اپوزیشن کی طرف سے ڈھانڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: धन्यवाद, श्रीमन्। श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह जो बयान दिया है, वह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो सवाल पूछना चाहूंगा। सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से, माननीय नेता सदन से आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इस तरफ उनका ध्यान ही नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय नेता सदन, माननीय सदस्य आपका ध्यान चाहते हैं।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि अगर आप रिव्यू पिटिशन डालेंगे, तो कब डालेंगे? यह मेरा पहला सवाल है। एक बात मैंने हमेशा यहां कही कि आप कुछ भी करिएगा, जब तक

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण नहीं होगा, आप कुछ भी करते रहिए, वहां से आपके खिलाफ फैसले आते रहेंगे। इसलिए मैं आपसे मांग करता हूं और यह कहता हूं कि जब आप कैबिनेट में जाएं, तो इस मामले पर भी विचार करें कि judiciary में भी आरक्षण की व्यवस्था हो, क्योंकि जिस मानसिकता के लोग अब पहुंचते जा रहे हैं, वे इस बड़ी आबादी के लिए जो आरक्षण मिल रहा है, उसके खिलाफ ही फैसले देंगे। यह मेरा मत है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि जब कैबिनेट में यह मामला आए, तो न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण की बात को उसमें जोड़ा जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सुखेन्दु शेखर राय।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, मैं दो लाइनें बोलना चाहता हूं। मैं सिर्फ सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कोई कानूनी हस्तक्षेप यह सरकार करेगी या नहीं करेगी? अगर कानूनी हस्तक्षेप संभव नहीं है और जैसे यह सरकार बहुत सारे ordinance लाई है, तो एक ordinance और लाकर सरकार इसको रद्द करने की कोशिश करेगी या नहीं?

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय के. केशव राव।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have only one point to make. The nation is shocked, आप जानते हैं। The Minister is also shocked. मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहते हुए यही कहूंगा कि immediately, instead of this very vague statement that Government would take appropriate steps, the appropriate step should be to immediately reverse it and call for an emergency Cabinet meeting. In case that is not done, please come to this House with a proposal to make changes in the Constitution so that हमने Constitution में जो एक विज़न लगाया है, उसको हम फुलफिल कर सकें।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रामदास अठावले जी।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): उपसभापति महोदय, आरक्षण का विषय एक संवैधानिक विषय है। डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी और महात्मा गांधी जी में एक पूना पैक्ट हुआ था। बाबा साहेब ने अंग्रेजों के टाइम पर सेपरेट इलेक्टोरेट मांगा था, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी जी ने इसका विरोध किया था। हिंदू समाज में फूट नहीं होनी चाहिए, इसलिए बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर और महात्मा गांधी जी में समझौता हुआ और वह पूना पैक्ट हुआ था। उसमें रिज़र्वेशन देने का प्रावधान किया गया था। बाद में संविधान सभा में आरक्षण लागू हुआ है और संविधान ने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए पंद्रह परसेंट और साढ़े सात परसेंट आरक्षण आदिवासियों के लिए दे दिया है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट कैसे बोल सकता है कि राज्य सरकार अपने मन से करे? वह चाहे तो करे या न करे। उसका इस तरह का निर्णय है। इसीलिए रिज़र्वेशन को IXth Schedule में डालना चाहिए। हमारी सरकार रिज़र्वेशन को सपोर्ट करने वाली है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने रिज़र्वेशन का सपोर्ट किया है और जब अटल जी की सरकार थी, तब भी सपोर्ट हुआ है।...(व्यवधान)... हमारे मोहन भागवत जी ने भी सपोर्ट किया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Query, please. I would move to the next speaker.

श्री रामदास अठावले: इस विषय पर काँग्रेस पार्टी भी हमारे साथ है ही। इस विषय पर कोई पार्टी विरोध नहीं करेगी।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: That is not there in the Statement. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Athawale, please conclude. Otherwise, I would move to the next speaker.

श्री रामदास अठावले: सरकार इसके बारे में बिल लाएगी।...(व्यवधान)... सरकार ने इसके संबंध में प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का बिल...(व्यवधान)... जो recruitment में रिजर्वेशन है, उसके संबंध में amendment आना चाहिए। हम प्रधान मंत्री जी से भी मिलने वाले हैं। हमारी सरकार रिजर्वेशन का पूरा सपोर्ट करती है। आपका सपोर्ट रहेगा, तो बिल पास हो जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी।

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, only one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record.

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please; nothing is going on record. I have already got the names here. No new names would be entertained now.

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You would get an opportunity during the discussion on Budget. You may speak then.

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. I respect Shri Periyar.

SHRI VAIKO: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. Please, Mr. Yadav.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का जो निर्णय आया है और इस सदन के लिए एक संवेदनशील विषय बना है। यह ठीक है कि इस निर्णय की पृष्ठभूमि यह है कि 2012 में उत्तराखंड में जो काँग्रेस की सरकार थी, उसकी कैबिनेट ने एक निर्णय लिया था। उसी निर्णय को उच्च न्यायालय में और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में चैलेंज किया गया था, जो निर्णय काँग्रेस की सरकार के समय में लिया गया था। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15 और 16 में जो अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति, पिछड़े वर्ग और आर्थिक रूप से गरीब वर्ग है, उनके आरक्षण पर किसी प्रकार का कोई डायरेक्शन इसमें नहीं है, वह आरक्षण सुरक्षित है। यह पहला विषय है।

सर, दूसरा विषय यह है कि जो quantifiable, जो डेटा के लिए mandamus का विषय है, उस तक यह जजमेंट लिमिटेड है और माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट रूप से अपने बयान में यह कहा है कि भारत सरकार इसमें किसी भी प्रकार से पक्षकार नहीं है, भारत सरकार का कोई शपथ पत्र भी नहीं है। इसमें संवेदनशील तरीके से सरकार को निर्णय लेना चाहिए, उसका उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया है। उसको वे आश्वस्त करें, इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रामविलास पासवान जी।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, उत्तराखंड में इनकी सरकार है। ये उत्तराखंड सरकार को डायरेक्शन दे सकते हैं कि वह अपना निर्णय वापस ले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय रामविलास। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़।

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, why don't you allow me one minute? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get an opportunity during the Budget discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VAIKO: It is a very serious subject. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जितने नाम बहुत पहले से आए थे, मैंने उनको बोलने का मौका दे दिया है। अब मैं नये नाम नहीं ले सकता। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am not going to include any new name. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VAIKO: I am from the land of Periyar. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I do respect Periyar and his movement. But I am not going to ...**(Interruptions)**... माननीय रामविलास जी, सिर्फ आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। Nothing is going on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI VAIKO: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रामविलास जी, बोलने के लिए खड़े हैं। आप इनको बोलने दीजिए।

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है। पहले तो एस.सी./एस.टी. का रिजर्वेशन था, मंडल कमीशन के संबंध में ओबीसी का रिजर्वेशन हुआ और फिर ऊंची जाति के 10 परसेंट गरीब लोगों का हो गया। अब इसमें समाज का कोई वर्ग छूटा हुआ नहीं है। सब लोग shocked हैं। मैं अपनी पार्टी, लोकजन शक्ति पार्टी की तरफ से कहता हूं कि मैं दो चीजों से तो बिल्कुल सहमत हूं कि जुडिशियरी में आरक्षण हो, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि इंडियन जुडिशियरी सर्विस बने और हायर जुडिशियरी में इंडियन जुडिशियरी सर्विस होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो भी एक्ट आरक्षण के संबंध में हैं, उनको संविधान की 9वीं सूची में डालना चाहिए। आपने यह बात कही कि एक सरकार काम करती है। सरकार जो है सरकार होती है, वह न यूपीए की सरकार होती है, न एनडीए की सरकार होती है, वह भारत सरकार होती है। यही कारण है कि दोनों सरकारें इसमें इन्वॉल्व्ड हैं। जब 2012 में हुआ, तो यूपीए की सरकार थी और अभी की जो बात कह रहे हैं, वह एनडीए की सरकार है, लेकिन यह जो पार्लियामेंट है, यह सर्वोच्च है। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि चार बार संविधान में संशोधन हुआ है। जब मंडल कमीशन 1990 में लागू हुआ, उस समय वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार थी, उसमें हम भी मंत्री थे, उस समय जब मंडल कमीशन लागू हुआ, तो उसमें एस.सी./एस.टी. का कहीं मामला नहीं था, वह पिछड़े वर्ग का मामला था, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कह दिया कि प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन पांच साल के बाद नहीं रहेगा। उस समय यह किसी का रिजर्वेशन नहीं था, सिर्फ एस.सी./एस.टी. का ही था, लेकिन हम धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं, उस समय नरसिम्हा राव जी की सरकार थी, कांग्रेस की सरकार थी और पहला संविधान संशोधन उनकी सरकार के समय में हुआ कि प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन का अधिकार रहेगा। फिर लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले गए कि प्रमोशन में रिजर्वेशन तो रहेगा, लेकिन सीनियोरिटी नहीं रहेगी, तब तक अटल जी की सरकार आ गई। हम लोग उस सरकार में मंत्री थे। उस सरकार के समय में संविधान संशोधन हुआ कि नहीं, सीनियोरिटी भी रहेगी। फिर उसके बाद लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चले गए और कहा कि सीनियोरिटी तो रहेगी, लेकिन रिलेक्सेशन नहीं रहेगा। फिर जाकर संविधान में संशोधन हुआ कि नहीं रिलेक्सेशन भी होगा। फिर उसके बाद लोग कोर्ट में चले गए, फिर कोर्ट ने कहा कि 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा रिजर्वेशन नहीं होगा। फिर संविधान संशोधन हुआ और सभी लोगों ने इसका समर्थन किया कि नहीं, 50 परसेंट नहीं हो, लेकिन 100 परसेंट स्पेशल रिक्रूटमेंट हो सकता है। फिर उसके बाद नागराज कोर्ट में गया और उसने कहा कि जितने संविधान संशोधन हुए हैं, जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट अभी कह रही है, ये सारे के सारे फंडामेंटल राइट्स नहीं हैं और इसलिए सब असंवैधानिक हैं। उपसभापति जी, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं और हमारे साथी ने ठीक कहा है कि यह समझौता तो पूना पैक्ट के तहत हुआ था। ये जो कह रहे हैं कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने बैकवर्डनेस मांगी, तो बैकवर्ड तो हैं ही। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का संबंध तो untouchability से था। संविधान में पढ़िए। यह बैकवर्ड शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए है। उपसभापति महोदय, backward classes के लिए OBC है, other backward classes है। इसलिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं, यह सीधी सी बात है। सर, आपको मालूम ही है कि इसी तरह का एक

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

मामला SC और ST Act का आया था, ...(व्यवधान)... एक मिनट रुकिए, SC और ST एक्ट का मामला आया था, सब लोग हल्ला कर रहे थे। हमारी सरकार है, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, तीन दिन में SC और ST Act को हम लोगों ने 7 तारीख को पास किया, दिनांक 8 तारीख को लोक सभा में पास किया और 10 तारीख को यहां, ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Let the concerned Minister speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please be brief. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Now I conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं कि घबराने की कोई बात नहीं है। हमारी सरकार है, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है। कोई सरकार आरक्षण को खत्म नहीं कर सकती है और इस आरक्षण को कायम रखने के लिए जो भी करना होगा, सरकार करेगी। मैं इस सदन को इस बात का विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): आरक्षण को खत्म तो करते जा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामविलास पासवान: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आरक्षण खत्म नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: माननीय उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, आप कृपया बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing is going on record.

आप सबकी queries के बाद, माननीय नेता सदन कुछ कह रहे हैं, कृपया उन्हें आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय पी.एल. पुनिया जी, आप कृपया बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी, आप कृपया बैठिए। Nothing is going on record. ...हां, श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत जी, कृपया आप बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: माननीय उपसभापति जी, अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट के तारतम्य में जो परिस्थितियां निर्मित होने की आशंका है, उनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मेरे पास उसका एक ही उत्तर है, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि हमारी सरकार अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति एवं पिछड़े वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए समर्पित और प्रतिबद्ध है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, nothing is going on record.

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: महोदय, इस विषय में हमारी सरकार उच्चस्तरीय विचार-विमर्श के बाद उचित निर्णय करेगी, यही मेरा उत्तर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति महोदय, हम वॉकआउट कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(इस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, we shall continue the Budget discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak Mr. Vaiko. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only your speech will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your voice is louder. Please speak.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we do not accept the reply. We are walking out.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we are walking out.

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)

SHRI VAIKO: I have to walk out also. But, this is the only opportunity on Budget. I should not miss this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You make your point in this speech. Please speak.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2020-21 — Contd.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have got sincere regards for our hon. Finance Minister. I am extremely happy about the announcement of setting up of an archeology museum at Adhichanallur on the banks of the river Thamiraparani in Tamil Nadu. I request such a museum should be established by the Central Government in Keezhadi. Now, it has been scientifically and archeologically proved that the Tamil civilization is the most ancient civilization in the world. With shrink in global trade, increasing trade frictions across the globe, Indian economy cannot remain isolated as it has been increasingly integrated with the global value chain from 1991 due to liberalisation. Hence, to face the present financial scenario for any Finance Minister is a hard and an onerous task. Heavy burden has been put on her shoulder to revive the Indian economy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has not yielded. Shri Bhupender Yadav wants to say something.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV : Sir, I want to say.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: Are you not going to allow my speech on Budget also? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is happening in this House? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vaiko, he has a point of order.

SHRI VAIKO: You did not allow me to put one question, one sentence. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhupender Yadav has a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I am not yielding. It is a very rare opportunity for me. Afterwards, Mr. Bhupender Yadav can speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: It is related with SC/ST.

SHRI VAIKO: No, Sir.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: He is not allowing me to raise the issue of SC/ST. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I have got respect for Mr. Yadav, but this is the only opportunity I have got.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: This is related with SC/ST. Mr. Vaiko will get the opportunity. I will take only one minute.

सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि संसदीय परंपरा में कई संवेदनशील विषय होते हैं। एक ऐसा विषय अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से जुड़ा हुआ है कि उनके आरक्षण का जो विषय है, वह संविधान में पूरी तरीके से सुरक्षित है। केन्द्र सरकार के दो मंत्रियों ने बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से सरकार की मंशा को, सरकार के विषय को और सरकार की प्रतिबद्धता को रखा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से प्रतिबद्धता के साथ विषय रखा है, उस संवेदनशील विषय के सम्बन्ध में देश में आपस के भाई-चारे को बढ़ाने की बजाय, देश में आपस में एक-दूसरे के साथ जुड़ कर आगे बढ़ने की बजाय और वर्षों से जिन लोगों को सामाजिक न्याय मिल रहा है, उनकी पूर्ति करने की बजाय यह जो walk-out करना है, यह संवैधानिक परंपरा के अनुकूल नहीं है। हम इसकी निंदा करते हैं।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) *in the Chair*]

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I do criticize the Budget which the she has inherited from the previous Finance Ministers. I am pained to point out the deficiencies and shortcomings and the challenges, which the Finance Minister has to meet out.

There is no reference to the economic slowdown, the plight of the farmers, rural distress, unemployment of the youth, the woes being faced by the stock market exchanges and even the industrial sector as a whole.

The Government's expenditure for the next year is under-estimated, revenues and receipts are over-estimated and the fiscal deficit numbers carry no conviction. Total Government borrowing this year is 4.6 per cent of the GDP and 4.3 per cent next year. This is the real deficit, not 3.8 and 3.5 per cent. But it is the quality of the fiscal deficit which is more worrisome. The revenue deficit this year is 2.4 per cent of the GDP and will rise 2.7 per cent next year. This means that the bulk of your borrowings will be financing unproductive expenditure and not capital expenditure.

There is only 2 per cent increase in the Defence outlay. Subsidies in food and fertilizers have been frozen.

Tamil Nadu is totally discriminated and ignored in the allotment of funds for Railway projects. The Railway Minister was sitting here. Earlier, we used to give two to three days to discuss the Railway Budget. This is the most unfortunate and unwise decision to club the Railway matters and the Railway Budget with the General Budget. But anyhow, only a pittance has been given to my State, Tamil Nadu, as far as the Railways are concerned.

What is the problem of the Indian economy today? It is the lack of demand, which started from the rural areas because the income of the farmer, instead of increasing, actually declined. So did the wages of the agricultural workers. This Government is solely responsible for the current plight of the Indian economy and the Indian people. The tax bonanza of ₹1,45,000 crore given to the corporates is nothing more than giving poor people's money to the rich. There is no trickledown effect here.

Import substitution was given up as a principle in 1991, when we started liberalization. This principle was followed by all Governments, including the present one until 2015. But for the last four years, this policy has been reversed and in Budget

4.00 P.M.

[Shri Vaiko]

after Budget, Customs duties have been increased. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, allow me to speak now.

Yet, 'Make in India' has been a dismal failure. Let the positive outcome of 'Make in India' be tabled on the floor of the House. Has it enhanced exports? If so, to what extent has it added value to our foreign exchange reserves?

The fund allocation for the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has been reduced. Food and fertilizer subsidy has been drastically reduced, which means you will procure less and less from farmers at Minimum Support Price. Money taken from farmers has been given to the corporates as ₹1,45,000 crore tax bonanza.

You assured of doubling the farmers' income by 2022 which means that the agriculture sector should grow at the rate of 15 per cent per annum as compared to the present 2 to 3 per cent. Similarly, achieving 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024 will require India to grow at double digit every year compared to the present five per cent. This year, the economy will grow by 5 per cent. This is the estimate. Both the targets are totally impossible.

Disinvestment of Air India, Bharat Petroleum, LIC has been announced. It will be listed on the Stock Exchange for initial public offering. I strongly oppose the LIC going in for IPO because the LIC is a profit-making public sector undertaking. The funds are used for the social purpose.

Implementing the new educational policy of Kasturirangan Report is nothing but the agenda of Hindutva forces thrusting Hindi and Sanskrit. I strongly oppose this pernicious move. What is your policy on Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)? You first come out with your PSU policy. Which are the entities you want to retain, and, which are the entities you want to sell? Did the Finance Minister participate in the pre-Budget discussion of the Prime Minister? I am sorry to say, 'No'. Not once, but 13 times, the pre-Budget discussion took place but the hon. Finance Minister, for whom I have got the highest regard, was not invited. Does it not convey a wrong signal to trade, industry and commerce as a whole? Does it not belittle the very position of the Finance Minister, who stands at a high pedestal? I am pained to point out and express my

strong objection to the reference to Saraswati Indus Valley Civilisation. No proof could be found to mention about Saraswati river. It is only a myth written by so many people. Father Heras and many reputed historians have strongly stated that the culture in Mohenjodaro and Harappa is Dravidian Civilization but this Government is trying to distort history and heritage. In spite of all the hurdles and impediments, I was able to speak. I thank you for allowing me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Thank you. Now, Shri Praful Patel.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister has delivered a very, I would say, enlightening and very knowledgeable Budget speech. Of course, we heard it on TV since she was speaking in the other House. I won't be political or critical, I will be analytical. But, Madam, I think, you could have achieved much more and the impact of your Budget could have been much more meaningful and helpful to the state of the Indian economy as it is today. We agree, I mean, that is what you let us know, and, of course, we cannot deny the fact that there is a global challenge in the global economy and there could be some impact of that on our economy too. But, largely, I think, India has grown over the years because of the sheer size of the Indian economy and the inherent strength of the Indian economy. We are, in many ways, a very largely integrated economy unlike most of the countries. Because of our own size, the consumption pattern within our own country, in all the sectors, whether it is the entire manufacturing sector, the agriculture sector and even the services sector, we consume most of what we produce, and, that is why, India is unique and we should not only be putting all the issues of the current economic crisis or the slowdown only on the global economy. We also have to look within and find out the reasons as to why we have failed to grow, not only grow at the pace which is required, but also find the reasons why we have slowed down, and, in fact, on some counts, we have reversed the pace of the growth towards negative, which, I think, we need to really worry about.

There are so many numbers in the Budget and there is no point trying to go into those numbers. If you see the track record of the numbers which have been presented to Parliament and the actual number achieved, I think, there has always been a huge mismatch. We deliver Budget saying this, this, this, but actually, if you see, year after year, I do not think, you will be able to match most of the numbers. In fact, in terms of expenditure, which India is hungry to spend in terms of infrastructure and in terms of social sector programmes, I don't think the Government has been able to do it, forget

[Shri Praful Patel]

the revenue side, but even the expenditure side, both ways, I think there is a huge mismatch. I think this is something which you have not been able to address even in this very long Budget Speech which you have delivered.

We have also been in the Government in the past. I think ever since this Government came, you changed even the base and computation of the GDP numbers. Therefore, even the impact of 4.5 per cent would not be as much severe as you are feeling and seeing on the ground. The way Dr. Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister had dealt with the crisis of 1991 and from where the Indian economy took a complete U-turn and started growing, I am not saying the situation is same, I think we should have taken some kind of learning from that experience. We needed to give some major boosters to the economy. Here, I, unfortunately, do not find much to praise you about.

I am sure you have been meeting with people and seeing all the numbers, but the industrial sector across the country is under tremendous pressure. I can understand if there are some industries which have a lot of impact of international trade and therefore lots of imports coming in which could put pressure on the domestic industry. At the same time, when that is also not the case, I do not understand why Indian industry is not being given the helping hand which it requires. I have also been part of the Government and I was associated with auto sector. I would say that it is in disarray. This is for most manufacturers. Today, you are only looking at the slowdown. You are also discounting the fact that India as a growing economy would be putting in so much more investment into the automobile sector which eventually would help the Indian economy in the future. The complete investment in the auto sector has stopped. I do not see any major company trying to put in new investment so that they can prepare for the future. Of course, BS IV, BS VI and all these are temporary phenomena. The real issue is that the entire auto sector is reeling under the impact of lesser money in the hands of individuals because they are actually the backbone. They are the people who have to buy and consume most of these two-wheelers and four-wheelers. That is something which you need to worry about. The automobile sector accounts for a large part of manufacturing economy, the GDP, and that also results in huge employment numbers which is seeing a great amount of stress and slowdown. The industrial sector also is really under pressure because there is no financing available today. Banks are flushed with money. You all give numbers which are, you know, very rosy in terms of credit that is available but actually bankers are not

disbursing money. I don't know what the fear is or what the reasons are, but the industry today is facing a severe liquidity crunch on account of financing and that also needs to be really addressed. I would dare ask you a question. Is there any industry across the country from North to South and from East to West where there is an investment of ₹ 5,000 crore which is being put up today? I think that is something which you should really think about or reminisce. I am not putting this poser out of the blue. It is a fact. Can you count one industry which is being set up in the whole of India which has a capital investment of about ₹ 5,000 crore? The answer will be, 'no'. In any sector, all that you are seeing are stressed assets, which were incomplete and are being sought to be bought over by some other company, being completed. But when you talk of new investment in industry, I do not find a single new industry coming up in the country. This leads us to really think and try to correct that situation which would be very, very important. In infrastructure, the road programme is a very talked about programme and rightly so. Can you just think of the kind of private sector participation in roads? You will not find anybody. All you are doing is that you have the money in the Budget thanks to the fund which you have created because of the meltdown in the global crude oil prices. Therefore, you created a fund. You kept the prices artificially high in India and you created a fund from which most of the roads are built today. But there is no private sector participation in road construction. That is also another reason. When there is so much of growing volume of traffic and when roads, as such, on BOT basis could have been made into a very attractive infrastructure investment, I don't find many companies. In fact, not even a single company is coming into creating such kinds of major infrastructure projects. This is also something which we have to factor in for immediate correction.

Then about agricultural sector. We talk about agriculture being the backbone of the Indian economy. Yes, of course, it is because a large number of people depend on it. It may not be big in terms of percentage. It is only about 15 per cent of the GDP but 65 per cent of people still live in villages and largely depend on agriculture. Whatever we talk about agricultural growth, I would say that except the 3-4 major producing States like Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh, most of India today is not seeing agricultural growth commensurate with the kind of investment which we are talking about and the kind of claim which the Government claims that it is giving to agricultural sector. Yes, you may have brought in the Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana by giving ₹ 6,000 to farmers. But, I think, it is too little and too less, which, in fact, does not incentivize the farmers. It is just giving them some support. I think the real change

[Shri Praful Patel]

which is required in agriculture is, another green revolution is to be ushered in, which is sadly missing. We don't find much initiative on that front. Of course, there have been isolated pockets of where agriculture has shown tremendous growth and change in crop patterns. But, largely, in India, on the crop patterns and the kind of agricultural produce, which needs to be supported, I don't find any initiative in the Budget for that. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, just a few minutes more.

In respect of social sector schemes also, you have given fancy numbers. But, I don't find that the social security schemes are supported much by the Central Government. I can give you instances of even MGNREGA. I can give you the name of the district or you can check Bhandara-Gondiya district in Maharashtra and find out whether MGNREGA workers have been paid or not for the last one year or so. They have not been paid. Please do not talk about the local Government of the day because the Government has only changed three months back. You can check figures by going back beyond those three months and find out how much of MGNREGA payment has been made and how much is outstanding. It is very nice to present a Budget in Parliament. But on the ground what is actually happening? How much Ayushman Bharat — I would say a good scheme promoted by the Government — is actually benefiting the people is something which you need to mention.

You have a disinvestment target of ₹ 2,00,000 crore. It is very ambitious. This year, what was your target? Previous year, what was your target? How much have you achieved? You have mentioned ₹ 2,00,000 crore, simply by saying that you have LIC coming up on the block and, therefore, you would be able to generate this big number. I think it is more an eyewash than what is actually going to be achieved. You have seen the banks, the NBFCs and their crisis. Banks are being sought to be further capitalized. It is a good thing. But how much has actually happened? How much has merger of banks or capitalization or recapitalization helped? You know about so many banks. And I am not talking about only public sector banks, but private sector banks and NBFCs have so much of public money at stake. What is being done about those weak private banks? What is being done about NBFCs across the country? We only talk of a couple of NBFCs here and there like IL&FS or DHFL, but there are hundreds of such major NBFCs across the country where money of millions of common people is invested and they are at huge risk. There are some private sector banks also. I won't name anybody. But you can look at the financial health of those banks. If immediate corrective action is not taken, it can again create many PMC Banks in future.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: These are few of the things. 'Make in India' is a very noble initiative. How much of that has happened? In defence, how much of money has come in the 'Make in India' Programme. I think, we need to hear from the Finance Minister about how much investment has come on that. Then, coming to construction and real estate, one of the largest investment and the largest employment providers in the country is the construction industry. How much of a slowdown is it witnessing? Even those few steps, which you have announced in your Budget, are they really going to be giving you the benefit of giving a higher economic activity? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA): You have gone beyond time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Exports have declined year on year in the last five years. How much is being done to reinvigorate the export economy of our country?

Finally, about the GST, we have all talked of GST as something very important, very good. There are no issues, we have all supported it but today States are not getting their money which is due on account of GST. There are months of backlog and the amounts of backlog. How are the States, for which it is the only source of revenue, going to sustain, is something which the Finance Minister really needs to look into. With these few words — although I could have spoken on every issue much at length— I think, the Finance Minister needs to, and she still has an opportunity, in the coming weeks after the Parliament reconvenes when the Finance Bill would be passed, to come up with some novel ideas and correct all the missed opportunities which she could have availed of during her Budget speech. Thank you.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir,

*"मुसहफ़ी हम तो ये समझे थे कि होगा कोई ज़ख्म,
तेरे दिल में तो बड़ा काम रफू का निकला।"*

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बजट के लिए यह मेरी पहली प्रतिक्रिया है और मैं यह मानता हूँ कि रफू भी मैं छोटी बात कह रहा हूँ, पैबन्द की आवश्यकता है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री साहिबा, please don't mind, मैं आज जब बजट स्पीच की तैयारी कर रहा था, सोच रहा था, तो मेरे हाथ में यह जो किताब है, यह आजकल बहुत चर्चा में है, भारत का संविधान। मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने जन्म के बाद इतनी चर्चा इस संविधान की कभी नहीं हुई, जितनी इन दिनों हुई। आर्टिकल 39, मैं चाहूँगा कि मेरे तमाम सहकर्मी, साथ में काम करने वाले इसको पढ़ें। आर्टिकल 39 में बहुत

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

सारी चीजें हैं। उनमें एक खूबसूरत चीज है, the State shall see that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

What we are doing of late is quite the contrary. And that worries me, not only as a political activist, but also as a citizen of this country, Madam Finance Minister Sahiba.

Sir, normally, as a child when we grew up, Budget meant a lot many things for us. We looked at how ordinary lives shall be impacted by the Budget proposals, by the Budget ideas. Suddenly, the Budget appears to be for some other planet, some other people. We cannot relate to them. As I said, Article 39 should be read while preparing the Budget. If you look at issues like food security, health, education, employment, the Budget addresses them very, very poorly. Practically, there is no coherent vision. Then, whose Budget is this? Not my Budget. Not the Budget of the people on the streets but, probably, a new philosophy has emerged in our nation or across the nations that the only savior is the crony capitalism. And that worries me and that should worry you too.

Sir, if you take the rate of inflation into account, there is barely an increase for *anganwadi*, mid-day meal scheme or for that matter, I would say issues like maternity benefits. I also believe, when we say, unemployment is at a forty-five year high. जब हम यह कहते हैं, तो यह सिर्फ आँकड़ा नहीं है, यह आँकड़ा डराना चाहिए, सिर्फ विपक्ष को नहीं, सड़क पर आज जो आक्रोश है, उसके पीछे तमाम विषयों के साथ-साथ जॉबलेसनेस की समस्या है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और जॉबलेसनेस को ले करके अगर बजट में कोई symbolic intervention भी रहा होता, कभी-कभी मन करता है कि किसी मुद्दे पर सरकार की तारीफ करूँ, लेकिन कुछ है ही नहीं।

एक सिफर, एक शून्य! यह joblessness ऐसा विकराल रूप ले लेगी कि मुझे डर है कि आने वाले दिनों में हमें अपने मुल्क में, अपने समाज में ऐसी छवियाँ न देखनी पड़ें, जिन छवियों से हममें से हर कोई डरेगा। अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि जो allocation है, MGNREGA के लिए कई लोगों ने कहा, उसमें आप जितना spent करना चाहते हैं, उससे कम allocation किया है। यह कौन-सी सोच है? यह कौन लोग बजट बना रहे हैं? मैं वित्त मंत्री साहिबा को ब्लेम नहीं करूँगा। कई दफा उनसे बहुत सहानुभूति होती है, क्योंकि वे एक बहुत मुश्किल दौर में काम

कर रही हैं और शायद बिना प्रभाव के नहीं कर पा रही हैं। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है। सर, मैं जो joblessness को लेकर कह रहा था कि अगर आप इसके matrix का evolution देखेंगे, तो inequality भी बढ़ने जा रही है। अभी कई लोगों ने wealth concentration की चर्चा की। Wealth concentration का अपने आप में समाज में इतना replication होगा, इस प्रकार की snowballing होगी, आपने क्या सेफ्टी नेटवर्क इस्तेमाल किए? एक कहते हैं कि-

*"असलम बड़े वकार से डिग्री वसूल की,
उसके बाद शहर में खोमचा लगा लिया"।*

और खोमचे में पकौड़े और सर, पकौड़े तलने से परहेज नहीं है, तल लेंगे, युवा कर्मठ हैं, लेकिन सर, खाने वाले भी होने चाहिए, क्योंकि डिमांड तो आपकी जीरो है। डिमांड ज़ीरो है, तो पकौड़े कौन खाएगा? मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीया फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहिबा नहीं हैं, उनके जूनियर भी नहीं हैं। कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं आप ही के माध्यम से बात रख रहा हूँ। सदन की बात चल ही जाती है। सर, आज ही...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिस्टर हुसैन दलवाई, कृपया don't talk ...(व्यवधान)... यह आपसे कितनी बार रिक्वेस्ट की जाए? उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मनोज जी की बात नहीं सुनना चाहते? ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं कह रहा था कि आज ही एक बहुत बड़ी खबर आई है। 2017-18 का जो सीएजी ऑडिट है, ₹ 94,036 crores of proceeds of Education Cess is unutilized. यहाँ शिक्षक नियोजन नहीं हो रहा है, स्कूलों के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं हैं, गुणवत्ता की बात नहीं हो रही है। Sir, ₹ 94,036 crores are lying unutilized. Who is responsible for it? Is this 'sabka sath, sabka vikas, sabka vishwas'? यह आपकी प्राथमिकता को भी बताता है और तमाशे, प्राथमिकता को नहीं बदल सकते। सर, जब मैं विद्यार्थी जीवन में तैयारी कर रहा था, मैडम फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आ गई हैं, उस समय हम पढ़ते थे, stagflation. तो stagflation क्या था? High persistent high inflation combined with high unemployment and stagnant demand. तो डर लगता था। सर, 1991-92 में वह भी एक दौर था, जब यह डर आया था, आज यह डर खोफ़दा कर रहा है।

सर, मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। एनडीए को बिहार ने 39 सांसद दिए, कुल चालीस सीटें हैं, पर बिहार तरसता रहा, न स्पेशल पैकेज, न स्पेशल स्टेटस! न जाने बिहार ने कौन-सी खता की है या बिहार आपकी प्राथमिकताओं में नहीं है? यह एक कष्ट का विषय है, अगर आप ऐंज़ेस कर देंगी, तो अच्छा लगेगा। Sir, tax revenue figures are exaggerated. I don't know something which is very consistent about this Government. If they don't like their own data they deny it. They hide their own data. That is why on one of the occasions, I had said that anything which needs SPG protection in this country is data. Data should be protected because Government is in a denial mode. कई लोक कहते हैं कि क्यों

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

नहीं कर रहे हो? In order to treat any disease, the first step is acknowledge it. You don't acknowledge that this kind of economic bleeding shall kill everyone. It shall impact everyone. It is not confined to you or to us.

सर, एक एलआईसी को लेकर तो भीतर से बहुत कष्ट हुआ है। वह हाथ यूँ बना हुआ, बचपन से देखते आए थे, राष्ट्रीय जीवन बीमा निगम। सर, हमारे जीवन की सुरक्षा करता था, लेकिन हम ही उसका जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं रख पाए। यह हम सब के लिए चिंता का विषय होना चाहिए। एक व्यक्ति ने हाल ही में हंसी में कहा था ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, दो मिनट दे दीजिए, क्योंकि अभी मिला है।

श्री उपसभापति: समय खत्म हो गया, आप समाप्त करिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

सर, मैं एक हास्य कह रहा हूँ। गवर्नमेंट टैक्स आदि चीज़ों में काफी flexibility लाती है। किसी ने मुझसे कहा, पहले डोसा 60 रुपये का था, चटनी साथ में आती थी और अब डोसा 50 रुपये का कर दिया गया है, लेकिन चटनी 20 रुपये की है। यह flexibility है कि चटनी के बगैर डोसा खाओ। सर, इस तरह की जो flexibility है, जो tailor-made सोच है, उसका कोई अंत नहीं है।

मैं एक और चीज़ कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूँगा and with no malice towards anyone. I know and I told you that the Finance Minister *sahiba* is working under very, very difficult circumstances and that is the reason she should be open to ideas whether from this side or that side. Close to ideas shall not take you anywhere. And finally, from Richard III, "And thus I clothe my naked villainy, with odd old ends stolen out of holy writ, and seem a saint, when most I play the devil." जय हिन्द, शुक्रिया।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अपनी पार्टी की लीडर, परम आदरणीय बहन जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझे बजट पर बोलने के लिए अवसर प्रदान किया।

मान्यवर, भारत की जनता जब किसी पार्टी को पूर्ण जनादेश प्रदान करती है, तो वह न केवल राजनीतिक स्थिरता के लिए बल्कि देश की बड़ी आबादी की सामाजिक और आर्थिक दशा सुधारने के लिए भी जनादेश प्रदान करती है। मान्यवर, यह दुर्भाग्य है कि इस देश की 85 से 90 प्रतिशत आबादी पर सरकारों ने अभी तक ध्यान नहीं दिया।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान सभा में बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने यह आशंका व्यक्त की थी कि सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक समानता के बिना राजनैतिक

समानता से परस्पर विरोध बढ़ेंगे। बाबा साहेब ने कहा था, "26 जनवरी, 1950 को हम परस्पर विरोध के युग में प्रवेश करने जा रहे हैं। राजनीति में हमारे पास समानता होगी और सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक जीवन में असमानता। राजनीति में हम एक व्यक्ति, एक वोट तथा एक वोट का एक मूल्य के सिद्धांत को अपनाएँगे, किन्तु अपने आर्थिक और सामाजिक ढाँचे के कारण हम एक व्यक्ति का एक मूल्य के सिद्धांत का खंडन करते रहेंगे। हम परस्पर विरोध का जीवन कितने दिनों तक जी सकेंगे?" यह बाबा साहेब ने प्रश्न किया। उन्होंने आगे कहा था, "हम अपने सामाजिक और आर्थिक जीवन में समानता का कितने दिनों तक खंडन करते रहेंगे? यदि लम्बे समय तक खंडन करते रहे, तो हम ऐसा केवल अपने राजनैतिक लोकतंत्र को खतरे में डालकर ही कर सकते हैं। हमें यह विरोधाभास यथाशीघ्र खत्म करना होगा, अन्यथा जो लोग असमानता से पीड़ित हैं, वे राजनीतिक लोकतंत्र को उखाड़ फेंकेंगे, जिसे हमने इतनी कड़ी मेहनत से बनाया है।"

मान्यवर, यह दुर्भाग्य है कि संविधान को लागू होने के 70 वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी सत्ता में बैठी सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण बाबा साहेब की उस आशंका को दूर नहीं कर पाए, जो उन्होंने संविधान सभा में जताई थी। भारत, जो कि दुनिया की कुल आबादी के 17.7 प्रतिशत आबादी वाला देश है, उस देश की कुल पूँजी का 73 प्रतिशत धन एक प्रतिशत लोगों के हाथों में है। देश के लगभग 100 पूँजीपति 20,70,000 करोड़ रुपये के मालिक हैं। मान्यवर, उल्लेखनीय बात यह है कि इन पूँजीपतियों की पूँजी में दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी वृद्धि होती जा रही है, जबकि देश का गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी की बात है, आज भी सरकारें बजट में या फिर शिक्षा अथवा सरकारी नौकरियों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं जनजातियों के साथ भेदभाव करती हैं, जैसा कि अभी हाल के कोर्ट के निर्णय से यह प्रूफ हो गया है। इस यूनियन बजट में भी वर्ष 2020-21 के लिए अनुसूचित जाति हेतु केवल 83,257 करोड़ की राशि ही एलोकेशन की गई है। इसमें टोटल बजट का एलोकेशन है, वह 4.5 परसेंट है, जबकि एस.सी. की आबादी 16.6 परसेंट और एस.टी. की आबादी 8 परसेंट है। कुल मिलाकर जो एलोकेशन एस.सी./एस.टी. की आबादी के हिसाब से है, वह नहीं किया गया है। हमारी पार्टी की तरफ से यह मांग है कि एस.सी./एस.टी. की आबादी के हिसाब से उसका जो एक्जुअल बजट होना चाहिए, वह नहीं किया गया है।

मान्यवर, आज भी इस देश में जो सामाजिक स्थितियाँ और परिस्थितियाँ हैं, कश्मीर से कन्याकुमारी और पोरबंदर से कोहिमा तक आज भी व्यक्ति जाति के साथ पैदा होता है और जाति के साथ मर जाता है। इस सरकार से और इस सरकार को चलाने वाले लोगों से सामाजिक और आर्थिक ढाँचे को सुधारने के लिए पुनर्विचार करने का मेरा निवेदन है कि वे बहुजन समाज के साथ न्याय कर सकें।

मान्यवर, अब मैं बजट के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदुओं पर अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ, जिन पर हमारे तमाम वरिष्ठ सदस्यों ने बात रखी। महोदय, इस बजट की दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात यह है कि

[श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ]

भारत की जो अर्थव्यवस्था है, उसे बीमारी तो टी.बी. जैसी है, लेकिन उसका इलाज जुकाम और बुखार की तरह किया जा रहा है, उसे जुकाम और बुखार की दवाई दी जा रही है। अर्थव्यवस्था का मूल आधार बचत, खपत और निवेश होता है। इस बजट में बचत, खपत और निवेश का उचित प्रावधान दिखाई नहीं देता है।

रोजगार सृजन के मामले में ठोस इरादों का अभाव है। भारत दुनिया में सबसे अधिक युवाओं का देश तो कहा जाता है, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा बेरोजगार युवाओं का देश भी भारत माना जाता है।

मान्यवर, शिक्षा के बारे में बाबा साहेब ने कहा कि *Once, the people of whichever caste become educated and got into lucrative jobs, there is no question of their offsprings going back to the dark age.* उनका मानना था कि अगर अच्छी शिक्षा मिले, गवर्नमेंट जॉब मिले तो उनको जीवन के सभी मानकों पर तरक्की करने से नहीं रोका जा सकता है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा नीति तैयार करने की जो बात माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा कही गई है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि देश में 'One Nation, One Tax,' 'One Nation, One Election,' 'एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत' की बात कही जा सकती है तो 'One Nation, One Education' क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता है? मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि जब नई शिक्षा नीति बनायी जाए तो उसमें 'One Nation, One Education' की बात ज़रूर रखी जाए।

मान्यवर, स्वास्थ्य के बजट में भले ही बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई, जो कि की जानी चाहिए थी, लेकिन राहत की बात यह रही कि आर्थिक संकट के बावजूद स्वास्थ्य बजट में कटौती नहीं की गई है, लेकिन जिला अस्पतालों को मेडिकल कॉलेजों में निजी क्षेत्र के माध्यम से अपग्रेड करने की जो योजना है, वह चुनौतीपूर्ण दिखायी देती है, वह इसलिए चुनौतीपूर्ण दिखायी देती है, क्योंकि पूंजीपति या उद्योगपति जो निजी क्षेत्र के अस्पतालों में पैसा लगाएंगे, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जिला लेवल पर लगाएंगे तो मुझे नहीं लगता है कि वे घाटे का सौदा करेंगे।

मान्यवर, इस बजट में जो सबसे बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है, वह मनरेगा है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार का सबसे सफल कार्यक्रम मनरेगा के बजट में साढ़े नौ हजार रुपये की कमी करना देश में रोजगार संकट से जूझ रहे गरीब, ग्रामीणों के लिए बुरी खबर है। महोदय, बारह करोड़ पैतालीस लाख सक्रिय श्रमिकों वाले कार्यक्रम की राशि में 13 फीसदी की कमी समझ से परे लगती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश जो आबादी के हिसाब से देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है, जिसमें 1 करोड़ 73 लाख से ज्यादा जॉब कार्ड धारक हैं, जिससे लगभग ढाई करोड़ श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिलता है, क्या सरकार बताएगी कि उत्तर प्रदेश सहित पूरे देश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो बेरोजगारी घटी

है, मनरेगा का जो बजट कम किया गया है, इससे ग्रामीण आमदनी घटेगी तो क्रय शक्ति कैसे बढ़ेगी?

मान्यवर, किसानों की भी काफी कुछ बात कही गई कि वर्ष 2022 तक उनकी आमदनी दोगुना बढ़ाने की बात रखी गई है, लेकिन जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है कि वर्ष 2014 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अपने पहले बजट से लेकर प्रथम पारी के आखिरी बजट तक और वर्तमान बजट में भी यह कहा है कि हम उपज का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य देंगे, लेकिन अभी तक किसानों को उपज का डेढ़ गुना मूल्य तो दूर की बात है, किसानों की क्रय शक्ति धीरे-धीरे घटती चली जा रही है। मान्यवर, ग्रामीण अंचलों में सुस्ती का माहौल है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अशोक सिद्धार्थ जी, कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: सर, बस एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। ग्रामीण अंचलों में जिस तरह से आर्थिक सुस्ती का माहौल है, उससे गांव, गरीब, मजदूर और किसान की ओर सरकार का ध्यान न देना इस बात को प्रमाणित करता है कि सरकार ने गांव, गरीब और किसान की बात न करके, बल्कि इस बजट में खास तौर से प्राइवेटाइजेशन को बढ़ावा दिया है या एल.पी.जी. को, लिबरलाइजेशन, प्राइवेटाइजेशन और ग्लोबलाइजेशन को बढ़ावा दिया गया है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... **... (व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: अशोक जी, आपका एक मिनट का समय समाप्त हो गया है। मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: मान्यवर, प्राइवेटाइजेशन से सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान अगर देश में किसी का होता है, तो एस.सी., एस.टी. और ओ.बी.सी. का होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: क्योंकि सरकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर में reservation नहीं करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और एलआईसी, जो जिंदगी के साथ भी और जिंदगी के बाद भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हुआ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: उसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देना ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ: उपसभापति महोदय, आपका धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ramdas Athawale is not present; Shri Vijayasai Reddy is not here. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, when I was growing up, there used to be a very famous Hindi film song. I was reminded of this as I finished listening to the hon. Finance Minister. "सब कुछ सीखा हमने, न सीखी होशियारी, and I thought to myself, "सब कुछ सीखा हमने, न सीखी होशियारी, सब कुछ सिखाया आपने, न पहचानी बीमारी।" What is this *bimari*, Sir? This is a peculiar *bimari*. For seventy years, we have gone through bouts of *bimari*. Sir, *bimari* has come because of food shortages, *bimari* has come because of foreign exchange shortages, *bimari* has come because of oil price hikes, and *bimari* has come because of double digit, astronomical inflation. None of these symptoms are present today. Yet, we are in a stage of *bimari*. I thought that the Budget, while taking credit for the foreign exchange reserves, for the food production, for the single digit inflation, would at least recognize what ails the Indian economy today. I am sorry to say, Sir, that the fundamental diagnosis of the ills of the economy was absent throughout the Budget Speech.

Sir, I was in Mumbai day before yesterday. In Nariman Point, there is a very famous hoarding that used to be put up by Nana Chudsama—one liner hoardings which summarise the feelings of the day. On Friday, I saw the hoarding, "Budget—strong on length, weak on strength!" I think, that is a very good summary of what this Budget is. It was over two hours of the Speech, but the fundamental malaise of the Indian economy is not addressed. And I will explain why, Sir.

First of all, my sympathies are entirely with the Finance Minister because over the past few years, the importance of Budgets has been declining. We tend to give far too much importance to Budgets, whereas in real world, the importance of Budgets is not as great as it is made out to be. In the last three years, the three big *dhamaka* announcements have all been outside the Budget. Demonetisation was outside the Budget; GST, while it was mentioned in the Budget, the implementation was outside the Budget. The corporate tax cuts, recently announced in September, before Howdy Modi in Houston, was outside the Budget. So, Finance Minister's position is always a very tricky position because, ultimately, the Prime Ministers can take the thunder away out of the Budget and this is what has happened. The importance of the Budget has actually declined.

Sir, it is also true that over a period of time, multiple interest groups converge to demand things from the Budget, and the Finance Minister's role is to intermediate the demands that come from different sources, both within Government and outside Government, keeping in view what the economic situation is. Therefore, my sympathies

are entirely with the Finance Minister. It is not an easy job, it is the most difficult job for any Government and all Budgets, since 1947, have been exercises in creative accounting, and this Budget is also no exception. So, what is the fundamental problem in India today as far as the economy is concerned? We don't have foreign exchange shortages. We don't have food shortages. We don't have double digit inflation. We don't have galloping oil price. We don't have a weak Government. We have a very strong Government and yet we have seen six consecutive quarters of GDP growth decline. GDP is not declining. GDP growth rate is declining. The most important reason why the GDP growth rate has declined is because investment rates are declining. Investment is not declining. Investment rate is declining. It is very important to make this distinction. Investments are rising, but the rate of investment expressed as a proportion of GDP is falling. Now, growth comes from investment. Investment comes from savings and the most serious problem in India today which is unrecognised in the Budget is that savings rates are falling in India. We always used to take pride in the fact that India is a poor country, but our savings rate is very high. India is now a low middle income country, but our saving rates are falling. If savings rates fall, investment rates fall. If investment rates fall, GDP growth rate falls and I would urge the Finance Minister to please pay attention to the central feature of the Indian economic malaise today which is a fall in savings rates. These are not savings of Government, these are not savings of private companies. These are household savings. This has been never as low as they are today and it is a matter of deep concern that this has been left unrecognised in the Budget. The Finance Minister said that this is an aspirational Budget. Taking inspiration from the Chairman, this is not an aspirational Budget, it's is a perspirational Budget and I will tell you why it is a perspirational Budget. It is because it is based on a series of assumptions. I wish the hon. Finance Minister luck. If these assumptions hold good, her Budget is implemented. But the question we have to ask today is, how realistic are these assumptions? In the light of what has happened in the last two to three years, is the Finance Minister justified in making these assumptions? Sir, she is assuming a growth rate in tax revenues which is not borne out by experience. She is assuming a growth in disinvestment revenues that is not borne out by experience. The entire Budget hinges on raising ₹ 2,10,000 crores from disinvestment, largely from LIC and IDBI. The Budget assumes ₹ 1,33,000 crores as telecom spectrum charges coming to the Government. These are all valid assumptions, but the question is, are these realistic assumptions? Based on what we

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have seen, I think, these assumptions, the Finance Minister is perfectly justified in making them, but they simply fly in the face of what we have seen in terms of actual practice. This increasing resort to the use of nominal GDP as an indicator worries me and it should worry the Finance Minister. We always talk of real GDP which means GDP adjusted for inflation, but now we are talking of nominal GDP. Sir, you can have four per cent real GDP, eight per cent inflation and that will be 12 per cent nominal GDP. But you can also have eight per cent real, four per cent inflation and 12 per cent nominal. So the question, therefore, is not nominal GDP, but what the composition of this GDP is, and I think there, this Budget, has left a lot to be desired. The nominal GDP growth amongst the lowest in 42 years, this year, is seven-and-a-half per cent and the Finance Minister is assuming that this will increase to ten per cent in the coming year. I don't see what the basis of that optimistic assumption is. So, the basic point I wish to make is the credibility of these assumptions. She is assuming a revenue buoyancy of 1.2. She is assuming that income tax rates, GST collections, Customs Duty collections will increase at 10 per cent and over. But, in view of what has happened in recent years, I think, these assumptions, again, Sir, are very, very unrealistic. One thing is to have aspirations; but, another thing is to predicate those aspirations on assumptions which simply do not have any relation to reality. This, to my mind, is the single biggest problem with this Budget. It is based on assumptions that are valid, but are not credible or realistic.

Sir, two big ideas I wanted to address in this Budget. I could see that this Budget is based on a massive privatization. I believe, this is detrimental to the economy in the long run. This is not going to be LIC, this is not going to be Jivan Bima Nigam, it will be Budget Bima Nigam. If we are going to start opening doors through an IPO, as far as LIC is concerned, I don't know where we are headed to. In any case, three Acts have to be amended by both the Houses for taking LIC to IPO. So, we will have a debate on the IPO of LIC. But, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the dangerous implications of making a Budget dependent on the IPO of the LIC. There is also privatization of the BPCL. There is privatization of the strategic companies. I think, this, again, is something a danger call for the Government and the country.

There is absolutely no provisioning in this Budget for recapitalization of banks. There is absolutely no mention of how much money the Budget will give to recapitalize banks. But, we know that banks need money. Does it mean that the banks are going to go to market? Sir, I wanted to say that privatization is of two kinds — open

privatization and hidden privatization. This is hidden privatization. You are telling banks, 'I am not going to give you money for recapitalization. Go and raise it from the market.' With value of banks being what they are, they are not going to be able to raise money from market. The only way they can raise it from market is for the Government to reduce its equity below 50 per cent. Is that what the Government proposing? If you want to do it, do it openly. Why this back-handed way of privatization? So, I believe, this entire privatization philosophy of the Government is deeply, deeply dangerous and should worry all of us.

The second dependence in this Budget is on foreign investment. Sir, I am amazed that a party that criticized 1991 reforms for opening the doors to foreign investment is, today, opening the doors even more on the assumption that foreign investment is going to bailout the Indian economy. Sir, no economy in the world, including China, has grown on the strength of foreign investment. It is domestic investment that drives the economy. If domestic investors are unhappy, foreign investors are unlikely to be happy. So, FDI, as I have said before and I don't mind repeating it, should be not 'Foreign.' It should be replaced with 'DI' *i.e.*, 'Domestic Investment.' And, if domestic investment is not forthcoming, growth is not going to be forthcoming.

It brings to my last point. Why is domestic investment so sluggish? Investments are increasing. But, investment rates are not increasing. If we are aspiring to be a 5 trillion dollar economy and I hope all those who speak of 5 trillion recognize and remember the number of zeroes in that 5 trillion, because I laugh when many people tell me 5 trillion dollar economy. Sir, 'trillion' is not even an Indian concept. Sir, 'trillion' is an American concept. We don't even know. We don't use words like 'billion' and 'trillion' in India. But, today, '5 trillion' is trying to become a household word. I take the Government of what it is. But, if we are going to be on a 5 trillion dollar economy, we have to raise the level of investment to something like 34 per cent or 35 per cent of the GDP; it is now hovering around 25 per cent or 26 per cent of GDP. Why are investment rates falling? I think, most important point to recognize is that sentiment is very negative today. What is sentiment? Sentiment is psychology. Why are people not coming forward to invest? You have a strong Government; you have a strong Prime Minister; you have foreign exchange reserves; you have no food shortages; you don't have double digit inflation. Then, why are people not investing? In my view, Sir, people are not investing because of four letters — FEAR. They are not investing because of fear. They are afraid of taxmen. They are afraid of tax laws. They are afraid of discretionary

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powers with Government institutions. And, people are sitting on cash mountains. They would rather prefer to sit on cash rather than actually investing. So, I think, the real issue of the economy, which need to be addressed, is investors' sentiments, investors' confidence. Why that confidence is not there? Why that sentiment is so negative? This is something to which the Finance Minister must pay attention to.

Sir, there are just two more points and then I will finish. There is a simplification of the direct taxes. This is the first time that I am seeing a simplification through complication. It is a simplification through complication. It took me a lot of time to understand. The basic principle is very simple. You remove all the exemptions; you have a low tax rate. It is an unexceptionable philosophy. Remove all the exemptions and settle for a low tax rate. But, the way it has been done is difficult to understand. To my layman's mind, when you have five slabs and you bring it down to three slabs, that is simplification. But, five slabs going to seven slabs is complication. It is very simple. So, what has been attempted in the name of simplification is complication. It would lead to increased employment amongst chartered accountants. They will be biggest beneficiaries of this move in the Budget. But, I hope that the roadmap which the Finance Minister has announced in the Budget, that is, lower taxes, no exemptions, that remains the watchword, as we move ahead on this road to lower taxes.

Sir, the Finance Minister has also claimed credit for transparency. Yes, it is true that off Budget borrowings are being explicitly reflected in the Budget for the first time. And, I welcome that. But, when you compare allocations of this year with the expenditure of the previous year in a Budget document, that is not transparency. When you read pages and pages of the Budget document and you cannot make any sense of whether the allocations have fallen with respect to revised estimates or the Budget Estimates of the previous year, that is not transparency. And, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that if you really want to make the Budget transparent there is only and only one way of making Budgets transparent, that is, to move from the cash system to the accrual system of accounting. Seventy, seventy-five countries in the world have moved from the cash system of accounting to the accrual system of accounting. You have bit the GST bullet; you have bit the demonetisation bullet, bite this bullet as well. You will see that there will be considerable transparency that will be forthcoming insofar as Budgets are concerned.

I do not want to be too critical of the Budget because I know the limitations under which Budgets are prepared. But, I do want to end by saying that the States have got a raw deal. We are the Council of States. We should be concerned that, systematically, States in India are being asked to bear the losses. And, when there are gains, they accrue to the Centre. Fifty per cent of the losses are borne by the States and thirty per cent of the gains accrue to the States. Sir, this is an untenable proposition. I had raised this during the Zero Hour also, last week. But, the Government announced 42 per cent of all gross tax revenues will be devolved to States. We welcomed it. It was a game changer, as the Prime Minister called it. But, I want to ask the hon. Finance Minister, in this year, how much gross tax revenue has been devolved to States? It is 30 per cent; it is not 42 per cent. In the last three years, how much gross tax revenues have devolved to States? It is not 42 per cent, it is 35 per cent. So, I think the States are going to get squeezed. With the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission likely in October, the States are going to get even further squeezed because one of the terms of references which has been given is a very, very dangerous terms of reference. The Government has asked the Finance Commission to recommend setting aside money for Defence and Internal Security separately, and only after that, the money will get devolved to the States. This was done without consultation with the States. This was done without any debate in the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. So, the States are going to face a far more difficult position from next year onwards once the full Report of the Finance Commission is going to be forthcoming. So, if you want to build a five trillion dollar economy, you have to have strong States. You have to have strong State finances, but the direction, I am afraid, is completely in the opposite way. So, with these few words, I wish to say once again that the Budget is very long, detailed and aspirational but whether it is realistic or whether it is credible, time alone will tell. I would like to only wish the hon. Finance Minister luck that the assumptions that she has made actually will hold out; I believe they will not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Piyush Goyal; not here. Then, Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I know it is not very easy to speak after Shri Jairam Ramesh who is our good friend and a senior Member in the Opposition. He is very senior, talented, experienced and very knowledgeable as well. Besides all these things, maybe, because he comes from Andhra Pradesh, I don't know, but he has now also picked up the art of wordplay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

5.00 P.M.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): He is from Karnataka.

DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Maybe, a closer State, close to Andhra Pradesh. But the point is that he was talking about aspiration, perspiration, etc. We also understand a little bit. We know that people aspire and the Governments of the day will have to perspire, but let us not conspire. This is a conspiracy of misinformation, mispropaganda and conspiracy through fear-mongering. I would only humbly plead that let us remain away from these kinds of conspiracies. Let us have a frank and honest debate on what the Budget has really provided. If we take a longer look of the last six years maybe, the Government and the political economy of the country has moved from what was earlier politics of entitlement to politics of empowerment. What our Opposition party Members have always been indulging was kind of a politics of perception, while here, we are believing and performing on the lines of politics of performance. The Opposition politics has always remained under the dominance of political correctness while we are moving towards national and social correctness, which is in the larger interest of the country. We believe that that has to be given prominence without getting lured by the politics of vote banks. Therefore, Sir, if I just point out the salient features of this Budget, there are at least six salient features. One is that although this is an Annual Budget, it has a vision for the entire decade. There was a right reference in the hon. Finance Minister's speech while delivering the Budget speech. Also, we have to remember that every time, we were reminded by many of our well-wishers as well when we tried to bring in the GST and similar such reforms that Governments, world over, they say, those Governments which have tried to bring in some reforms politically have met their Waterloo. They were defeated in the next elections. But we had the courage and the courage of conviction, and, here is a Government which has weathered the storm that was created out of various reforms, whether it was GST, Bankruptcy Code, the RERA, all kinds of reforms. We have very courageously met with this challenge, and, then, we returned to the power with regained confidence of the people and extended mandate coming from the people as well. This is very, very remarkable because this has never happened in the past. We know how Narsimha Rao's Government tried to implement all the reforms, but, then, politically, it could not succeed, and similar such other Governments as well.

Then, Sir, the third aspect is that during the first five years of this Government, we tried to clean the ground. So, cleansing was the mool-mantra of the first five years. Now, we are constructing on a ground which is far too cleaner than what it was earlier.

Sir, during the last five years and now if we look at the current financial year, I believe that infrastructure development through greater participation of foreign investment is again a very important feature of this particular Budget; and lastly, the fiscal discipline. We have realized and we are aware that while we have to be strict about fiscal discipline, we also will have to be flexible when it comes to deficit and related issues.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, insofar as empowerment is concerned, I am tempted to give the example of Rail Vikas Nigam. People have been talking about LIC and the reference regarding the IPO of the LIC and things like that; and people have been talking about 'family silver' also. I don't know which family they are referring to. I believe it is not a silver owned by a particular family. But if at all it is about family silver, Sir, let me point out that here, the basic approach is to continue and preserve the glitter of the silver. आप लोगों ने क्या किया? उस सिल्वर को पूरा लोहा बना दिया या उसका और कुछ करवा दिया और फिर बाद में आप बोल रहे हैं कि यह family silver है। आप जानिए कि जिस पद्धति से बैंकों का nationalization हुआ था, बैंक्स जिस पद्धति से काम कर रहे थे, लगा कि वह देश के हित के लिए होगा, लेकिन बाद में हमने देखा कि न बैंकों की वह रौनक रही और न उनकी ताकत रही। किस पद्धति से लोन मेले लगाए जाते थे और किस पद्धति से, सही बात है, कई अन्याय क्षेत्रों में भी यह हुआ। So, as against that, if I give you an example of Rail Vikas Nigam, छोटे-छोटे निगमों के उदाहरण कई बार चर्चा में नहीं आते हैं, मगर यहाँ हम जिन non-officials की नियुक्ति करते हैं, उनकी प्रतिभा के कारण क्या हो सकता है, इसका उदाहरण रेल विकास निगम है। चार साल पहले रेल विकास निगम का turnover 4 हजार करोड़ रुपए था, आज वह 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए तक गया है। रेलवे को रेल विकास निगम के माध्यम से dividend मिलता है। यह dividend एक जमाने में केवल 37 करोड़ रुपए था, आज 186 करोड़ रुपए है। यह इतना बढ़ा और रेल विकास निगम के द्वारा रेलवे को dividend मिल रहा है। रेल विकास निगम का जो IPO निकला है, वह भी शेयर मार्केट में आज 25 रुपए तक चल रहा है। यह काफी अच्छी पद्धति से चल रहा है। जो भी Central Public Sector Enterprises हैं, उनका जो मूल्यांकन होता है, उसमें रेल विकास निगम को 100 में से 100 गुण मिले हैं। कुल मिला कर 169 ऐसे Public Sector Enterprises हैं, जिनमें से केवल 6 ऐसे हैं, जिनको 100 में से 100 अंक मिले हैं और उनमें रेल विकास निगम एक है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी का और कुल मिला कर इस व्यवस्थापन में ध्यान देने वाले नेतृत्व का इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ।

Sir, I would also like to share with you some of the other aspects of this particular Budget. For example, the Government has reset the fiscal clock and used the FRBM Act. This was important as growth needed some kind of a fiscal support, and, as we

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe]

know, the Government has addressed this particular requirement. The fiscal deficit is likely to be 3.5 per cent in the coming year which means that we are committed to prudent fiscal spending. I also looked at the spending and found that the quality of fiscal expenditure has also improved which, I believe, the Opposition takes into account, and it will lead to higher impact on revival of growth rates.

On fiscal responsibility, Sir, an important point is with regard to how we have been conservative even in 2019 and in 2020. This is in contrast with the Congress which has presided over some of the highest fiscal deficits during 1980s that led to the balance of payment crisis — I am sure everybody is aware of this — when we had to mortgage country's gold. Even post-2008, Congress went up to having a fiscal deficit of close to six per cent that led to double-digit inflation and a currency crisis in 2013, not too long back. We definitely don't need a lesson from the Congress Party insofar as the micro economic stability is concerned.

Sir, there are a couple of other issues which also I would like to flag over here. The other issue is of the importance of the treatment of Dividend Distribution Tax, which is extremely regressive. 'The DDT at companies-enabled big promoters to pay a lower tax rate on thousands of crores of dividend-income than a high value, high net worth salaried individual.' This was extremely unfair and led to an increased tax burden on salaried individuals while promoters exploited the rule of tax avoidance. The move towards a classical treatment would address this loophole and take us towards a more honest tax regime. This is what we believe. Keeping the interest of taxpayers in mind, it is very important to note here that the Finance Minister has announced that we would adopt a Citizens' Charter in the Income Tax Act, which would strengthen the rights of taxpayers. This is the least that the Government could do to reward those who are equal stakeholders in India's growth. Sir, coming back to the public sector enterprises, I am also tempted here to give the example of Hindustan Zinc. सर, हम जानते हैं कि एक कंपनी थी, जिसमें 2002 में लगभग 769 करोड़ रुपये का विनिवेश हुआ था, जो लगभग 45% होता था और अब 17 साल बाद, we are in 2020 today -- Hindustan Zinc has returned 29.1 per cent CAGR with profits at the rate of 32.2 per cent while income from dividend is ₹12,800 crore. This is phenomenal. वाजपेयी सरकार ने जिस पद्धति से विनिवेश के उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किए, हमारे कई बंधु हैं, जो वामपंथी विचारधारा के हैं, उनको यह समझना चाहिए कि डिविडेंड के माध्यम से सरकार की तिजोरी में अधिक पैसा आ रहा है, जो जनकल्याण के लिए खर्च किया जा रहा है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तथ्य की अनदेखी हम नहीं कर सकते, इसलिए

केवल मात्र विनिवेश का एक बिंदु आया, डिस्इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात आई, तो उसकी आलोचना ही करनी है, ऐसा जो परम्परागत दृष्टिकोण है, उससे थोड़ा बाहर आ कर इन सारे विषयों के बारे में सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

Sir, I was referring to how this Government has moved from entitlement to empowerment. I would also like to give examples of the wonders that were created out of the efforts of the Government on the one hand and the Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the other hand. We know that DICCI has been working in the field of promoting SC/ST enterprises. This House has, on several occasions, debated about the very tragic situation that our sewage workers have to face. Many of them even had to sacrifice their lives while working for the Government or the Municipal Corporation.

अभी यह जो सारा विषय चल रहा है, तो उसके लिए DICCI ने सरकार की 'Start-up India Scheme' and 'Stand-up India Scheme' के माध्यम से लोन लेकर लगभग सैकड़ों उद्यमियों को मिनी जेट मशीनें उपलब्ध कराई हैं। सीवर की क्लीनिंग में इस मिनी जेट मशीन का उपयोग यह होता है कि इसके कारण किसी व्यक्ति को सीवर में अंदर जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। इससे एक ओर तो हम उद्यमिता को विकास दे रहे हैं और एससी/एसटी समाज के कई नवयुवक अब उद्यमी बन रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर इस पद्धति में जान जोखिम में डालकर जिनको सफाई करनी पड़ती है, उनको भी हम एक राहत देने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

Sir, there is another important thing. We have our Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry. The Ministry uses hundreds and thousands of vehicles to transport petroleum products including natural gas. Now, this Government, for the first time, in partnership with DICCI, evolved a mechanism by way of which we have given more than 3,000 dalit entrepreneurs tankers, which are now owned by them. They are operating these tankers carrying petroleum products and natural gas. अभी-अभी हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी ने 3,121वां टैंकर हमारे एक दलित बांधव को सुपुर्द किया था और उसके हाथ में इसकी चाभियां दी थीं ताकि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो पाए। जहां तक पेट्रोलियम के क्षेत्र में टैंकर के बारे में प्रावधान है, वह केवल 14% दलित भाइयों को दिया जाता है, लेकिन हमने इस सीमा को क्रॉस करते हुए 18% टैंकर्स हमारे दलित उद्यमियों को देकर, उनकी सहभागिता से उनका empowerment करने का सफल प्रयास किया है। मैं मानता हूं कि यह अपने आप में एक बड़ी बात है।

We are not confining ourselves, insofar as our philosophy of social justice is concerned, only to the quota. In fact, we are moving beyond quota and this is a very important example in that regard.

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe]

Sir, I would also like to compliment the hon. Finance Minister for her very imaginative and creative idea about apprenticeship-embedded courses in, at least, 50 higher education centres, colleges and universities. I would certainly say that this is our response to the crisis of unemployability, because the crisis of unemployment is basically the crisis of unemployability. And, to remove, to overcome and face this challenge, I believe these kinds of new initiatives are going to be extremely important. I would also like to compliment the Finance Minister and the Government about linking the urban local bodies for providing jobs to local engineers who are fresh graduates from local engineering colleges in so far as infrastructure projects in urban local bodies are concerned. This will not only satisfy the employment needs of the local persons, but it will also do away with the sickness of the engineering colleges. We know that many engineering colleges are becoming sick because of lack of adequate number of students. Now that also perhaps could be overcome. When local students work for their own urban local bodies, there will definitely be a greater sense of belonging and a greater sense of owning the particular area and, I believe, this is going to be very, very important. The Budget also speaks about Krishi Udaan and Kisan Rail which are again very important initiatives in so far as it helps our farmers and the farming community to ensure that their products, especially the perishable products, reach the markets well in time. In that context, I believe, this is very, very important. There is also an important feature of this particular Budget which is import substitution. The number of items where import duty has got increased this year is unprecedented. Let me tell you this. It may be that the Government is believing that there is a lot of dumping which is happening in India from various countries and there is a need to protect our domestic industry and domestic businesses, which is the right direction of thinking. This will have positive repercussions on manufacturing in India. This will encourage the domestic players to invest in innovation, size, scale, research and development and thereby making us a lot more competitive than what we are today. This will also help us to regain the market share which we have lost to some of the smaller countries in exports. It might also have a marginal impact on inflation. But it will surely help the domestic industry and help us in the longer run. I am very confident about that. Therefore, Sir, this is another reason why I would like to compliment the Finance Minister here. Let me also draw the attention of the august House to certain resolves which were mentioned by the hon. Prime Minister in his 15th August Address on our Independence Day. सर, हम सब जानते हैं कि single-use plastic की समस्या और उसका समाधान कोई आसान

बात नहीं है, क्योंकि यह हमारे lifestyle से जुड़ा हुआ विषय है। हमारी आदतें जिस पद्धति से हैं, जो भी हमारी एक स्वाभाविक सुविधा की सोच होती है, उसके माध्यम से अगर हम सोचते हैं तो यह होता है। मगर प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बड़ी गम्भीरतापूर्वक जनता से एक अपील की है कि single-use plastic से हम दूर रहने की कोशिश करें। मैं मानता हूँ कि पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा इस तरीके की एक behavioural reform की एक अपील हुई है और उसके लिए जो एक courage of conviction लगता है, उसके कारण यह हो पाया है।

दूसरी बात जनसंख्या नियंत्रण की भी है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 15 अगस्त के अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि नये जन्म देने वाले माता-पिता जो बच्चे को जन्म दे रहे हैं, उन्हें यह सोचना चाहिए कि क्या हम उसका लालन-पालन ठीक से कर पायेंगे। सर, हम जानते हैं और इस सदन में भी इस विषय की चर्चा हुई है कि जब आपातकाल आया था, उसके बाद कभी भी जनसंख्या नियंत्रण जैसे बहुत ही संवेदनशील विषय पर चर्चा नहीं हो पाती। यहाँ तक कि उस समय के बाद जो सरकारें आयीं, उन्होंने 'परिवार नियोजन' मंत्रालय का नाम बदल कर 'परिवार कल्याण' कर दिया। यह एक डरावना माहौल था। ऐसी स्थिति में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा लाल किले की प्राचीर से यह कहा जाना कि जनसंख्या के बारे में हम सबका दायित्व बनता है, हमें सोचना चाहिए कि अगर हम जनसंख्या में वृद्धि कर रहे हैं, तो क्या उसका लालन-पालन करने की हमारी क्षमता है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी एक सोच बननी आवश्यक है।

सर, जब 2019 के मई महीने के चुनाव के पश्चात् यह सरकार पुनः सत्ता में व्यापक जनादेश पाकर आयी, तो कई लोगों ने कहा कि 'This is Modi magic', यह मोदी जी का करिश्मा है, यह जाति-पाति से ऊपर उठ कर लोगों को एक दिशा में, विकास की दिशा में सोचने की एक अवस्था निर्माण करने की एक स्थिति लाने की कोशिश है। ये सारी बातें सही हैं। But, perhaps what is more true is the grip that this Government have acquired over the art of implementation. It is not without implementation that you can earn the goodwill of the people and I will give you some examples. Schemes are almost same but names may be different, nomenclature might be different but the pace and the scale of implementation was there in the previous regime and in this regime. This will provide us an insight and therefore, please pay attention. For example, let us take the scheme which is now known as Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana which was earlier, in their typical style, was named as Indira Awas Yojana. Now, take the Indira Awas Yojana. Previously, 54,21,538 houses were constructed under the Indira Awas Yojana. The average per year used to be 13.55 lakh. अभी जब प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना आई तो घरों के निर्माण की जो संख्या है, वह 84,82,614 हो गई और जो औसतन एन्युअल एवरेज है, वह 28.27 लाख हो गया। यह 208 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि है, इसका मतलब है कि annual average is 28.27 lakhs, this is art of implementation. Take the scheme of Swavalamban Yojana. Today, it is known as Atal Pension Yojana, इसको स्वावलम्बन स्कीम बोलते थे। अभी पुराने यूपीए के रिजिम में 41.46 लाख एकाउन्ट्स खोले

[Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe]

गए थे और उसका औसतन एक साल का हिसाब 8.29 एकाउन्ट्स आता है। आज अटल पेन्शन योजना लागू होने के बाद 1.67 करोड़ एकाउन्ट्स खोले गए हैं और उसका औसत 41.75 लाख आता है which is 503 per cent increase. ये सब जो होता है, इसका कारण यह है कि implementation के प्रति इस सरकार का एक बहुत गम्भीर रवैया है। आखिरी उदाहरण मैं राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना का ले रहा हूँ। अगर हम इसका उदाहरण लें, तो स्वाभाविक है कि वह राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण ही होगा, हमने सौभाग्य योजना नाम दिया। राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के बारे में राजीव गांधी जी जैसे हमारे देश के एक प्रधान मंत्री जी का नाम उससे जुड़ा होने के बावजूद भी उसकी गति बहुत धीमी थी। 2.12 करोड़ हाउसहोल्ड्स को ही उनके कार्यकाल में विद्युत पहुंचाने की कोशिश हुई थी, जिसका औसत सालाना 23.56 हाउसहोल्ड्स आता है। Whereas, during our five years, — not even five years because the scheme did not come right in the year 2014, it came a little later, — during our tenure, we ensured that 2.63 crore households are electrified and the average comes to 1.31 crore per year which is 566 per cent increase. Let us understand this. Therefore, Sir, a comprehensive design is already in place, a kind of keen interest and deeper insight which is shown by the Government leadership, effective outreach, effective use of information technology, effective use of other technologies including space technology, to keep an eye on the implementation, greater transparency, effective measures to ensure accountability, greater motivation to the people who are actually implementing the scheme and emphasis on direct benefit transfer, these are the features which have led this Government have a firm grip on the art of implementation which is turning a new leaf in the history of governance in this country. When we talk about governance, when we talk about good governance, I believe we mean all these things and, therefore, this particular factor, I need to bring to the notice of this House. Sir, before I end, I have a couple of suggestions to make.

महोदय, इस सरकार ने एक बड़ी अच्छी बात की है, सरकार ने एक इंडियन इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ हेरिटेज एंड कल्चर को बनाने की बात की है, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रयास है और मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके केन्द्र यदि हम अन्यान्य जगहों पर भी खोलते हैं, यद्यपि उसका नेशनल केन्द्र कहीं रहेगा, अगर इसके प्रादेशिक दफ्तर और प्रादेशिक कार्यालय भी रहते हैं तो अच्छा होगा।

सर, सरकार ने अपने पुराने कार्यकाल में डेवलपमेंट डिप्लोमेसी का एक बहुत ही बेजोड़ उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया through the International Solar Alliance (ISA). अभी मैं मानता हूँ कि कई ऐसे विषय हैं। मैं, श्री जयराम रमेश तथा बाकी बहुत सारे लोग चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी के बारे में एक समिति में काम कर रहे थे। मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि चाइल्ड पोर्नोग्राफी को रोकने के लिए भी एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आयोजन अगर सरकार के प्रयास

से बनता है तो विशेष रूप में विकासशील देशों की बहुत सारी जनता इससे संतुष्ट है, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भी एक अच्छा प्रयास होगा और इस दिशा में बढ़ेगा।

महात्मा गांधी जी के 150वें जन्म जयन्ती वर्ष को हम मना रहे हैं। मैं जिस भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् का दायित्व आजकल निभा रहा हूँ, उसके माध्यम से हम एशिया के आर्टिज़न्स की एक assembly आने वाले अक्टूबर महीने में भारत में आयोजित करना चाहते हैं। क्योंकि आर्टिज़न्स ही एक क्षेत्र है, जिसकी उपेक्षा समाप्त होनी आवश्यक है।

I would also go one step ahead and request the Government to explore the possibility that like the Farmers' Welfare Department, whether we can have a Department for the welfare of the artisan community of the country. That would really be a great contribution of this Government.

Sir, this year also happens to be the centenary of the death of Lokmanya Tilak and also Annabhai Sathe, who was one of the major social reformers in Maharashtra, और इसके लिए भी सरकार को कुछ प्रावधान करना चाहिए, यह मेरा आग्रह है।

सर, अंत में, हम सबने Rudyard Kipling के बारे में पढ़ा होगा और उनका प्रसिद्ध उपन्यास, 'जंगल बुक', जो टेलीविज़न के माध्यम से हमारे पास पहुँचा था, उसकी भी हमें जानकारी है। किपलिंग साहब कई साल भारत में रहे और भारत के प्रति उनको बहुत प्रेम भी था। किपलिंग की 'जंगल बुक' में एक प्रसंग है, जिसमें यह जो मोगली है, वह मोगली जंगल में एक बार फँस जाता है और फँस इसलिए जाता है, क्योंकि उसके पैरों को 'का' नाम का एक अजगर पूरा घेर कर रखता है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... इस 'का' अजगर के घेरे में आया हुआ मोगली उस अजगर को भूल जाता है, चूँकि वह छोटा बच्चा है, इसलिए उसको ध्यान में ही नहीं आता है कि अजगर ने उसके पाँव को घेरा है, पूरा encircle किया है। And, he gets kind of enchanted, kind of mesmerized by his own image which he sees in the eyes of that big snake. I believe, many a time, the opposition parties also get mesmerized by their own image, which is basically doing their politics of, as I said, fear-mongering on the one hand, populism on the other hand and vote bank as well. इस तरीके से अपनी स्वयं के द्वारा निर्मित प्रतिमा का जो मोह है, उससे जरा बाहर आइए। आपके पैरों को इस अजगर ने घेर लिया है, जिसका नाम है populism यानी लोक लुभावन वादे और वोट बैंक पोलिटिक्स। अगर इससे आप बाहर आइएगा, तो इस बजट के अंदर बहुत सारी महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं, जिनका ख्याल हम करेंगे।...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं मानता हूँ कि political correctness की पुरानी घिसी-पिटी राजनीति को पीछे छोड़ कर नेशनल और सोशल करेक्टनेस की पोलिटिक्स की ओर बढ़ने के लिए यह बजट एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और सार्थक प्रयास है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me permission to speak. The economy in India is in a dire state. The GDP growth rate of

[Ms. Dola Sen]

India slipped to 5 per cent in the first quarter of the Financial Year 2019-20, the lowest in over six years. The World Bank has slashed its economic growth forecast for India to 6 per cent for the current fiscal from April projection of 7.5 per cent, citing broad-based and severe cyclical slowdown.

The current slowdown has lasted for over 18-20 months and is the longest incident of sluggishness since 2006. Consumer spending in India declined for the first time in more than four decades in 2017-18. This has led to a knee-jerk reaction by the Government, wherein they have decided to sell off profit-making PSUs to earn immediate revenue. For example, BPCL's profits have been going up. They went up from ₹5,082 crore in 2014-15 to ₹8,527 crore in 2018-19. Similarly for IOC, the profit after taxes in the year 2015-16 was ₹11,242 crore, which went up to ₹16,894 crore in 2018-19. The net profit of Bengal Chemicals in 2018-19 was ₹25 crores.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) has produced/manufactured 403 railway engines, though the order was to manufacture 350 engines only in the Financial Year 2019-20. What is the rationale behind privatizing or disinvesting such strategic, profit-making PSUs?

On the one hand, the Central Government talks of 'Make in India', while on the other, it is planning to disinvest a number of PSUs, public enterprises and Defence sector too. Disinvesting Government concerns is not the answer. What is needed is to run such profit-making PSUs and to revive not so profit-making PSUs through planning and strategizing. The Central Government already plans for disinvestment or corporatization worth crores of rupees towards Railways, airports, SAIL (which includes VSP, Karnataka; SSP, Tamil Nadu; ASP, West Bengal) Bridge and Roof Company (India) Limited, Bengal Chemicals; Hindustan Paper Corporation, Ordinance Factory Board, Bharat Petroleum, IOC, LIC, etc. Banks are being merged affecting its employees, workers, clients and customers. Likewise, Liluah Railway Workshop, Kanchrapara Railway Workshop, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Burn Standard, Braithwaite, etc., are going to be disinvested. Government coal sector is open for 100 per cent FDI. BSNL scenario is very bad as the workers are doing their jobs but they are not getting their salaries for the last nine to thirteen months, whereas the HPC workers are not getting their wages for the last 35 months. After the orders of the appellate authority of NCLT, still the workers of Hindustan Paper are not getting wages. The Centre has announced merger and revival package for BSNL and MTNL but that is a long run issue. Now, the

workers of the BSNL are working but not getting salary. How will the Government of India justify this situation according to the law of the land?

LIC is being made sick by Government of India itself by giving debt to IDBI from LIC only, and, now they are disinvesting LIC. Earlier, we have seen when hon. Mamata Banerjee was the Union Railway Minister, she gave orders to revive CLW, Burn Standard, Braithwaite and Jessop and Dunlop also on behalf of Government of India, and, when she took over Jessop and Dunlop, two traditional PSUs, for giving ex-gratia payment to workers on behalf of the State Government of West Bengal, the Government is not granting permission to run them by the State Government on their own. She gave Government jobs to workers of sick State Government spinning mills and tea gardens. This must be taken as an example and model but it is very unfortunate that the Centre is compelling even the profitable PSUs, which are mostly labour-intensive too, to be corporatized or disinvested. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Despite ample scope of revival, the Centre is not ready to take up any responsibility on its part for their survival. We strongly differ on principles and oppose the Budget, the policy-decisions and Cabinet resolutions of the Government, all these are anti-people, anti-worker, anti-PSU, against the Constitution, against the law of the land, and, all these are towards disinvestment and corporatisation. I urge upon the Central Government to reconsider its stand on the issue and take effective, pro-industry, pro-workers, positive, pro-country, pro-development measures, after re-thinking deeply the crisis and turn 'Make in India' from a mere slogan into reality through a scientific and practical revival and rehabilitation scheme. It would be unwise of the Government to sell off such profit-making Government concerns, which, over the decades, have played an integral part in building our nation. To do this for short-term benefits is similar to selling family heirlooms to buy bread. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Therefore, I strongly urge upon the Government to reconsider its decisions taken in the Budget with regard to issues of profit-making PSUs, disinvestment and corporatisation of undertakings in the public sector as well as the defence sector. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, first of all, from the depth of my heart, I thank you for providing me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on General Budget, 2020-21. It is because of our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, I am standing here to speak on the Budget.

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

On behalf of the AIADMK Party, I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister for bringing out yet another growth and people oriented Budget. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Edappadi K. Palaniswami, has welcomed the Budget entirely and opined that this Budget will pave the way for the growth of our economy and will bring future growth and welfare of people by giving boost to infrastructure, agriculture, irrigation, rural development, etc. I am very glad that the hon. Finance Minister in her Budget quoted the very famous saying of a wise, old Tamil woman-Saint Poet Avvaiyar of Sangam Era, Aaathichoodi, verse 81, 'Bhumi tiruthi Unn'. The meaning of this saying is that one must first tend to till one's land and then eat. One must eat only after work. In line with the said quoting, the hon. Finance Minister has brought out sixteen schemes for the growth of agriculture sector and provided ₹1.60 lakh crore for this sector. We welcome this big initiative. There is no doubt, with this Budget, the aim of the Government to double the income of farmers by the year 2022 will be achieved and this Budget assures the same. It is yet another milestone that the Budget provides a sum of ₹15,000 crore for the purpose of loan to farmers. Twenty lakh solar pump sets to farmers is also a laudable step. Kisan Rail and Krishi Udaan Schemes for cold storage facilities in trains and flights are the need of the hour to take care of agricultural perishable products and also milk, meat and fish. Comprehensive measures for 100 water-stressed districts are also a welcome step. I take this opportunity to mention over here that many districts in the State of Tamil Nadu are water stressed and these districts may please be included in the said scheme. To convert wasteland into productive use, the steps to produce solar power from such land is a good initiative and I welcome it.

The Budget also takes care of fishermen and youths involved in the fish processing and marketing. As you are aware, the State of Tamil Nadu is blessed with large coastal areas and as such fishing is an important segment. Therefore, the Government may consider providing more assistance to the State of Tamil Nadu for the growth of fishing.

The Jal Jeevan Mission for providing piped water connection estimated at ₹3.60 lakh crore is a wonderful scheme. But the amount of ₹11,500 crore provided under the Budget is quite insufficient. More funds may be provided to it.

I welcome the decision taken by the Government to develop archaeological sites as iconic sites with onsite museums, including Adichanallur in the State of Tamil Nadu.

I request the Government to include Keeladi where the excavations found the Sangam period settlement of 600 B.C. This place too has become a tourist attraction now.

The Union Government has said that the State of Tamil Nadu is at the top as far as maintenance of law and order situation and administration are concerned. This recognizes the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Edappadi K. Palaniswami. The Government has announced setting up of a National Police University and a National Forensic Science University. As urged by our hon. Chief Minister, out of these two, one university may please be established in the State of Tamil Nadu.

While coming to civil aviation, I urge upon the Government to establish airports at Neyveli, Hosur and Rameswaram to support Udan scheme. I also make a request to expand the airports at Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Tuticorin. The Budget proposed setting up of National Technical Textile Mission at an estimated outlay of ₹1,480 crore. I urge upon the Government to include Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Chennai and Virudhunagar under the said Mission.

The real estate segment in the country is passing through a difficult period and most of the housing projects across the country are lagging behind due to lack of demand. Lakhs of units remained unsold. There is a need to push the real estate segment as the country's economy is largely dependent upon it. The scheme of interlinking of the Godavari river and the Cauvery river was announced a long time back. But no fund has been allocated for this project. Therefore, it is urged that fund may please be allotted so that the implementation of this much awaited project can kick-start. Under the leadership of hon. Chief Minister, Thiru Edappadi K. Palaniswami, the State Government of Tamil Nadu has been implementing a scheme titled "Kudimaramathu Thittam" by which most of the ponds in the State are being desilted to enhance the storage capacity to benefit farming. Therefore, it is urged that the Government may provide assistance to cover the scheme already under implementation in the State. I also urge upon the Government to include Tamil Nadu under Atal Bhujal Yojana.

I am very happy to note that the Government intends to invest ₹100 lakh crore on infrastructure investment. In the country, many infrastructure projects are running far behind the schedule of completion which escalates the cost of project. So, it is urged that the Government should take steps to ensure that the projects are completed on time.

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

As there is a saying that health is wealth, the nation's wealth is its youth. We are earmarking a meagre percentage of our GDP on health, which, compared to other developing nations, is very low. Therefore, it is urged that we should invest more on health. The people of Tamil Nadu are thankful to the Government for sanctioning 11 medical colleges in the State.

As far as education is concerned, the present literacy rate in India is 69.1 and the country should aim to make complete literacy by taking appropriate steps. During the tenure of our beloved leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma as well as the present hon. Chief Minister, Thiru Edappadi K. Palaniswami, the education sector in the State of Tamil Nadu is given higher priority and students are provided with everything to ensure more enrolment in schools. This dynamic vision of our Amma helped to attain 48.6 per cent in higher education.

What we are experiencing today is that the students aspiring for higher education are not able to make it due to many reasons including financial constraints. Getting an educational loan from any bank has become a daunting task and the people have to face many hardships. Therefore, the educational loan should be simplified and the loan should be provided to all eligible persons and the loan given for education should be waived off. With this, I conclude and I support the Budget. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. एम.वी. राजीव गौडा): श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी, आपके पास 8 मिनट का समय है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे केंद्रीय बजट 2020-21 पर बोलने के लिए मौका दिया, जिसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जब बजट पेश कर रही थी, तब जिस तरह से शेयर बाज़ार गिर रहा था, उससे देश की जनता के हजारों करोड़ रुपये चले गए। यह संकेत है कि इनका बजट केवल आंकड़ें बाज़ी वाला है, क्योंकि हम लोग बुंदेलखण्ड से आते हैं, वहां किसानों की जो हालत है, उसे हम जानते हैं। इस बार किसानों को बहुत उम्मीद थी, सरकार ने बार-बार कहा था कि किसानों की आय दोगुनी हो जाएगी, लेकिन अब सरकार ने कहा है कि वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय दोगुनी होगी। मान्यवर, ये टाइम बढ़ाते ही जा रहे हैं। पहले कहा था कि वर्ष 2020 तक करेंगे, अब वर्ष 2022 कर दिया। कृषि की विभिन्न मदों में पिछली बार जो धन आवंटित हुआ था, उतना खर्च नहीं हो पाया है। मार्केट इंटरवेंशन स्कीम के लिए 3,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए थे, लेकिन 2,010 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च हो पाए हैं, फसल बीमा योजना के लिए किया गया आवंटन भी कम हुआ है। बीमा पर खर्च बढ़ाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि ऐसी शिकायतें आती हैं कि किसानों को वाजिब क्षतिपूर्ति भी नहीं मिल पा रही है।

प्रधानमंत्री किसान सम्मान योजना में पिछले साल 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, लेकिन उसमें केवल 54,370 करोड़ रुपये ही खर्च हुए हैं।

मान्यवर, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना में 2,682 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, इस बार 1,127 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। पिछला आवंटन खर्च नहीं हो पाया है। इसी तरह से किसानों को उनके उत्पाद के लिए उचित दाम नहीं मिल रहे हैं, लागत बढ़ी है, फसल के दाम घटे हैं। सरकार ने वादा किया था कि वह सी-2 लागत में 50 प्रतिशत जोड़कर न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित करेगी, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। सरकार ने लागत का लेवल घटा दिया, जिससे न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य का वादा पूरा नहीं हो पाया। जहां तक नीली क्रांति, मत्स्य और जल-जीवों की बात है, तो उन पर पिछली बार कुल आवंटन 560 करोड़ रुपये था, लेकिन खर्च 455 करोड़ रुपये ही हुए हैं। सर, पिछले तीन सालों से आर्थिक प्रगति दर लगातार कम होती जा रही है, जिसका एक मुख्य कारण यह भी है कि औद्योगिक और सेवा क्षेत्र के उत्पादों की मांग बाजार में नहीं है। उनकी मांग इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि उनकी 46 प्रतिशत मांग ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से आती है और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की क्रय शक्ति लगातार घटती जा रही है। किसानों को उनके उत्पाद से होने वाला लाभ लगातार कम हो रहा है। हम ग्रामीण इलाकों में देखते हैं कि कृषि में जो fertilizer है, kerosene है, तो गवर्नमेंट ने इनकी सब्सिडी घटा दी है। चाहे दाल हो, मोटे अनाज हों या नकदी फसलें हों, इनके दाम पिछले वर्षों से बढ़ नहीं रहे हैं, जबकि लागत बढ़ती जा रही है।

मान्यवर, बिजली की दर बढ़ा दी गई है, खाद के दाम बढ़ा दिए गए हैं, तो कैसे किसान की आय दुगुनी होगी? इसी तरह से बेरोजगारी में पिछले 45 साल का जो आंकड़ा आया, जो चुनाव के बाद इन्होंने घोषित किया, उसमें यह देखने को मिला कि 45 साल की तुलना में वर्ष 2017-18 में देश में बेरोजगारी दर बढ़कर 6.1 फीसदी हो गई थी। Business Standard के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण कार्यालय (NSSO) के Periodic Labour Force Survey की report से यह जानकारी सामने आई कि किसी रिपोर्ट के जारी होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय सांख्यिकी आयोग के दो सदस्यों ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। मान्यवर, हर मामले में सरकार फेल है। हम देख रहे हैं कि जब तक हमारे देश का इंसान, नौजवान और किसान स्वस्थ नहीं रहेगा, तब तक देश तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। देश के सरकारी अस्पतालों की हालत ठीक न होने के कारण वहां ऑपरेशन, दवाओं के ठीक न होने के कारण, निजी अस्पतालों में हर साल करोड़ों लोग इलाज कराते हैं, जिसके कारण छह परसेंट लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे आ रहे हैं। इसके लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। बजट के बाद केन्द्र सरकार जनता के ऊपर सेस बढ़ा देती है। उनकी जेब से पैसा निकालने का काम करती है।

सर, हम बुन्देलखण्ड में देखते हैं, जो गांव में गरीब आदमी है, वहां के लोग पलायन करते हैं। सरकार की जो mid-day-meal योजना है, उसमें एक भी रुपया बढ़ाने का काम नहीं किया गया है। आंगनवाड़ी, शिक्षा, ASHA workers, कार्यकर्ताओं का मानदेय नहीं बढ़ाया गया। मातृत्व का लाभ देने वाली प्रधान मंत्री मातृ वंदना योजना की राशि बढ़ाई नहीं गई है। बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना में 60 करोड़ रुपये की राशि कम कर दी गई है। मान्यवर, देश में दोहरी शिक्षा

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

नीति है। इसके बारे में नहीं कहा गया है कि हम दोहरी शिक्षा नीति समाप्त करके सबके लिए समान शिक्षा नीति लागू करेंगे। मानदेय की राशि घटा दी गई है। 12 करोड़, 45 लाख मनरेगा मजदूर हैं, बजट में 13 प्रतिशत की कमी और 71 हजार करोड़ रुपये की मांग थी, जिसमें 61 हजार, 500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 1 करोड़, 73 लाख मनरेगा जॉब कार्डधारक हैं। आज वे आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं, निराश हैं। सर, नोटबंदी और जी.एस.टी. के बाद देश में विकास दर में कमी आई है और लगातार छह तिमाही में जी.डी.पी. में गिरावट आई है। रेलवे का निजीकरण करना था और हम देख रहे हैं कि तेजस की तर्ज में करीब डेढ़ सौ नई ट्रेनें चलेंगी, जिनमें चप्पल पहनने वाला गरीब, किसान और मजदूर आदमी उसमें सफर नहीं कर पाएगा। उस पर इतनी हैवी पेनल्टी कर देंगे कि वह बरबाद हो जाएगा।

मान्यवर, एयर इंडिया को बेचा जा रहा है। उसके बाद देश के पास कौन-सा जहाज रहेगा? इससे यह होगा कि न तो रेल रहेगी और न जहाज रहेगा। जितने सरकारी PSUs हैं, वे बेचे जा रहे हैं, LIC को बरबाद किया जा रहा है। LIC सबके जीवन का इंश्योरेंस करती थी, आज उसके ही जीवन का खतरा पैदा किया जा रहा है। बुन्देलखण्ड के किसानों को कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है। किसान घाटे की खेती और रोजगार की कमी के कारण आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं, पलायन रुक नहीं रहा है। उनके पलायन को रोकने के लिए कोई प्रबंध नहीं किया जा रहा है। बुन्देलखण्ड में सिंचाई के साधनों की कमी है। बजट के पैटर्न में चित्रकूट को शामिल नहीं किया गया है। चित्रकूट भगवान राम की तपोभूमि है और बजट में चित्रकूट को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए था। चित्रकूट, कारलिंगर, चरखारी, झांसी को छोड़ दिया गया है। बुन्देलखण्ड को अनदेखा किया गया है। गंगा नहर की तरह पूरा बुन्देलखण्ड सूखा हुआ है। वहां पानी की कमी है। हम लोगों की मांग लगातार चली आ रही है कि वहां पर यमुना नदी पर औगासी घाट है, वहां पर पानी का विशाल भंडार है, तो वहां पर गंगा नहर की तरह यमुना नहर बनाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। मान्यवर, फर्जी ODF जिले घोषित किए जा रहे हैं। अधिकारियों पर दबाव बनाया जा रहा है और शौचालयों की धनराशि में कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई है। हमने देखा है कि कुम्भ के मेले में 35 हजार का प्लास्टिक का शौचालय बनाकर दिया गया था, लेकिन गरीब किसान के लिए केवल 12 हजार शौचालय! मान्यवर, किसानों के द्वारा की जा रही आत्महत्याओं को रोकने के लिए कोई इंतजाम नहीं किए गए हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... केवल बुंदेलखंड, बांदा, हमीरपुर, झांसी आदि जिलों में 1,000 गाएं मर रही हैं क्योंकि उनके लिए चारे और भूसे का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। उन्हें केवल बाड़े में घेर दिया जाता है और भूख तथा प्यास से वे वहां पर तड़प-तड़पकर मर जाती हैं या लोग उन्हें जिंदा ही जे.सी.बी. मशीन लगाकर गाड़ देते हैं। उसकी ओर गवर्नमेंट कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। गौरक्षक पता नहीं कहां चले गए, उन्हें इस चीज़ को देखना चाहिए था।

मान्यवर, सरकार गारंटी तो लेती है लेकिन कैंसर मुक्त भारत बनाने के लिए बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। आज कैंसर देश की सबसे बड़ी बीमारी है, इसके लिए सरकार को इंतजाम

करना चाहिए था। ओबीसी, एससी, एसटी के छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए छात्रवृत्ति में कटौती की गयी है, इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मान्यवर, बहुत समय से मांग चली आ रही है, सन् 1931 में जातिगत आधार पर जनगणना हुई थी। मेरा अनुरोध है कि 2021 में जातिगत आधार पर जनगणना करायी जाए जिससे पता चल सके कि उन लोगों की संख्या कितनी है, जिनके पास कोई सुविधा नहीं है, जिनका व्यापार नहीं है, ताकि उनके लिए कुछ व्यवस्था की जा सके। मान्यवर, ओबीसी के लिए क्रीमी लेयर को लगाया गया, उसे हटाने के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी है। महोदय, सरकार कहती है कि वह मजबूत है तो फिर इनका रुपया क्यों गिर रहा है? सरकार इस संबंध में गारंटी क्यों नहीं दे रही है, क्यों रुपया लगातार गिरता चला जा रहा है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आमदनी अठन्नी है, खर्चा रुपया है तो यह देश कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा? मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मजबूत सरकार से 5,000 से ज्यादा उद्योगपति देश छोड़कर चले गए। वे क्यों देश छोड़कर चले गए? उन्हें वापस लाने के लिए आपके पास क्या इंतजाम हैं? इस तरह से यह देश कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा? नोटबंदी, जीएसटी से राज्य सरकारों की आमदनी कम हुई है क्योंकि केन्द्र से मिलने वाली सभी सहायता को अब राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया है। आज राज्य सरकारें उसे वहन नहीं कर पा रही हैं। इसी प्रकार से देश की सेना का आधुनिकीकरण करने हेतु बजट में कमी आयी है। इसी प्रकार पर्यावरण और वन में भी बजट को घटाया गया है। माननीय मंत्री महोदया ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह नए दशक का दिवालिया बजट है। केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों को वेतन देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। यही हाल राज्यों में है। आज हर सेक्टर में केन्द्र सरकार फेल हुई है। पिछले पांच सालों में जो बजट केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया था, उसको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। नोटबंदी और जीएसटी से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था की कमर टूट गयी है। आज देश में सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार देने वाली रेलवे को निजी हाथों में बेचा जा रहा है, सरकारी उपक्रमों को बेचा जा रहा है। एलआईसी, जो देश के बैंकों को करोड़ों रुपया कर्ज देती थी, आज उसे बेचा जा रहा है और एलआईसी स्वयं परेशान है। घाटे की खेती होने के कारण बुंदेलखंड के किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। बजट ने बुंदेलखंड के किसानों को निराश किया है। Corporate जगत को लाभ पहुंचाने का काम किया गया है। फसल बीमा के अंतर्गत पशुओं से नष्ट होने वाली कृषि को कवर नहीं किया गया है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बुंदेलखंड में इस समय बहुत अधिक प्रॉब्लम है, वहां रोज आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं। अगर आप अखबार उठाकर देखें तो महुआ का जो आंकड़ा है, वहां हर रोज कोई न कोई आत्महत्या हो रही है लेकिन वहां के लिए अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रावधान बजट में नहीं किया गया है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उसके लिए बजट में किया चाहिए प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to begin by starting with, at this time, though not very appropriate, with Kautilya. There is a very famous line about what a Budget should be in Arthashastra. He says:-

"अलब्धलाभार्था लब्धपरिरक्षणी रक्षितविवर्धनी वृद्धस्य तीर्थे प्रतिपादनी च।"

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

इसका अर्थ है, "जो प्राप्त न हो, उसे प्राप्त करना, जो प्राप्त हो गया, उसे संरक्षित करना, जो संरक्षित हो गया, उसे समानता के आधार पर बांटना।" So, I must say that the hon. Finance Minister has made an honest effort in the first two aspects, that is, mopping up additional resources and safeguarding the existing revenues, imposed new customs duties—as was talked about—on items that can be produced inside India thus saving foreign exchange, policy move towards a new exemption-free personal income tax regime after announcing such a measure in the corporate tax earlier, though made the entire tax regime a little more complicated but I am hopeful that going forward it would be temporary. She has pruned fertilizer subsidy in an effort to contain over use of urea which spoils the micro-nutrient regime in the soil. The scope for PM-KUSUM has been enhanced to cover 20 lakh farmers for standalone solar pumps and 15 lakh farmers for Grid connected solar pumps which is a green initiative. "KISAN RAIL" and "KRISHI UDAAN" would ensure seamless national cold supply chain for perishables, if properly implemented but need to recognize that such a grid would become non-functional unless there is a similar cold chain system from the farm gate to the national grid which could probably be done by the Vegetable and Farmer Producers' Organizations provided they are given adequate amount of subsidy. The provision of ₹22,000 crore as support to Infrastructure Pipeline is a good initiative. But the efficiency gains from this initiative can accrue only if the projects are completed on time. We also welcome the removal of Dividend Distribution Tax and extending the Concessional Corporate tax to power sector, start-ups. We also had requested for extending the Concessional Tax rates to the cooperatives. This has been done in the Budget; we welcome it. The deposit insurance coverage has been increased; we welcome it. Increase in the allocation towards disaster relief from ₹10,000 crore to ₹25,000 crore compared to the last year's budget estimates is really reassuring for States like Odisha that have been regularly hit by natural calamities. Similarly, the setting up of the National Logistics Policy is a good move. But its success would largely depend upon the private sector's participation in the PPP models envisaged as currently, private sector investment has not been very encouraging despite a plethora of concessions extended to them as mentioned earlier. A unified recruitment process is a good idea. FDI in higher education is welcome. Women SHGs have been involved, but I think there is still a scope for involving them more in the procurement process as is being done in Odisha now as a marketing initiative for them. The concern is that the entire thing hinges around the disinvestment receipt which has been pegged at ₹2.10 lakh crores as against ₹65,000 crore received

during 2019-20. This is certainly ambitious. The risk to both the Central and the State finances would be enormous in case there is shortfall in achieving the target. The Government is expected to earn ₹90,000 crores by selling stakes in public sector banks and ₹1.2 lakh crores by selling stake in central public sector enterprises. According to the Economic Survey, this should actually happen in case the hundred trillion dollar investment in the infrastructure sector is to be achieved. The deficit figures have not been very encouraging. There is a 0.9 per cent factoring in to be done because of the off-budget borrowings. There is a need to decrease this dependence in future. The inflation has to be looked at carefully because I do not know whether it is a green shoot in the demand or, actually, there is a problem of stagflation. Besides this, let me talk about the pains particularly, from the point of view of the States. I am here talking about the 'samanata' that Kautilya was talking about in the verse. Currently, we have seen the lowest tax devolution in 50 years. The States will get 6.56 trillion dollars in the financial year 2020 against the BE of 8.1 trillion dollars in RE. The total devolution to the States as the percentage of gross tax revenue has declined from 32.88 to 32.36 per cent. The share of devolution was 34.70 and 35.29 even before that. So there is a declining trend. The total transfer to all States has also declined to 52.91 per cent in 2020-21 from 53.61 per cent in 2019-20. A greater centralization of revenues in the Union Budget 2020-21, in fact, will add to the existing fiscal stress to the States due to revenue shortfall on account of GST. The Gross Tax Revenue in 2020-21 (BE) is estimated assuming buoyancy of 1.11 in 2019-20, which is against the tax buoyancy assumption of 0.72 in the previous year or the current year 2019-20. Looking at the state of economy and budgetary measures on direct taxation, it appears that the tax buoyancy is over-estimated, in which case, if not realized, it will put further stress on the fiscal burden of the States. How it has impacted Odisha! The devolution of Odisha has come down to 1.50 per cent GTR in 2020-21 from 1.53 per cent. It was 1.57 per cent earlier in 2018-19. Similarly, the allocation in 2021 is around ₹4,700 crores less after implementing the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission compared to the Fourteenth Finance Commission. This year itself, we had to take a hit of about ₹8,800 crores in 2019-20 Budget. Given these circumstances, we were asking for a level-playing field. The State of Odisha had been asking for a level-playing field. Odisha has grown during 2015-16 to 2017-18 at an average rate of 11.2 per cent against the all India States' average of 8.21 per cent. For this better performance, what we have achieved is that we have taken a hit of ₹3,776 crores in the Fifteenth Finance Commission recommendations.

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Similarly, in the grant to local borders, we have taken a hit of ₹ 386 crores. In adopting the 2011 Census, because we did better in the population management by keeping the replacement levels low, we have taken a hit of ₹ 562 crores. So, the gross loss on acceptance of the 15th Finance Commission Interim Report would be around ₹ 4,724.807 crores. Now, given this situation, we also have GST compensation issues where we have about ₹ 4,000 crores pending, we have situation of pending incentives for the ULBs which is around ₹ 230 crores. We also have energy cess not coming to us now. We also welcome the initiative, while the devolution is a serious concern for all of us. There is a problem that our concerns about archaeological sites have not been also considered. The Puri-Konark have not yet been included in the iconic tourism sites announced last year. The sectoral impact in this Budget has been marginal. So, there has been no flow in health, education, and energy beyond what is always there if you adjust for inflation. The GST compensation is about ₹ 3,186 crores still pending; ₹ 444.63 crores from the preceding financial year. The clean energy cess has not come to the State at all. The food subsidy which was about ₹ 4,200 crores pending, that has also not come. So, I would probably think that given the circumstances, and given the devolution that is going to take place, the stress on the State finances is enormous, and I would request the Finance Minister that there has to be a mechanism to transfer more funds to the States and not allow the fiscal slippage that has taken place to hit the States more than the Central Government.

Since the Prime Minister has made an ambitious target about rural housing, we would request that disaster resilience being one of the key features of the President's speech as well, to cover all the households in Odisha from kachha to pucca for which the proposal is already pending with the Central Government.

In the Railways, we have had an allocation of about 27 per cent less than the last fiscal. So, overall, I can say that the States financial position is under deep stress because of the 15th Finance Commission recommendations and the economic decline. So, we have been asking for a special focus status for a long period of time. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider that. Coal royalty revision from 14 per cent to 20 per cent is another request that I am trying to make.

Lastly, Sir, I would like to say that what we are trying to do is not to acknowledge that the per capita difference across States have only increased over time, and yet, the

6.00 P.M.

fastest growth trajectory can be seen in the lagging States since 2000. Over the past few years, Odisha has maintained a consistent growth rate, an impressive 8.4 per cent. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Therefore, we would like to say that we are not asking for any differential. We are just asking for equity.

Sir, lastly, * "Ma'am we seek your cooperation for the welfare and development of 4.5 crores of people of Odisha. Vande Utkal janani."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri K. K. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. As other hon. Members have already maintained that the Budget is a total. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: अभी 6.00 नहीं बजे हैं, अभी एक मिनट बाकी है। अब आप बोलिए।

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): उपसभापति महोदय, जैसी सबको जानकारी है कि बजट पर चर्चा के लिए जो समय का निर्धारण हुआ है, वह 12 घंटे का हुआ है। आज यदि हम देर रात तक बैठेंगे, तो कल इसका जवाब हो जाएगा, अन्यथा नहीं होगा। कल के बाद सदन अवकाश पर होगा और कल की तारीख में बजट पर चर्चा पूरी करनी है। इसलिए यदि आज रात्रि 8.00 बजे तक बैठकर इस पर चर्चा करा लें, तो उचित होगा। इस बारे में अनेक माननीय नेताओं से अनुरोध भी किया गया था और उन्होंने सहमति भी दी हुई है।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, समय 7.00 बजे तक बढ़ाइए। उसके बाद यदि आवश्यक हो, तो फिर बढ़ाएं।

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: उपसभापति महोदय, वैसे श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब, श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी एवं अन्य माननीय सदस्यों से रात्रि 8.00 बजे तक चर्चा चलाने के बारे में बात हो गई थी और कल भोजन अवकाश किए बिना 11.00 बजे से लगातार चर्चा जारी रहे और सायंकाल 4.00 से 5.00 बजे के बीच मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का जवाब हो जाए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर लें, तो ठीक रहेगा।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: माननीय उपसभापति जी, पहले आप 7.00 बजे तक बढ़ाइए। यदि फिर 7.00 बजे के बाद बढ़ता है, तो ठीक है। सायंकाल 7.00 बजे तक सदन की समयावधि बढ़ाने के लिए सबकी सहमति है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Odia.

श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत: माननीय मधुसूदन जी, मैं आपकी जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ कि गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब से भी बात हुई है। श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय एवं अन्य सब से BAC की मीटिंग के बाद, वही बात हुई थी और इस पर सहमति भी हुई थी। अतः आप यदि स्वीकार करें, तो कृपा होगी।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: उपसभापति जी, चर्चा जरूर हुई थी, लेकिन सहमति नहीं हुई थी।

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, आज सायंकाल 7.00 बजे तक चर्चा कर लें, यह ठीक है, लेकिन फिर कल लंच-ब्रेक नहीं होगा और सायंकाल 4.00 बजे वित्त मंत्री जी जवाब देंगी।

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री: ठीक है, आज शाम को 7.00 बजे तक चलाइए और कल लंच-ब्रेक मत कीजिए तथा सदन को लगातार चलने दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: इस प्रकार दो चीजें हाउस से आई हैं, I would just like to narrate - पहली यह कि या तो आज रात्रि 8.00 बजे तक बैठें या आज 7.00 बजे तक बैठें और कल लंच ऑवर भी forego करें। हाउस की सहमति दूसरे सुझाव के साथ है, धन्यवाद। आज हम सायंकाल 7.00 बजे तक बैठेंगे और कल lunch forego करेंगे। यह हाउस का निर्णय है, हम इसी के अनुसार चलेंगे।

मैं आपकी सूचना के लिए सिर्फ दो चीजें बताना चाहता हूँ कि कुल 55 स्पीकर्स इस लिस्ट में हैं। आज 4.30 बजे तक सिर्फ 15 लोगों ने बोला और कई माननीय सदस्य अपने समय का अतिक्रमण करते रहते हैं। जब मैं request करता हूँ, तो आप लोग अपना स्थान ग्रहण नहीं करते हैं। समय आप लोग तय करके देते हैं, पार्टियां तय करके देती हैं, लेकिन आप उससे भी अधिक समय लेते हैं। यदि आप बहुत देर तक बोले, तो समय कैसे compensate होगा? आप में से अगर कोई मुझे बता सके, तो मुझे बहुत सुविधा होगी।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I do agree with the opinion expressed by hon. Members that the Budget is a total failure in addressing the present economic crisis. Hon. Minister, you are giving more concessions to the rich. But, at the same time, you are not taking any step to enhance the purchasing power of the common people. I don't want to repeat those points. I take this opportunity to confine to certain important concerns of the State of Kerala.

Kerala had made significant achievements in various fields due to its focus on decentralization, political empowerment, and on health and education. The State tops the NITI Aayog's Sustainable Development Index. Sir, they are talking too much on cooperative federalism. But, at the same time, what they are doing is simply sabotaging

the development agenda of various States. The same is getting reflected in the Budget also so far as Kerala is concerned. We are facing a sheer discrimination in the Budget.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission punished all the south Indian States except Tamil Nadu. That punishment is especially on Kerala because of the successful population control measures that the State had implemented and also for the social development that the State of Kerala had made. When the Fifteenth Finance Commission had decided to change the criteria, at that very point of terms of reference to it, the State had opposed. We did maintain that it was going to hit all south Indian States, especially Kerala. Now, the Fifteenth Finance Commission is penalizing Kerala for its successful population control measures and also for social development.

Sir, the Fifteenth Finance Commission had reduced the tax proceeds for Kerala from 2.5 percentage to 1.94 percentage. This is going to lead to a huge cut in the tax share of the State of Kerala to the tune ₹ 4,300 crores and this is the lowest tax share of Finance Commission in the recent past. As we all know, the State of Kerala had to face severe floods during the last two consecutive years. Unparalleled damage has happened because of floods. Last year, the Central Government had released ₹ 5,900 crores to seven States under NDRF head. Unfortunately, the State of Kerala is neglected. As per the norms, the State of Kerala is entitled to get ₹ 2,100 crores. A memorandum was submitted to the Government, but unfortunately, the State is severely neglected. Last to last year also, the same step-motherly attitude was very much visible for the State of Kerala. It was extremely important to re-build the ruined Kerala because of heavy floods. The Government was requesting for enhancing the borrowing limit, but unfortunately, the Centre is not ready to enhance the borrowing limit, but at the same time, it had further slashed the borrowing limit of the State. As per the present norms, the State is entitled to borrow ₹ 24,915 crores in 2019-20 and now it has been slashed to ₹ 16,602 crores. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will take one more minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: So far as GST compensation is concerned, till December, ₹ 1600 crores is yet to be paid. There are a lot many other things also. I don't find any place for the State of Kerala in the Railway map of our country, the promised trains. I don't find any new lanes so far as the National Highway Development is concerned. In all other States, you can see four-lane roads and six-lane roads, but in Kerala if you go to the National Highway, there are only two-lane roads.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude or else I will call the next speaker.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am concluding. I will complete in one sentence.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record now. You have already taken one minute more. Members are not ready to sit beyond 7 or 8 o'clock and all Members are determined to take more time. How can I give more time? No, please sit down. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: I would request the hon. Minister to consider my important concern.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is over. Please conclude. माननीय नरेश गुजराल जी, अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I would like to compliment the hon. Finance Minister for carefully balancing the growth requirements of the economy with prudent fiscal discipline despite a huge pressure from many economists and industry forums who wanted her to pump in more liquidity to generate demand. The august House would remember the adverse effects on our economy in the aftermath of the 2008 fiasco, the Lehman Brothers crisis. The then Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, in his wisdom, experimented with very high fiscal deficit. Pranabda's intentions were very noble. He did not want growth to slow down. He did not want the economy to slow down, but the results were disastrous. We had double-digit inflation, especially when it came to food inflation which touched almost 18-19 per cent. We had huge hike in interest rates which crippled our industry. So, I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has learnt a lesson from that fiasco and has been prudent this time. She has decided to kick-start the demand and growth rate by pumping in more money into the infrastructure, be it modernising our ports, building new roads and highways, increasing airports, solar parks, etc. She has set a very high target of ₹ one lakh crores which is ambitious. However, I must say that some out-of-the-box thinking has been resorted to in order to fund these projects. The decision of the Central Government to grant 100 per cent tax exemptions for sovereign wealth funds for their investments in infrastructure sector is expected to give a boost to the infra-investment in India. The Government has proposed to set up an investment clearance cell for entrepreneurs to provide pre-investment advisory information related to land banks and facilitate clearances. Corporate tax rates have been reduced and dividend distribution tax has been abolished. Contrary to what my friend, Shri Jairam Ramesh said earlier, that you only grow if you have

savings at home, then, try and look at China's experience. China's economy was much smaller than India's economy. Their savings rate was much less than India's saving rate. But China got investment from abroad. They opened up their economy at the right time. They not only got foreign investment, they also got the technology and they got the market. Unfortunately, at that time, their Government was myopic. That investment would have come to India. But, because of their so-called socialistic policies, we shut our doors and that investment went to China.

I would like to suggest one thing here to the hon. Finance Minister. We need an expert financial institution the way earlier ICICI or IDBI was created which took care of lending to infrastructure projects with high gestation periods. In the recent past, we found banks were giving short-term loans for long term investment. That is why banks ran into difficulty. Another problem was that they did not have the bandwidth to analyze the viability and risk of these projects.

Sir, I would like to applaud her for launching logistics policy that would reduce India's high logistics cost from 14 per cent to 10 per cent. This is vital not only for our domestic industry but also for our exports to make them more competitive.

As far as the SME sector, which is a backbone of our economy, is concerned, I am happy to note that it has been given some protection against cheap imports from China by raising import duties on consumer goods, like footwear, furniture, etc. Sir, the extension of loan restructuring for SMEs also would help them immensely.

Sir, competition from countries like Bangladesh, Vietnam and Cambodia has hurt our labour-intensive export industry very badly. I have a suggestion for the hon. Finance Minister again. In order to remain competitive, we must let rupee find its own value. Sir, our rupee is overvalued. Now, I know, when I say that, it would hurt our import of petroleum products. But, that would be more than offset by jobs that would be created, the exports that would take place and also it would act as an import substitution which would help our Make in India programme. So, I hope the Government would pay attention to that.

I again compliment the Government for acknowledging the needs of the weak textile industry which generate a lot of jobs. The technical textiles contribute about 27 per cent of textile industry turnover in the world, while it is merely 12 per cent in India.

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

The funding of ₹ 1,480 crores for National Technical Textile Mission is a noble attempt at boosting indigenous manufacturing. The industry has also welcomed the correction of inverted duty structure. Sir, all these steps, I hope, would generate some employment.

Sir, I come from an agriculture State and agriculture has seen an acute distress off-late. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has raised the credit limit from ₹ 15 lakh crores to ₹ 20 lakh crores, while also providing ₹ 2.83 lakh crores to rural development, agriculture, irrigation and allied activities. The hon. Finance Minister has provided a lot of stress on warehousing facilities for our foodgrains by providing viability gap funding. This is very important. We grow food and, then, we leave it in the open to rot. So, I am hopeful that the Government will continue to press with this so that the foodgrains that we grow, which consume a lot of water, which should really not be allowed to rot in a poor country, and India, would have proper storage facilities.

I also appreciate that the Government is attempting to rationalise the use of fertilizers to promote sustainable farming, along with reducing the harmful effects of carcinogenic chemicals.

The Prime Minister Bima Yojana has also helped farmers to a large extent. And, I am very happy that the funds are being increased here also.

While we do all these things, I can tell you one thing that if we eventually want to benefit the Indian farmer, we have to give him the correct price for his produce. We have seen the farmers committing suicide. Then, the State Governments, and at times the Central Government also, waves off their debts. That is not the solution. The solution is, give them a fair price for their produce. And, here, I hope that the Government would give the farmers the right price for their produce in accordance with the Swaminathan Formula, which should be followed in letter and spirit.

While the Prime Minister's Kisan Yojana is very laudable, it does not touch the lives of those who are landless. Here, I would request the hon.

Finance Minister that the MGNREGA outlay must be increased because that directly touches the lives of the poorest of the poor.

The Budget has indicated a disinvestment target of ₹ 2.1 lakh crores. It is highly ambitious. But, it is imperative that finally we cut the albatross around our neck. There are companies that continue to lose money year after year, I am talking about PSUs, and yet we do nothing, in the name of socialism. I am glad that the Government has a roadmap. And, I do hope that they will be able to achieve their target. But, personally I hope that the hon. Prime Minister will set up a separate Ministry of Disinvestment — just as Shri Atal Bihar Vajpayee had done then — with a dynamic Minister who enjoys the confidence of the Prime Minister because this is a very tedious process that requires handling bureaucracy, talking to businesses, talking to merchant bank. I do hope that this solution would be taken in the right spirit.

Sir, finally, I would like to speak on behalf of regional parties. Every time the Government puts a cess or a surcharge, the State Governments are short-changed. I hope that the Government would relook at it because this is not cooperative federalism.

Coming to my State of Punjab, we have been imposed a very unjust figure of ₹ 31,000 crores on account of FCI settlement account. This has been done arbitrarily. We have been requesting the Central Government to set up an Arbitrator and then let him decide what the correct figure is and we would happily pay that. So, I do hope that heed would be paid to that also.

Sir, when Punjab was divided into two States — Punjab and Haryana — we were deprived of our Capital. Successive Prime Ministers told us that very soon it would be restored to us. The State capital is a revenue generator. We lack that. I would request the Finance Minister that till such time that we get a State capital, the surplus revenue of Chandigarh should be divided between Punjab and Haryana because that rightfully belongs to them. At the same time, I would like, for the knowledge of the House, to point out that as many cars are sold only in Chandigarh, as the rest of Punjab. This is true of all other consumer items also. So, you can imagine the kind of loss we are bearing there in Punjab.

In the end, I would like to express my gratitude to the Prime Minister on behalf of the entire Sikh community for raising the money that would be paid to those who suffered after the 1984 Sikh carnage, which was not just unforgivable but also shameful. This Government must be complimented for initiating steps to punish those big leaders who were responsible for that carnage. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the General Discussion on the Budget for the year 2020-21. The Budget is full of empty promises, platitudes and slogans. It is very disappointing and short-sighted. On the day of the Budget presentation itself, Sensex had fallen by more than 900 points. The working class, farmers, artisans and women folk are losing faith in the Government. The BJP Government has not made any effort for job creation and employment generation.

With this Budget, even common items have become costlier. Butter, sugar, potatoes, footwears, chappals, combs, table fans and ceiling fans have all become dearer. Ovens, cookers, cooking plates and furniture are also costlier and the list is very long. I don't want to take the time of the House to read it.

Millions of jobs have been lost because of the economic recession and slowdown in the automobile, the MSMEs and the IT sector. In various Departments of the Government, a lot of posts are lying vacant, especially in Groups 'C' and 'D'. No action is being taken to fill up the vacant posts and the Government is trying to abolish the sanctioned posts by misusing the provision of 'lying vacant for more than two years'. They have put a ban on recruitment due to which many youngsters, especially Dalits and Backward Community people are suffering.

In the name of strategic disinvestment of various Public Sector Undertakings, the Government is ruthlessly privatizing the PSUs one by one and many workers are being thrown out of employment. Many workers are being compelled to take VRS. The workers who are forced to take VRS are not given retraining and skill development, with the result, they remain unemployed and their families are struggling to lead a decent life.

The produce of farmers, namely, foodgrains and other crops should be procured by the Government agencies. For example, sugarcane. In 2011, in Tamil Nadu, there was production of 166 lakh tonnes. But, now the production is only 60 lakh tonnes. Out of 42 sugar factories, only six are running in Tamil Nadu. As a result of that, farmers, agricultural employees, factory employees, small-time traders — all are suffering. No action has been taken either by the State Government or the Central Government though they shed crocodile tears for the farmers.

Then, skill development. The Government has not addressed the issue of providing skill development to the people and the youths living in the rural areas, taking into

account the skills available like weaving, craftsmanship, carpentry, traditional system of healthcare and medicine, animal husbandry, blacksmith, plumber and electrician. If the Government had provided proper skill development training with innovative mind to these unemployed youth, they would have been gainfully employed in the rural areas and migration from rural to urban would have come down.

For increasing agricultural production and also improving the welfare of farmers, I would urge the Government to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee in toto.

During the UPA regime, ₹1,000 crores were allotted for the welfare of the workers in the unorganized sector. At that time itself, the workers had agitated for more amount since the amount allocated was not sufficient.

Now, unfortunately, in the BJP Government, no allocation has been made for the welfare of the workers in the unorganized sector. In the MGNREGA scheme also, the Finance Minister has reduced ₹9,500 crore in this Budget. This is total injustice to the unemployed people. We urge upon the Finance Minister to increase the budget allocation to MGNREGA and fix up some accountability and monitoring for its proper implementation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shanmugam, please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: One minute, Sir.

The working day period should be increased from 100 days to 150 days because the farmers are not engaged in farming all time during the year due to various reasons.

Mid-day meal workers, Anganwadi, ASHA workers should be paid minimum wages. They should be treated as full-time workers because they work for more than eight hours in the schools. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Despite agitations and making representations, the Government is not fulfilling the demands of these workers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. It is already one minute more. I am calling the next speaker. Please conclude.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; not present. Shri Ramdas Athawale; not present. Shri Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

I would like to begin by thanking the hon. Finance Minister for presenting the Budget. But, at the same time, it requires some clarifications because it appears that the suggestions made with regard to the Economic Survey, which was presented by the hon. Finance Minister, are not being taken care of in the Budget. In GDP, the real growth rate is less than 5 per cent at present. But the Finance Minister said that the estimated growth rate to be above 10 per cent. If it has been expressed that it would be more than 10 per cent, then how and in which manner, it can be reached?

Likewise, the allocation of Budget is not more than five per cent in respect of important Departments — Agriculture: 2.1; Education: 4.7; Rural Development: 2.9; Commerce and Industry: 0.7; and Medical and Health: 3.8. When compared with inflation, in fact, the allocation is not less than the previous allocations. The purchasing capacity of the people has been drastically reduced.

Now, the hon. Finance Minister in Para 90 of her Budget speech has stated, "In our efforts to achieve the USD five trillion economy, the financial architecture should keep evolving and move from strength to strength." Now, when we come to that five trillion economy, at present, three lakh crores is the present GDP and the GDP for 2024-25 is estimated at 5 trillion. In order to reach that growth, the minimum growth rate must be 11 per cent. But, at present, it is in between six and seven per cent.

Sir, coming to the 15th Finance Commission, it has taken 2011 Census as the sole criteria of the population but it has reduced the weightage of the population from 27.5 per cent earlier to 15 per cent now. So, we need a permanent solution and justice needs to be done to the State of Andhra Pradesh and the Southern States which are highly affected by this.

Now, as far as the Programmes run by the Centre and the States, the Centre has been consistently reducing its contribution which is very unfair.

Now, I am coming to the disinvestment. "Listing of companies on the Stock Exchange, discipline of companies has provided successful financial markets." This is what the Finance Minister said in her Budget speech. I would like to say that actually the LIC was nationalized only because there were unfair trade practices. That is why it was brought under public sector. The insurance sector was opened to the private

sector in the year 1990. There is no reason to disinvest the LIC other than the Government's desperate attempt to raise money through disinvestment as they are failing to realize the tax revenue targets. I feel that these private companies do not have any sense of commitment. They are not legally bound to give reservation to their partner companies. It is not only a wrong economic move to disinvest, but is also against the principles of social justice.

Coming to the concerns of Andhra Pradesh, as per Section 94(3) of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, for the purpose of construction of Capital and other infrastructure, the Central Government must allocate funds, but no allocation has been made so far in the Budget. All the same, Andhra Pradesh, after division, has become a capital-less State. Now, the Central Government has to come to its rescue. The Central Government has already released ₹ 15,000 crore for construction of the Capital at Amaravati. Construction of the Capital Amaravati is going on for the last seven months. After the 2019 elections, the present Government didn't take any step in this regard. They wanted to shift the Capital and, for the purposes of decentralization, construct three capitals. In fact, 29,000 farmers have voluntarily donated 33,000 acres under the land pooling system for building the Capital at Amaravati. The Finance Department has given exemptions for capital gains to farmers also. The Central Government has to play a key role in order to construct the Capital at Amaravati in the State of Andhra Pradesh because it is a Capital-less State and the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh has been neglected in all the Budgets. Now, there are some other projects too for which no funds have been allocated so far. Therefore, I would request the Central Government, and particularly the Finance Minister, to take care of the present ongoing agitations due to the statements made by the present Chief Minister with regard to the shifting of the Capital. For the last 59 days, farmers and their families are out on the streets. No steps have been taken by the State Government in this regard. Even the Central Government did not intervene. Due to this, the condition of farmers has become very pathetic. Taking into consideration agitations by farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh and in order to complete the construction of the Capital city in Amaravati, the Central Government must intervene and given necessary instructions to the State Government in this regard.

Sir, similarly, no new railway projects have been given to the State, particularly, projects linking Amaravati to other places. No funds have been allocated to metro rail projects linking the city to Visakhapatnam. No funds have been allocated to educational

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

institutions. The present Government came to power based on an assurance made to the people of Andhra Pradesh. They said that after 25 Members came to the Lok Sabha, the State would be accorded Special Category Status. They have forgotten about the demand for a Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh. As per the assurances made by the then Prime Minister before this House, the Special Status has to be given. There was no mention of that. The Fifteenth Finance Commission categorically stated that it was the discretion of the Central Government and that the Finance Commission had no role in granting Special Category Status. So, in view of the recommendations made by the Fifteenth Finance Commission, Special Category Status must be given by the Central Government to the State of Andhra Pradesh. For that purpose, the Finance Minister should allocate funds, taking into consideration the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission.

With regard to the Government stand on the interlinking of river waters, particularly interlinking of Krishna and Godavari rivers, the interlinking process had already been started by the then Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, but subsequently the project was abandoned. For the Polavaram Project, funds must be given by the Central Government as per the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. No funds have been allocated for this purpose. Apart from that, the expenses which had already been incurred by the State Government are also not getting repaid for the last three years. So, under this premise, the Polavaram Project has also now been abandoned. Other irrigation projects have also been abandoned. Now, in Andhra Pradesh, reverse tendering and reverse governance is going on. In such a situation, the fate of the people of Andhra Pradesh is uncertain. Now, in all respects, including law and order, security, property, construction of capital and everything, the provisions under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act were non-implemented. In view of the present scenario, the people of Andhra Pradesh are in desperate condition. Agitations are going on in the State of Andhra Pradesh; they have come to streets for their demands. Owing to the policy of the present State Government, the condition of people is unbearable and pathetic. It is for the Central Government to intervene, safeguard the interest of Andhra Pradesh and direct the Government to continue the capital in Amravati.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satish Chandra Misra, not present; Shri Sanjay Singh, not present; Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is after a long time that I have gone through the Budget. I used to do this exercise for the State

Budget. For years, I did that for the State of Gujarat. In between, I stopped doing it. But again, I tried to see it and read the Budget keeping the poor people in mind. Whatever figures I am going to mention here are mentioned in the Budget Heads, not the Department Budget. For example, 2049 is the Budget Head for 'Interest Payments'. So, any Department which pays the interest has to be accounted in the Budget Head 2049; so are the other Budget Heads, like, 2202 is the Budget Head for 'General Education'. So, any Department which spends money on general education has to be accounted in the Budget Head 2202. Similarly, the Budget Head 2401 is an account for 'Crop Husbandry'. So, the figures that I am mentioning have already been accounted in all these Budget Heads. I just want to draw your attention to some discrepancies in the figures of the Annual Financial Statement and Expenditure profile. The figure mentioned in the Budget Head 2049 for 'Interest payments' is ₹ 7,28,203.16 crore under the Budget Estimates, while the interest payments' figure mentioned in the Expenditure profile for the year 2020-21 is ₹7,03,203.60 crore. The same is with the Budget Head 2071 for 'Pensions and other retirement benefits'. In disbursement, it is ₹2,11,681.75 crore, while in the Expenditure profile under the same Budget Head, the figure is ₹2,10,680 crore. I am pointing out these figures for your record. There are about 24 or more Budget Heads and there are also Capital Heads. You ask your staff to correct these discrepancies because it doesn't look good if the figures differ in the Budget documents. In the Budget Heads, the figures should not differ. I can understand the difference Department-wise because the Department-wise figures do not show the entire amount spent on that particular activity; it is only the Budget Head which shows it. Sir, the second point I would like to make is that while analyzing the Budget in Gujarat, I have always found as to what the basis for allocation of money by the Government is. At one point, I was puzzled because the State of Kerala was spending so much money on education while other States were not. So, is it that whatever comes by way of a tax, tax revenue and non-tax revenue, it has to go into the Consolidated Fund of India or Consolidated Fund of the State. When you withdraw that money, what is the basis for it? I ask because, in my analysis, I have found this. For example, in this Budget, you have estimated almost 48.1 per cent for general services. Now, general services include interest payment, police and all the other establishments which are engaged in collection of taxes and other things and so on. It leaves around 30 per cent to be spent on economic activity and rest of it goes to social services. What I have found, by and large, is that the distribution of money literally creates a kind of a society as a whole. The people who are working in general services or are included in general services, it

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

gives an assured income to that class of a people by which they can organize their life, plan their future, putting their children to school or at least having a house and so on and so forth. While, there are the mass of people, as their income is not assured and they always go round in search of employment, it is creating a different class again. The same is true with irrigation. Now, wherever the water goes, that class of farmers come up because there is an assured income to them for three seasons while where the irrigation water does not reach, they end up having a land but work as an agricultural labourer as well. With the disbursement of money as a whole, we are creating literally a class of people with the public money because with public money, we build dams; the water goes to certain areas. Wherever the water goes, their income increases while the others' incomes remain the same. So, the disbursement of the money by the Government by way of collection from people of the society, literally create another kind of two to three level of the society as a whole. I think the distribution of financial resources as well as natural resources by way of a policy, literally create a class of the people and Budget can certainly at least minimize the gap. This is the reason why is because the Directive Principles of State Policy gives a direction especially to the States. If you look at Articles 38 and 39, it says that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good; that the operation of economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment; that, that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women. There are all these. Now, the Directive Principles should be the basis for distribution and deciding where the money should be spent. Now, what has happened? I was looking at the Budget statement here, which I have analyzed. It says the general services is 48.31 per cent. Now, that includes the interest payment that is 28.93 per cent. One thing which I have found was that in the deficit, while presenting the Budget in March, there is always a tendency by the Department to show the collection of taxes, through tax revenue and non-tax revenue, on a higher side and the expenditure on a lower side. Wherever the deficit is there especially, that money is being collected by borrowing. Sir, borrowing always increases. The second trend I have found in the social services allotment, that always after the revised Budget, it decreases in revised Budget than from the estimate done and the actual money spent on those services also decreases in comparison with the revised Budget as a whole. On the contrary, if you look at the general services, it increases. Actual spending increases in comparison with the estimate or in comparison with the revised one.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, please conclude now.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I have one more point. Please, give me two more minutes.

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक मिनट जरूर बोल लीजिए, But, Mistryji, just one minute. पार्टी टाइम allocate करके देती है, so, it is better to coordinate with the parties. Otherwise, फिर आप मुझे बीच में कहते हैं, तो टाइम की सारी प्रॉब्लम होती है। हमारे लोग अधिक बोलना चाहते हैं और चेयर बैठने के लिए भी तैयार है, लेकिन सदस्य देर तक बैठने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। How can we run? You just think and guide me. Please conclude now.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I just want to draw your attention especially towards the agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers are landless. Those who have land, they get water, subsidized seeds and fertilizer, and so on and so forth. Those who have factories and other assets, they also get bank loans and so on. There is a large mass of agricultural labourers, daily wage earners, the workers on the roadside and others. Agricultural labourers get 120 days of work according to the Rural Labour Commission. They get 100 days of work from NREGS. For 145 days, we leave them to the mercy of the God, wherever they may go and try to earn the money. Now, that has literally put them in the poorest condition. So is the condition of the daily wage earner. There is no system and the Budget does not provide any kind of a solace to these people. That is one part. Then, the second thing is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Already, you have taken two minutes more.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, it's fine. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My hands are tied. I would just like to tell that. Now, Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सबसे पहले माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी तथा माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी को इस विकासोन्मुख बजट के लिए हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने गरीबों से लेकर औद्योगिक विकास के लिए इस बजट के माध्यम से एक मजबूत आधारशिला रखी है। महोदय, आज जब बजट पर चर्चा शुरू हुई, तो सबसे पहले कैंची चलाने का काम पूर्व वित्त मंत्री माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी ने किया। यह तो अच्छा हुआ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो आधार, जो नींव रखी थी, मैं तो यह कह सकता हूँ कि उसको सुई-धागे से पूरी तरह से पिरोने का काम किया गया और उनकी कैंची कहीं काम नहीं आई। उन्होंने कई बातें कहीं कि यह कम कर दिया गया, वह कम कर

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

दिया गया। पिछली बार बजट में गृह मंत्रालय के allocation के बारे में बताऊँ, तो 1,39,108 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, इस बार 1,67,250 करोड़ रुपये का है। उसमें वृद्धि 20.2 परसेंट की है। जहाँ कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 में 1,09,750 करोड़ रुपये का था, तो इस बार 1,42,762 करोड़ रुपये का है, तो उसमें 30 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। संचार मंत्रालय के लिए 2019-20 में 35,749 करोड़ रुपये था, जो इस पर भी कैंची चली थी, तो 129 परसेंट के साथ इसकी भी वृद्धि कर 81,957 करोड़ रुपया आवंटित किया गया है। वर्ष 2019-20 में हाउसिंग अर्बन अफेयर्स में 42,267 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, इस बार 50,040 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान है, इसमें 18.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा कोई भी विषय नहीं है, जिसमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वृद्धि न की हो, जिस पर पूर्व वित्त मंत्री कह रहे थे कि यह कम कर दिया, वह कम कर दिया। प्रधान मंत्री किसान कल्याण के लिए 2019-20 में 54,370 करोड़ रुपये और अब की बार 75,000 करोड़ रुपये किया है। इसमें 38 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। समेकित बाल विकास के लिए वर्ष 2019-20 में 24,955 करोड़ रुपये और इस बार 28,557 करोड़ रुपये किया। इसमें भी 14.4 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना में भी 8.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि के साथ पिछली बार 25,328 करोड़ रुपये था, अब की बार 27,500 करोड़ रुपये है। प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना में 38.6 परसेंट की वृद्धि है। उसमें 14,070 करोड़ रुपये थी, अब की बार 19,500 करोड़ रुपये है। प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में 15 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई है। पहले 13,641 करोड़ रुपये थी, अब की बार 15,695 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। AMRUT Smart City Mission के लिए 40 परसेंट की वृद्धि की गई है। 2019-20 में 9842 करोड़ रुपये था, अब की बार 13,750 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। किसमें कमी की गयी है? तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री जी ने यहाँ आकर उद्घाटित किया था और कहा था कि इस सरकार ने तो सब कुछ नष्ट कर दिया है। जो यह विषय है, यह माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय के उसी बजट में से लिया हुआ है, जो उन्होंने घोषित किया है, किसी और बजट में से नहीं लिया गया है। मेरे ख्याल से वह पुस्तक उन्हें भी मिल गयी होगी, जिस पुस्तक से मैंने इसको quote किया है। कम से कम इस पर तो ध्यान देना चाहिए। महोदय, केवल आलोचना के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सदन समालोचना के लिए होता है। समालोचना के आधार पर अगर वे इस बात को कहते तो निश्चित रूप से इस सरकार ने जो अच्छे काम किए हैं, उनके बारे में कहते। 'Green Revolution' में 9,965 करोड़ रुपए थे, उसे 13,320 करोड़ किया गया। इस प्रकार उसमें 33.7 परसेंट की वृद्धि हुई। "स्वच्छ भारत मिशन" में 9,638 करोड़ था, अब की बार उसके लिए 12,294 करोड़ का आवंटन किया गया है। कुछ भी ऐसा नहीं है, जिसे न दिया गया हो। "राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल मिशन" में 11,500 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं। पिछली बार उसके लिए 10,001 करोड़ रुपए आवंटित किए गए थे। इस प्रकार इसमें भी 5 परसेंट की वृद्धि की गयी है। "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना" के लिए पिछले बजट में 7,896 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान था, जिसे 41 परसेंट की वृद्धि के साथ 11,127 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। वे अपना सिर पकड़ रहे थे कि इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना, 'Mid Day Meal' का सत्यानाश कर दिया। जो 'Mid Day Meal' योजना थी, उसके लिए उन्होंने यह कह

दिया था कि 'Mid Day Meal' का सत्यानाश कर दिया तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार इसके लिए 9,912 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया था, अब की बार 11 परसेंट की वृद्धि के साथ उसे 11,000 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है, जिसके लिए वे सदन में आते ही सिर पीट रहे थे। महोदय, कौन सी ऐसी बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: 'नरेगा'।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: 'नरेगा' के बारे में भी मैं बता सकता हूँ, उसमें भी वृद्धि हुई है। महोदय, इस सरकार ने "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास" के आधार पर काम किया है। ऐसा पहली बार है कि taxpayers बढ़े हैं। इस बार 60 लाख से अधिक करदाता जुड़े हैं। मान्यवर, जीएसटी से भी उपभोक्ताओं को एक लाख करोड़ रुपए सालाना का लाभ हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जीएसटी की वजह से लोगों की 4 परसेंट बचत बढ़ी है।

महोदय, मैं कुछ और बिन्दु, गिनाना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के लिए और शिक्षा के लिए इस सरकार ने क्या काम किए। इस सरकार ने सौ जिलों में पानी की व्यवस्था की है ताकि किसानों को पानी की दिक्कत न हो। "पीएम कुसुम स्कीम" के जरिए किसानों के पम्प को सोलर ऊर्जा से जोड़ा जाएगा। इसमें 20 लाख किसानों को जोड़ा जाएगा और 15 लाख किसानों को ग्रिड पम्प से जोड़ा जाएगा, यह इस सरकार की खूबी है कि उसने किसानों के विषय में सोचा कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसलिए उसने किसानों को यह सब दिया। पहले कभी ऐसा नहीं होता था। लोगों को यह सोचना चाहिए कि उन्होंने क्या किया था और आज क्या किया गया है। अगर इस प्रकार से वे तुलना करते तो मुझे लगता है कि समालोचना का बजट करते, आलोचना का बजट नहीं वे बाहर जाकर कुछ कह देते हैं और अंदर कुछ करते हैं। देश में मौजूद वेयर हाउस, कोल्ड स्टोरेज को नाबार्ड अपने अधिकार में लेगा। इसके लिए PPP model अपनाया जाएगा जिसका परिणाम है कि आगे चलकर इसका लाभ पूरी तरह से किसानों को मिलेगा। इसी प्रकार "कृषि उड़ान योजना" को शुरू किया जाएगा। उस समय भी चर्चा हुई थी। बिहार के किसान की तुलना करते हुए भले ही उस समय नेता, जेडीयू ने कहा था, लेकिन किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए मैं बार-बार माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने किसानों के लिए यह सुनिश्चित किया कि उनके उत्पाद को तुरंत एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पहुंचाया जाए, तो उसे जो एक रुपए, दो रुपए उसके ऊपर मिलते हैं, उसके लिए उसे 10 रुपए, 12 रुपए, 15 रुपए मिल सकें। वह सरकार अपने बूते पर यह सब करने जा रही है, जिससे किसानों को लाभ मिल सके। मान्यवर, इसमें कई चीजें जैसे दूध है, मांस है, मछली है, यह जो स्थानीय उत्पाद होता है, उसको भेजने का काम हुआ है। पंचायत स्तर पर किसानों के लिए कोल्ड-स्टोरेज बनाने की बात कही गई है। समुद्री इलाकों में फिश उत्पादन में 208 मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है और 3,077 सागर मित्र बनाने की बात कही गई और इसके जरिए उनको लाभ पहुंचाने की बात कही गई। ब्लू इकोनॉमी के जरिए मछली पालन को बढ़ावा दिया गया। श्रीमन्, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में 99,300 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बजट का ऐलान किया गया, जिसमें अस्पताल हैं, मेडिकल कॉलेज हैं, उनको भी जोड़ा गया। मान्यवर, इसी प्रकार से शिक्षा को इतना महत्व दिया गया कि जिसका

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल]

परिणाम है कि यूजीसी को कुल 4,600.66 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए। आईआईटी के लिए 6,409.95 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए, आईआईएम के लिए 445.53 करोड़ रुपये दिए गए।

मान्यवर, यहां एलआईसी की बात हो रही थी। लोगों ने कहा कि एलआईसी तक को नष्ट कर दिया गया। मान्यवर, सरकार ने एलआईसी और आईडीबीआई में अपना बड़ा हिस्सा बेचने का फैसला किया है, ताकि वह वृद्धि करे। देश के जो नेशनलाइज़्ड बैंक हैं, यहां की कृषि के साथ और लोगों की धुरी के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं, तो हम यह इंकार नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनको भी सरकार ने समय-समय पर एक बार नहीं अनेक बार मदद की है। इनकम टैक्स का स्लैब, जिस पर सारे लोगों की निगाहें होती हैं कि इसमें मेरे लिए क्या हुआ है? इसमें पांच लाख तक की सालाना आय तक तो फ्री है और पांच से सात लाख रुपये तक की आय पर 10 फीसदी टैक्स का प्रावधान किया गया है, 7.5 लाख से 10 लाख रुपये तक की आय पर 15 फीसदी टैक्स का प्रावधान किया गया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको पार्टी ने जो समय दिया है, आप उसके अनुसार बोलें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, मैं बिल्कुल खत्म ही कर रहा हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: जी, खत्म करें।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल: मान्यवर, हमने बजट में सबका ख्याल रखा है। हमने बजट में दिव्यांगों, बुजुर्गों का भी खास ख्याल रखा है। इस सरकार ने दिव्यांगों और बुजुर्गों के लिए 9,500 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए और सबसे बड़ी बात क्या रही कि किफायती आवास ऋण पर अतिरिक्त 1.5 लाख रुपये तक की छूट को एक साल के लिए बढ़ा दिया गया है। इसी तरह से प्रति वर्ष जिसकी 15 लाख रुपये तक की सालाना आय है, जो व्यक्ति किसी भी कटौती का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं, उनको भी टैक्स में छूट दी गई है। इस सरकार ने किसानों के लिए, विद्यार्थियों के लिए, सबके लिए कार्य किया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सरकार ने उद्योग-धंधों का भी ध्यान रखा है और सबको एक साथ समेकित करके बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं बार-बार आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की और आदरणीय निर्मला जी की भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करता हूं और बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने एक विकासोन्मुख बजट भारत के लिए रखा है। बहुत-बहुत, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, if there is sufficient time, then he can speak completely today.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Otherwise, you can call for Special Mentions and he can speak tomorrow.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): I will speak tomorrow, Sir.

7.00 P.M.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, only three minutes are left.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Just wait for a minute. One hon. Member has proposed that after 7 o'clock we can consider two things. It is up to you. Otherwise, for tomorrow you have already decided and the House has given consent to forgo lunch break. कल हम लंच नहीं करेंगे और सुबह से बैठेंगे, इसी पर सबकी सहमति है, तो क्या कल के लिए सहमति है?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then you can speak tomorrow. So, we shall take up Special Mentions now. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, please lay your Special Mention.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, it is very, very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the issues are very important. I do agree with you.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to grant dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamil refugees in India

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, for more than 30 years, thousands of Sri Lankan Tamils have been living in India. There are close to one lakh Lankan Tamil refugees living in 107 camps spread across Tamil Nadu and about 36,000 of them are living in other States. Sri Lankan Tamils living in India as refugees have not been granted citizenship so far. The demand for dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamils in India was first made by our former Chief Minister, late Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to enable them to get employment in India. This was also part of the AIADMK's 2016 Election Manifesto.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Edappadi K. Palaniswami, has appealed to the Centre to consider granting dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamils living in India. The AIADMK Party as well as its Government have been favouring dual citizenship because Sri Lankan Tamils have immovable properties like houses, buildings and lands in Sri Lanka. If they acquire single citizenship in India, they will forfeit claims to their assets in Sri Lanka. It is learnt that the Indian Constitution does not stand in

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

the way of granting dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamils. If need be, the Union Government should make any amendment necessary for that matter and also work towards entering into a treaty with the Sri Lankan Government in order to protect their properties after the grant of dual citizenship to them. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to grant dual citizenship to Sri Lankan Tamils at the earliest. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Santanu Sen; not present. Now, Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

Need to include Tamil Nadu under Atal Bhujal Yojana

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Government has launched a new scheme known as "Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)" in December, 2019 to strengthen the groundwater resource management in the country. ATAL JAL is aimed at promoting Panchayat-led groundwater management and behavioural changes with primary focus on demand-side management. The scheme proposes an outlay of ₹6,000 crore to be implemented over a period of five years from the year 2020-21. This scheme is expected to benefit nearly 8,350 Gram Panchayats in 78 districts in seven States in the country. However, Tamil Nadu has not been included in the scheme. Tamil Nadu is a water-stressed State and has utilised the surface water potential to the maximum possible extent. The vagaries of monsoon made Tamil Nadu dependent on groundwater leading to depletion of groundwater in the State. A total number of 541 firkas out of 1,166 firkas in the State fall under critical and over-exploited categories. In order to improve the water resources, Tamil Nadu has been implementing a number of schemes like Kudimaramathu scheme with farmers' participation, construction of check dams, artificial recharge structures, rejuvenation of rivers and water bodies, etc. An innovative mission called "Tamil Nadu Water Resources Conservation and Augmentation Mission" has been launched as peoples' movement by Tamil Nadu Government to protect, preserve and augment water resources in the State. Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government to include the State of Tamil Nadu in the scheme of "Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL)" so that groundwater resources of Tamil Nadu can be further augmented. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. This is a sorry state of affairs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Where is Cabinet Minister?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I am here. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know whether we are saying that a Cabinet Minister should be present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): सर, यह तो हमेशा होता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take care of this. Shri P.L. Punia; not present. Shri R.K. Sinha; not present. Dr. Sasmit Patra.

Demand for introduction of a direct flight between Bhubaneswar and Dubai

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Odisha has been witnessing rise in traffic to various international destinations from the State and vice-versa due to increase in the industrial investments and tourist footfalls. This has attracted various international airlines, who have evinced interest to start their international flight operations from Biju Patnaik International Airport in Bhubaneswar to Dubai. However, restriction on landing rights has been a deterrent for such operations by international airlines. In the absence of direct flights from Odisha to other international destinations like Dubai and Middle East countries, the passengers face immense difficulty to go to the desired destinations. This can be addressed, if air connectivity is established between Bhubaneswar and Dubai, which also serves as an international hub for passengers for travelling to other international destinations. Although Air India has international operations from Bhubaneswar to Middle East via New Delhi, it is a costlier and time-consuming option. As there is sufficient passenger load, a direct flight is felt necessary between Bhubaneswar and Dubai. In view of the above, I place my demand before the Union Government and specifically the Ministry of Civil Aviation to impress upon Air India or any other Airlines to introduce direct international flight between Bhubaneswar and Dubai and to meet the growing demand of people of Odisha for international travel. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sarojini Hembram, not present. Shri R.K. Sinha.

Demand for a mechanism to check biased media coverage

SHRI R.K. SINHA (Bihar): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to draw your attention on the issue of media coverage of protests in the name of Citizenship Amendment Act. For example, if a particular news channel ran a 30 minute bulletin on CAA, all of it are filled with public opinion and editorials against CAA. At no point, such bulletin gives space to counter opinion or even narrates what CAA says, set aside attempts to clarify misconception about CAA.

It appears that in name of news, such biased platforms are serving as platform to publicise a narrative with vested interest and agenda than news which should be unbiased, balanced and truthful.

I am not saying that such media outlets should engage in 'advocacy' for CAA but they should place before audience factual information of such Act even if they are giving opinion against it.

Such media creates an air of misinformation and negative image of the country which violates basic principles of journalism and even license conditions to run a media outlet in name of freedom of speech.

Media is fourth pillar of democracy and except dark era of 19 months of emergency, press in India has always been free. But free press should not be biased or one-sided. Since existing mechanisms to ensure balanced journalism have not been effective, I strongly recommend that Government must consider evolving a mechanism which can check such violations in the interest of the nation and to save democratic practices in our great country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Tuesday, the 11th February, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at nine minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Tuesday, the 11th February, 2020.*