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Monday

23 March, 2020

03 Chaitra, 1942 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Monday, the 23rd March, 2020/3rd, Chaitra, 1942 (Saka)

The House met at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Dushyant Gautam (Haryana)

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

Attack by Maoists on security personnel in the Minpra jungles in Bastar region of Sukma district of Chhattisgarh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you might be aware, 17 security personnel were reportedly killed and 15 others were injured in an encounter with Maoists in the Minpra jungles in the Bastar region of Sukma district of Chhattisgarh on the 21st of March, 2020.

Such dastardly incidents deserve to be condemned in the strongest terms and need to be confronted with determination and firmness.

The loss of precious lives of our security personnel in this tragic incident is indeed painful and unfortunate.

The House joins me in expressing heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the bereaved families and praying for the speedy recovery of the injured.

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

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

Tributes to Martyrs Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukhdev

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as you are aware, today is the anniversary of the martyrdom of the legendary heroes of our Freedom Struggle, Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev who made supreme sacrifices on this day, 89 years ago, displaying great valour, undaunted courage and exemplary patriotism towards their motherland.

These martyrs not only strived to free our nation from the yoke of foreign rule but also envisioned a society free from exploitation, humane in character and liberated from all backwardness and retrogressive ideas. The trio have become household names in our country as shining beacons of selfless sacrifice and patriotism.

The saga of their bravery and selfless devotion to the cause of the motherland will continue to inspire generations to come.

On this occasion, let us resolve to uphold the cherished values these martyrs lived and laid down their lives for the cause of the country, and re-dedicate ourselves to the selfless service of our motherland.

I request the Members to rise in their respective places and observe silence as a mark of respect to the memory of these great martyrs.

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

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is expected of this august House to take note of the major national issues and related developments and place on record its views on the same for record and for posterity. The pandemic outbreak of the dreaded Coronavirus across the globe and the efforts being made to contain its spread is a major contemporary issue which the House needs to take note of. The efforts of the Central and State Governments and the people of our country, particularly, are noteworthy. Yesterday was a 'super Sunday' for our country. The voluntary curfew observed by the people of our country for 14 hours yesterday to contain the spread of this virus was unprecedented and heartwarming. The people of our country rose in unison to the call of 'national duty' in this hour of crisis. This extraordinary response of the people was a clear demonstration of the collective resolve of the nation to address this formidable challenge. It was also heartening that a sense of gratitude and appreciation for the doctors, nurses, technicians, media and all others who are in the forefront of the fight against the virus resonated across the country at 5 pm yesterday. This House takes note of this positive response and also the need to keep focused on concrete actions and keeping this spirit alive, as we brace ourselves for the challenges ahead in the coming weeks. The Central and State Governments are doing their best to tide over the

challenge. Several restrictions on the movement of the people are being imposed. This may certainly cause some inconvenience to the people. But extraordinary situations warrant extreme measures. It is important that we are agile and proactive, that we are responsible and responsive. It is critical that we respect the directions and follow them scrupulously. This House urges the people to bear with such restrictions and cooperate as they had done yesterday. This House records its appreciation of the overwhelming response of the people of the country to the call given by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendrabhai Modi, for Janata Curfew yesterday and urge them to be guided by the same spirit till the war on Coronavirus is finally won. The House also appreciates the Central and State Governments, various agencies for their timely and effective interventions. This House also expresses the hope that collectively we shall overcome this huge challenge in the coming weeks. Hon. Members may convey their feelings and appreciation of all the concerned by thumping desks showing our solidarity.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Pralhad Joshi.

Notification of the Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, I on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Coal Notification No. S.O. 680 (E), dated the 13th February, 2020, appointing Chairman, Coal India Ltd. as a designated custodian to manage and operate Parbatpur-Central coal mine located in the State of Jharkhand.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2428/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

II Report (2018-19) of the Prasar Bharati, New Delhi and related papers

III Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai 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 —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:-

- (1) G.S.R. 107 (E), dated the 12th February, 2020, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Establishment of Recruitment Board Rules, 2020.
- (2) G.S.R. 897 (E), dated the 6th December, 2019, publishing the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Stenographer Posts Recruitment Rules, 2019, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library, For (1) and (2) *See* No. L.T. 2171/17/20]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 31 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Prasar Bharati, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above corporation.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2204/17/20]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Children's Film Society, India (CFSI), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2377/17/20]

Notifications of the Ministry of Defence

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—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Defence, Notification No. S.R.O. 17 (E), dated the 28th December, 2019, publishing the Army (Amendment) Rules, 2019, under Section 193A of the Army Act, 1950.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2429/17/20]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Defence, under Section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.R.O. 18 (E), dated the 28th December, 2019, publishing the Navy (Discipline and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Regulations, 2019.
- (2) S.R.O. 19 (E), dated the 28th December, 2019, publishing the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library, For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2430/17/20]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Defence, under Section 191A of the Air force Act, 1950:—

- (1) S.R.O. 20 (E), dated the 28th December, 2019, publishing the Air Force (Amendment) Rules, 2019.
- (2) S.R.O. 21 (E), dated the 28th December, 2019, publishing the Air Force (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library, For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 2431/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2016-17 and 2017-18) of the NSDF, New Delhi and MAEF, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2363/17/20]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Fund.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2363/17/20]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2364/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the IMU, Chennai and related papers

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

- I. (i) A copy of the Ministry of Shipping, Notification No. Cor. 2022-16th September, 2019, dated the 22nd November, 2019, (in English only)* publishing the Calcutta High Court Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Rules, 2019, under sub-section (4) of Section 16 of the Admiralty (Jurisdiction and Settlement of Maritime Claims) Act, 2017.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2372/17/20]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping, Notification No. G.S.R. 97 (E), dated the 10th February, 2020, publishing the Merchant Shipping (Standard of Training, Certification and watch keeping for Seafarers) Amendment Rules, 2019, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2371/17/20]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2018-19.

* Minister of State for Shipping, has *vide* his Statement attached therewith, given reasons for issuing the Notification in English only as follows "Official language of the High Court at Calcutta is English and High Court at Calcutta ordinarily does not use any other language except the English language".

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Maritime University (IMU), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(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. 2370/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the REIL, Jaipur and CMTI, Bengaluru and related papers

II Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, I lay on the Table —

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

(a) Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited (REIL), Jaipur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2432/17/20]

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Manufacturing Technology Institute (CMTI), Bengaluru, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2316/17/20]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:—

1. Statement No. XXXIX One Hundred and Ninety Five, 2002

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2433/17/20]

2. Statement No. XXXII Two Hundred and Seventeenth, 2009

[Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2434/17/20]

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| 3. | Statement No. XXXII | Two Hundred and Eighteenth, 2009 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2435/17/20] |
| 4. | Statement No. XXIX | Two Hundred and Nineteenth, 2010 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2436/17/20] |
| 5. | Statement No. XXX | Two Hundred and Twentieth, 2010 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2437/17/20] |
| 6. | Statement No. XXVI | Two Hundred and Twenty First, 2010 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2438/17/20] |
| 7. | Statement No. XXVIII | Two Hundred and Twenty Fifth, 2012 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2439/17/20] |
| 8. | Statement No. XXII | Two Hundred and Twenty Sixth, 2012 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2440/17/20] |
| 9. | Statement No. XXIII | Two Hundred and Twenty Seventh, 2012 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2441/17/20] |
| 10. | Statement No. XXIV | Two Hundred and Twenty Eighth, 2013 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2442/17/20] |
| 11. | Statement No. XX | Two Hundred and Twenty Ninth, 2013 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2443/17/20] |
| 12. | Statement No. XXII | Two Hundred and Thirtieth, 2013-14 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2444/17/20] |
| 13. | Statement No. XX | Two Hundred and Thirty Second, 2014 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2445/17/20] |
| 14. | Statement No. XIX | Two Hundred and Thirty Third, 2014 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2446/17/20] |
| 15. | Statement No. XVII | Two Hundred and Thirty Fourth, 2015 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2447/17/20] |
| 16. | Statement No. XVII | Two Hundred and Thirty Fifth, 2015 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2448/17/20] |
| 17. | Statement No. XVI | Two Hundred and Thirty Sixth, 2015 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2449/17/20] |
| 18. | Statement No. XV | Two Hundred and Thirty Seventh, 2015 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2450/17/20] |
| 19. | Statement No. XIV | Two Hundred and Thirty Eighth, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2451/17/20] |
| 20. | Statement No. XIII | Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2452/17/20] |
| 21. | Statement No. XII | Two Hundred and Fortieth, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2453/17/20] |
| 22. | Statement No. XI | Two Hundred and Forty First, 2016 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2454/17/20] |
| 23. | Statement No. IX | Two Hundred and Forty Second, 2017 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2455/17/20] |

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| 24. | Statement No. VIII | Two Hundred and Forty Third, 2017 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2456/17/20] |
| 25. | Statement No. VII | Two Hundred and Forty Fourth, 2017-18 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2457/17/20] |
| 26. | Statement No. VI | Two Hundred and Forty Fifth, 2018 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2458/17/20] |
| 27. | Statement No. V | Two Hundred and Forty Sixth, 2018 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2459/17/20] |
| 28. | Statement No. IV | Two Hundred and Forty Seventh, 2018-19 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2460/17/20] |
| 29. | Statement No. III | Two Hundred and Forty Eighth, 2019 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2461/17/20] |
| 30. | Statement No. II | Two Hundred and Forty Ninth, 2019 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2462/17/20] |
| 31. | Statement No. I | Two Hundred and Fiftieth, 2019 [Placed in Library, <i>See</i> No. L.T. 2463/17/20] |

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

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

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:—
- (1) S.O. 4143 (E), dated the 19th November, 2019, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway No. 17 in the State of Kerala and UT of Puducherry as mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India.
 - (2) S.O. 4529 (E), dated the 18th December, 2019, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. 95 and 01 in the State of Punjab as mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India.
 - (3) S.O. 4532 (E), dated the 18th December, 2019, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highway Nos. III (New NH 130) and New NH 149B in the State of Chhattisgarh as mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India.
 - (4) S.O. 350 (E), dated the 24th January, 2020, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of New National Highway Nos. 347BG, 552G and 753L in the State of Madhya Pradesh as mentioned therein to the National Highways Authority of India.

- (5) S.O. 697 (E), dated the 14th February, 2020, entrusting NH-2E (Belghoria Expressway) total length 7.363 km in the State of West Bengal to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library, For (1) to (5) See No. L.T. 2373/17/20]

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

- (1) S.O. 4039 (E), dated the 8th November, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 4040 (E), dated the 8th November, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 4142 (E), dated the 19th November, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 4144 (E), dated the 19th November, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) S.O. 4528 (E), dated the 18th December, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 4530 (E), dated the 18th December, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) S.O. 4531 (E), dated the 18th December, 2019, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) S.O. 175 (E), dated the 13th January, 2020, declaring new National Highway No. NE4 and inserting its description in the Schedule to the National Highways Act, 1956.
- (9) S.O. 582 (E), dated the 6th February, 2020, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 93.700 to K.M. 283.300 (Goa/Karnataka Border-Kundapur Section) on National Highway No. 17 (New

NH-66) in the State of Karnataka by the concessionaire i.e. M/s IRB Westcoast Tollway Private Limited.

- (10) S.O. 583 (E), dated the 6th February, 2020, regarding rate of fee to be collected from users of the stretch from K.M. 16.000 to K.M. 98.455 (Gwalior - Jhansi Section) on National Highway No. 75 (New NH-44) in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.
- (11) S.O. 695 (E), dated the 14th February, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) S.O. 696 (E), dated the 14th February, 2020, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 743 (E), dated the 17th February, 2020, regarding rate of fees to be collected from users of certain stretches of National Highways mentioned therein in the State of Assam.
- (14) S.O. 850 (E), dated the 25th February, 2020, publishing amendment to Notification No. S.O. 1964 (E) dated the 21st June, 2017, amending para 3 of the original Notification.

[Placed in Library, For (1) to (14) See No. L.T. 2373/17/20]

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

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

- (1) कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा (1) (ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में):-
 - (क) 2018-19 के वर्ष के लिए नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स कंस्ट्रक्शन कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एन.पी.सी.सी.), नई दिल्ली का बासठवां वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक का प्रतिवेदन और उन पर भारत के नियंत्रक एवं महालेखापरीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।
 - (ख) उपर्युक्त प्रतिवेदन को स्वीकार करते हुए सरकार द्वारा विवरण।
- (2) ऊपर (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारणों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2374/17/20]

Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NSIC, New Delhi and the EDII, Ahmedabad and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND

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

- I. (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) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), 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. 2464/17/20]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Thirty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library, *See* No. L.T. 2375/17/20]

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

The Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2020 as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 2020."

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

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Statements showing further action taken by the Government on the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology (2018-19):—

- (i) Fifty-fifth action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications);
- (ii) Fifty-sixth action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Status of Cable TV Digitization and Interoperability of Set Top Boxes' of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (iii) Fifty-seventh action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Forty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology; and
- (iv) Fifty-eighth action taken Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Expansion of Rural BPOs and Challenges faced by them' of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that a letter has been received from Dr. Manmohan Singh, Member, stating that due to ill health, he is unable to attend the sittings of the House from 19th March, 2020 till the remaining part of the current (251st) Session. He has therefore, requested for grant of 'Leave of Absence' from 19th March, 2020, to 3rd April, 2020, during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha.

Does he have the permission of the House for remaining absent from 19th March, 2020, to 3rd April, 2020, during the current (251st) Session of the Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Uniform road tax for personal vehicles

*301. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is making a renewed push to get States on board to levy a uniform road tax for personal vehicles;
- (b) if so, details thereof and progress made, State-wise
- (c) the details of steps being taken to bring relief to automobile buyers, while protecting revenue of States and progress made along with response received, State-wise; and
- (d) whether it is a fact that tinkering with revenue has been a contentious issue between States and Union Government, if so, the details thereof and corrective steps being taken?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) State Governments prescribe and levy road tax on the motor vehicles in their State. Central Government, on the matter of harmonisation of motor vehicle taxes, has discussed the issue with the States in meetings of the Transport Development Council (TDC) held in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2016 to arrive at a consensus. Further, in the year 2016, the Group of Ministers on Transport had discussed the issue of having uniform road tax and had recommended to all States/UTs to rationalize motor vehicle taxes and develop a system for seamless movement of vehicles across the country.

- (d) Entry Number 57 of List II- State List of Schedule 7 of The Constitution of India provides for "taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III". Entry Number 35 of List III of Schedule 7 of The Constitution of India provides for "Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied".

Balance works in Polavaram project

*302. DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Polavaram Main Earth Cum Rock Fill (ECRF) dam work has not started yet;
- (b) the details of work completed till now, component-wise, sub-component-wise;
- (c) the details of balance works left in PIP LC, PIP RC, PIP MC, Cofferdam, ECRF Dam, Spillway, Spill Channel, Gates etc.;
- (d) the details of Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) works completed and to be completed; and
- (e) the details of Total land required and land acquisition completed and to be completed along with compensation amount already paid and to be paid?

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

(a) to (c) As reported by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (GoAP), works of Earth-cum-Rock fill (ECRF) Dam (Gap-I) of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) are planned during February, 2021 to October, 2021.

Further, cut-off wall (Plastic Concrete Diaphragm Wall) along the alignment of ECRF Dam (Gap-II) of PIP has been completed. About 60.36% of Vibro Compaction work on both sides adjacent to this cut-off wall has also been completed. The embankment work for the Gap-II of PIP are planned during November, 2020 to October, 2021.

Non-overflow Dam (Gap-III) of PIP is planned during February, 2021 to April, 2021.

Details of progress of works in respect of other components of Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) (upto 29th February 2020) as reported by State Government are as under:

| Sl. No. | Components | | Unit | TOTAL Qty | Executed till date | % of work done |
|---------|------------------|------------|------|-----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Head Works- Main | Earth work | Lcum | 1050.40 | 828.39 | 78.86 |
| | Dam Package | Embankment | " | 253.62 | 52.64 | 20.76 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|----|--|---|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | including Spillway, Spill Channel, Coffer dam etc. | Concrete Radial Gates (Supply & Fab) | " MT | 37.37 22202.00 | 27.37 16724 | 73.23 75.33 |
| | Head Works- Connectivities | Earth work Embankment Concrete | Lcum " " | 92.31 36.07 5.63 | 49.86 26.37 1.72 | 54.01 73.12 30.55 |
| 2. | Left Main Canal | Earth Work Lining Structures | Lcum Lcum Nos. | 1084.22 14.62 453 | 1007.25 10.72 171 | 92.90 73.32 37.75 |
| 3. | Right Main Canal | Earth Work Lining Structures | Lcum Lcum Nos. | 1184.67 19.25 255 | 1180.82 16.85 209 | 99.68 87.52 81.96 |

(d) As intimated by the GoAP, out of 105601 Project Displaced Families (PDFs) due to PIP, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) works in respect of 3922 PDFs has been completed.

(e) As informed by the State Government out 1.67 lakh acres of land identified for acquisition, 1.11 Lakh acres has been acquired. Total funds required for land acquisition are estimated to be ₹ 11317 crore against which an expenditure of ₹5570 crore has been incurred.

Construction of defence corridors

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

(a) the details of TOTAL land acquired, in hectares, for construction of defence corridor, so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of people likely to be employed on account of the construction of defence corridor;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether there is possibility of manufacturing of defence equipment in the country on account of the construction of defence corridor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) As per information received from respective State Governments viz. Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the TOTAL land acquired so far is 1182 Hectares and 1537 Hectares for Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridor respectively.

(b) to (d) Defence Industrial Corridors would provide fillip to the existing defence manufacturing ecosystem of the country through synergistic development of technologies, product and enterprises. Defence Industrial Corridors would also catalyse indigenous production of defence and aerospace related items thereby reducing our reliance on imports and also help in promoting export of these items to other countries. This will lead to generation of direct and indirect employment opportunities and growth of private domestic manufacturers including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Start-ups.

Promotion of MSMEs under Ease of Doing Business Programme

*304. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken/being taken by Government for creating/providing favorable conditions for the development and promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under the Ease of Doing Business Programme and the extent of success achieved;

(b) whether Government has enacted a model legislation for regulating the functioning of MSMEs in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the same legislation is being replicated/followed by all the States in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) With a view to promote the ease of doing business, the Government has taken a number of measures such as:-

- Simplified online filing of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM).
- MSME SAMADHAAN Portal- for empowering micro and small entrepreneurs across the country to register their cases relating to delayed payments.
- MSME SAMBANDH Portal- to help in Monitoring the Implementation of Public Procurement Policy for micro and small enterprises. It also helps MSMEs to access information regarding the details of goods to be procured by CPSEs.
- MSME SAMPARK Portal- A digital platform, wherein jobseekers (passed out trainees/students of 18 MSME Technology Centres) and recruiters get connected.
- Digital Payments- to pass on the benefits of the schemes of Ministry of MSME through digital payment gateway.
- Returns under 8 Labour laws and 10 Union regulations to be filed only once in a year.
- Establishments to be visited by an Inspector to be decided through computerized random allotment.
- Single consent under air and water pollution laws. Returns to be accepted through self-certification and only 10 per cent MSME units to be inspected.
- For minor violations under the Companies Act, entrepreneurs no longer have to approach court but can correct them through simple procedures.

(b) Central Government has enacted Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 for promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises.

(c) Section 30 of MSMED Act, 2006 has necessary provisions for the State Governments to make rules. Some of the State Governments have formulated their own policies/legislations related to MSMEs.

Use of coal for thermal energy

†*305. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) the details of price per tonne in terms of Indian currency and level of thermal energy contained in imported coal from each of the foreign country and the comparative details thereof *vis-a-vis* the quantity and price of indigenous coal available in India having the same level of thermal energy; and

(b) the Total consumption of indigenously produced and imported coal respectively during each of the last three years and the assessment of the same for each of the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), which is the official data disseminating agency for imports and exports, does not release coal import data in terms of thermal energy contained in imported coal or price per tonne of imported coal. However, average price can be computed, country-wise, on the basis of quantity and value of imported coal. Country-wise, quantity and value of imported coal from top 10 countries for 2018-19 are given below:-

| Country | | Quantity (in Million Tonnes) and Value (₹ in crore) | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|-------|-----------------|-------|------------|--------|
| | | Coking Coal | | Non Coking Coal | | Total Coal | |
| | | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Australia | | 36.931 | 51677 | 11.236 | 9865 | 48.166 | 61542 |
| Canada | | 4.294 | 6214 | 0.164 | 207 | 4.458 | 6421 |
| Indonesia | | 1.167 | 1405 | 111.607 | 48988 | 112.773 | 50393 |
| Mozambique | | 2.239 | 2822 | 4.853 | 3179 | 7.092 | 6001 |
| New Zealand | | 0.447 | 562 | 0.052 | 27 | 0.499 | 589 |
| Russia | | 0.545 | 604 | 4.376 | 4134 | 4.921 | 4738 |
| Singapore | | 1.507 | 2082 | 4.149 | 2455 | 5.656 | 4537 |
| South Africa | | | | 31.153 | 18951 | 31.153 | 18951 |
| USA | | 4.134 | 5894 | 10.842 | 7852 | 14.976 | 13746 |
| Others | | 0.574 | 789 | 4.972 | 3173 | 5.546 | 3962 |
| TOTAL | | 51.838 | 72050 | 183.402 | 98831 | 235.240 | 170881 |

Further, there is no uniform price of various grades of indigenous coal as both Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (SCCL) have different prices for same grade of coal which depends upon the sector to which it is supplied. Indigenous price for the year 2018-19 for various grades of coal supplied by CIL and SCCL is given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

(b) The all India coal production and consumption of coal during the last three years is given below:-

| Year | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| All India Coal production (MT) | 657.87 | 675.40 | 730.35 |
| Domestic Supply (MT) | 645.98 | 690.28 | 734.23 |
| Import (MT) | 190.95 | 208.27 | 235.24 |
| TOTAL consumption/supply (MT) | 836.93 | 898.55 | 969.47 |

The estimated consumption of coal for next three years is given below:-

| Year | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| Estimated all India Coal consumption/ demand (MT) | 1000 | 1049 | 1136 |

Separate estimate for imported coal is not available.

Statement-I

Coal India Limited

Coking Coal

| | Prime Coking Coal | BCCL | | CCL | |
|----------------|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | HVMC | | | |
| Effective date | 06.09.2019 | 14.09.2018 | 14.09.2018 | 13/01/2017, 06/04/2019 | |
| Grade of Coal | Non-Regulated sector (Other than Power) | Sectors Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence | Sectors other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence | Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence sector | Sectors other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence |
| | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Steel Grade I | 6153 | | | | 4880 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Steel Grade II | 5917 | | | | 4080 |
| Washery Grade I | 5280 | 4013 | 4436 | 3450 | 3450 |
| Washery Grade II | 4416 | 3454 | 4182 | 3210 | 3210 |
| Washery Grade III | 3519 | 2736 | 3312 | 2750 | 2750 |
| Washery Grade IV | 3326 | 2600 | 3147 | 2408 | 2535 |
| Washery Grade V | 2678 | 2427 | 2553 | 2148 | 2261 |
| Washery Grade VI | 2464 | 2254 | 2370 | 1889 | 1988 |

| Effective date | ECL | | WCL | |
|----------------|--|--|---|--|
| Grade of Coal | 26.02.2011 | | 29.09.2019 | |
| | Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence sector (₹/Te) | Sectors other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence (₹/Te) | Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence sector (₹/Te) | Sectors other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence (₹/Te) |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Steel Grade I | | | | |
| Steel Grade II | 2390 | 3110 | | |
| Washery Grade I | 1990 | 2590 | 1710 | |
| Washery Grade II | 1470 | 1910 | 1410 | |
| Washery Grade III | 1370 | 1780 | 1290 | 3312 |
| Washery Grade IV | | | | 3147 |
| Washery Grade V | | | | |
| Washery Grade VI | | | | |

| Direct Feed Coking Coal | Non-Regulated sector (Other than Power) |
|--|---|
| Direct Feed Coal Ash exceeding 20% but not exceeding 21% | 6101 |
| Bonus/Penalty per percent increase/decrease in Ash | 170 |

| | Semi coking coal | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | ECL | | SECL | |
| | Regulated | Non-Regulated | Regulated | Non-regulated |
| Semi coking grade I | 2150 | 2800 | 1740 | 2260 |
| Semi coking grade II | 1790 | 2330 | 1450 | 1890 |

Note: Pricing of Coking Coal was delegated to Subsidiary coal companies in December, 2016.

Washed Coking Coal

| | CCL | | | BCCL | |
|---|---------------|----------|--|---------------|----------|
| | Grade of Coal | ₹ Per Te | | Grade of Coal | ₹ Per Te |
| Washed Power Non-Coking Coal [Kargali (W)] | | 2247 | Washed Prime Coking Coal | | 13187 |
| Washed Power Non-Coking Coal [Giddi (W)] | | 2247 | Washed Medium Coking Coal | | 11500 |
| Washed Power Non-Coking Coal [Piparwar CHP/CPP (W)] | | 2247 | Washed Power Coal-Regulated Sector | | 3550 |
| Washed coal power from coking coal washeries | | 3650* | Washed Power Coal-Non-Regulated Sector | | 3550 |

* Bonus/penalty @ ₹ 7.00 per tonne for each 0.1% increase or decrease in ash content above or below 34%.

Note: Pricing of Coking Coal was delegated to the Subsidiary coal companies in the year 2000.

Statement-II

Coal India Limited Non Coking Coal

Pithead run of mine notified price

| Grade | GCV | W.e.f. 09.01.2018 | | W.e.f. 09.01.2018 | | W.e.f. 26.09.2018 |
|-------|-----------|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|
| | | For ECL,SECL,CCL,BCCL, NCL & MCL | | For WCL | | For NEC |
| | | Pithead run of mine notified price | | Pithead run of mine notified price | | Add-on over and above notified price |
| | | Power Utilities (including IPPs), other than Fertilizer & Defence sector | Sectors (including IPPs), other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence sector | Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence sector | Sectors other than Power Utilities (including IPPs), Fertilizer & Defence sector | For all Sectors |
| | (Kcal/Kg) | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) | (₹/Te) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| G1 | > 7000 | ** | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| G2 | 6701-7000 | 3288 | 3288 | 3288 | 3288 | 1580 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----|-----------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| G3 | 6401-6700 | 3144 | 3144 | 3144 | 3144 | 740 |
| G4 | 6101-6400 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 3000 | 490 |
| G5 | 5801-6100 | 2737 | 2737 | 2737 | 2737 | 60 |
| G6 | 5501-5800 | 2317 | 2524 | 2524 | 2580 | 0 |
| G7 | 5201-5500 | 1926 | 2311 | 2311 | 2423 | 0 |
| G8 | 4901-5200 | 1465 | 1757 | 1757 | 2109 | 0 |
| G9 | 4601-4900 | 1140 | 1368 | 1368 | 1642 | 0 |
| G10 | 4301-4600 | 1024 | 1228 | 1228 | 1474 | 0 |
| G11 | 4001-4300 | 955 | 1145 | 1145 | 1374 | 0 |
| G12 | 3701-4000 | 886 | 1063 | 1063 | 1275 | 0 |
| G13 | 3401-3700 | 817 | 980 | 980 | 1176 | 0 |
| G14 | 3101-3400 | 748 | 897 | 897 | 1076 | 0 |
| G15 | 2801-3100 | 590 | 708 | 708 | 850 | 0 |
| G16 | 2501-2800 | 504 | 604 | 604 | 725 | 0 |
| G17 | 2201-2500 | 447 | 536 | 536 | 643 | 0 |

** For GCV exceeding 7000 Kcal./Kg, the price shall be increased by ₹ 100/- per tonne over and above the price applicable for GCV band exceeding 6700 but not exceeding 7000 Kcal./Kg, for increase in GCV by every 100 Kcal./Kg or part thereof (G2).

An additional amount of ₹ 450.00 per tonne to be charged over and above the notified price in respect of the coal produced from Rajmahal mine of Eastern coalfields Limited (Introduced *vide* notification dated 31st March, 2014)

An additional amount of ₹ 450.00 per tonne to be charged over and above the notified price in respect of the coal produced from Hura C OCP mine of Eastern coalfields Limited (Introduced *vide* notification dated 13th November, 2019)

Statement-III

Grade-wise international coal price with comparison of Indian coal price.

The basic prices of SCCL coal per tonne for different grades

| GCV Grade | Gcv Range (Kilo Calories Per Kg) | Basic Rom Price Power Utilities | Basic Rom Price Non-Power Consumers |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| G 1 | Above 7000 | 4910 | 4910 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------|-------------|------|------|
| G 2 | 6701 - 7000 | 4700 | 4700 |
| G 3 | 6401 - 6700 | 4610 | 4610 |
| G 4 | 6101 - 6400 | 4560 | 4560 |
| G 5 | 5801 - 6100 | 3885 | 3885 |
| G 6 | 5501 - 5800 | 3780 | 3780 |
| G 7 | 5201 - 5500 | 3430 | 3430 |
| G 8 | 4901 - 5200 | 3130 | 3130 |
| G 9 | 4601 - 4900 | 2450 | 3020 |
| G 10 | 4301 - 4600 | 2310 | 2880 |
| G 11 | 4001 - 4300 | 1820 | 2340 |
| G 12 | 3701 - 4000 | 1600 | 2080 |
| G 13 | 3401 - 3700 | 1230 | 1660 |
| G 14 | 3101 - 3400 | 1100 | 1520 |
| G 15 | 2801 - 3100 | 970 | 1190 |
| G 16 | 2501 - 2800 | 920 | 1010 |
| G 17 | 2201 - 2500 | 650 | 650 |

Assurances given in Parliament

*306. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of assurances given by the Ministers during last five years in Rajya Sabha against starred and unstarred questions respectively;

(b) the number of assurances pending for fulfillment as on date;

(c) the details of oldest assurance pending for fulfilment along with the number of assurances pending for more than one decade; and

(d) the reasons for delay in fulfilling the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) 3049 assurances given by the Ministers during last five years (19.03.2015 to 19.03.2020).

(b) 1089 assurances are pending for fulfilment as on 19.03.2020.

(c) The oldest assurance is Unstarred Question no. 3026 dated 19.04.1999 which belongs to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and 55 assurances are pending for more than one decade.

(d) Information has to be collected from various sources like other Ministries/ Departments of Government of India, State Governments and other agencies. There are some assurances which are dependent on Court cases and they can be fulfilled only after the final verdict of the court is given. There are some cases which involves policy decisions too large to be handled by a single Ministry/Department. All these factors contribute to delay in fulfilment of the assurances.

Coal production targets of CIL

*307. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared a roadmap to meet the target of one billion tonne coal production by Coal India Limited (CIL) by the year 2024-25;

(b) the required growth rate necessary to meet such a target;

(c) the average growth rate of coal production in the preceding five years;

(d) whether the production target for the year 2019-20 was achieved;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of present coal stock in power plants in the month of February?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Coal India Limited (CIL) has been directed to achieve 1 BT coal production by 2023-24 with a required compound average growth rate (CAGR) of 10.95%.

(c) Details of raw coal production trend and average growth of CIL during last five years is given below:-

| | (in million tonnes) | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Year | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| Total CIL production | 494.24 | 538.75 | 554.14 | 567.37 | 606.89 |
| Growth (%) | 6.9 | 9.0 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 7.0 |
| CAGR(%) | 5.27 | | | | |

(d) and (e) All India coal production target for 2019-20 is 810 MT against which 633 MT was produced in April - February, 2019-20. During April-February, 2019-20, coal production declined by 0.64% as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The decline in coal production is largely due to heavy rainfall witnessed in the coal mining areas in the current year which was around 25% more than the previous year. Further, rains also continued during the month of October. However, production has started showing an upward trend since November, 2019 and the country achieved highest ever production of 69.6 MT in December, 2019, 74.8 MT in January, 2020 and 78 MT in February, 2020.

(f) As per CEA report, coal stock with power plants has increased to the level of 40.013 million tones, equivalent to consumption of 23 days as on 15.03.2020.

The present stock of 40.013 million tonnes at power plant end is all-time highest stock in the last decade.

Environmental clearance to coal based power plants

*308. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old polluting coal based power plants shut down during last five years with dates of shutdown; and

(b) the details of locations and names of the coal based power plants which have been given environmental clearance during last five years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) As per report received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 102 units of 43 Thermal Power Stations /Plants with capacity of

10,002.88 MW have been retired from April, 2014 till date based on techno-commercial reasons such as age, efficiency and compliance with emission norms etc. by the Thermal Power Plants. The list of such retired units has been given in the Statement-I (See below).

(b) The details of coal based power plants which have been granted environmental clearance during last five years is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Coal based Units Retired from April, 2014 onwards as on 12.03.2020

| Sl. No. | Name of Station/Plant | State | No. of | Unit Units | Retired No. | Retired on Capacity (MW) |
|---------|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Satpura Thermal Power Station | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 1 | 62.50 | July, 2014 |
| 2. | Amarkantak TPS | Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 3,4 | 240.00 | 04.03.2016 |
| 3. | New Cossipore TPS | West Bengal | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 160.00 | 04.04.2016 |
| 4. | Panipat TPS | Haryana | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 440.00 | 12.04.2016 |
| 5. | Koradi TPS | Maharashtra | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 420.00 | 02.08.2016 |
| 6. | Chandrapur (MAH) STPS | Maharashtra | 2 | 1,2 | 420.00 | 21.10.2016 |
| 7. | Parli TPS | Maharashtra | 1 | 3 | 210.00 | 21.10.2016 |
| 8. | Durgapur TPS | West Bengal | 1 | 3 | 130.00 | 21.10.2016 |
| 9. | Patratu TPS | Jharkhand | 5 | 1,2,3,5,8 | 315.00 | 21.12.2016 |
| 10. | Santaldih TPS | West Bengal | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 480.00 | 21.12.2016 |
| 11. | Gandhi Nagar TPS | Gujarat | 2 | 1,2 | 240.00 | 12.01.2017 |
| 12. | Ennore TPS | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 5 | 110.00 | 12.01.2017 |
| 13. | Chandrapura (DVC) TPS | Jharkhand | 1 | 1 | 130.00 | 17.01.2017 |
| 14. | Trombay TPS | Maharashtra | 1 | 4 | 150.00 | 08.02.2017 |
| 15. | DPL TPS | West Bengal | 3 | 3,4,5 | 220.00 | 20.02.2017 |
| 16. | Ennore TPS | Tamil Nadu | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 340.00 | 31.03.2017 |
| 17. | Koradi TPS | Maharashtra | 1 | 5 | 200.00 | 24.04.2017 |
| 18. | Chandrapur (Assam) | Assam | 2 | 1,2 | 60.00 | 18.08.2017 |
| 19. | Ukai TPS | Gujarat | 2 | 1,2 | 240.00 | 18.08.2017 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|-----------------------|---------------|-----|------------|----------|------------|
| 20. | Sikka REP. TPS | Gujarat | 2 | 1,2 | 240.00 | 18.08.2017 |
| 21. | Harduaganj TPS | Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 5 | 60.00 | 18.08.2017 |
| 22. | Obra TPS | Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 1,2 | 90.00 | 18.08.2017 |
| 23. | Bhusawal TPS | Maharashtra | 1 | 2 | 210.00 | 31.08.2017 |
| 24. | Chinakuri TPS | West Bengal | 3 | 1,2,3 | 30.00 | 31.08.2017 |
| 25. | Dishergarh TPS | West Bengal | 4 | 1,3,4,5 | 18.00 | 31.08.2017 |
| 26. | Seebpore TPS | West Bengal | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 8.38 | 31.08.2017 |
| 27. | Chandrapura(DVC) TPS | Jharkhand | 1 | 2 | 130.00 | 04.09.2017 |
| 28. | Bokaro 'B' TPS | Jharkhand | 2 | 1,2 | 420.00 | 04.09.2017 |
| 29. | Patratu TPS | Jharkhand | 5 | 4,6,7,9&10 | 455.00 | 23.11.2017 |
| 30. | Panki TPS | Uttar Pradesh | 2 | 3,4 | 210.00 | 16.03.2018 |
| 31. | Obra TPS | Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 8 | 94.00 | 03.04.2018 |
| 32. | Bandel TPS | West Bengal | 2 | 3,4 | 120.00 | 20.04.2018 |
| 33. | Bhatinda TPS | Punjab | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 440.00 | 31.08.2018 |
| 34. | Ropar TPS | Punjab | 2 | 1,2 | 420.00 | 31.08.2018 |
| 35. | Badarpur TPS | Delhi | 5 | 1,2,3,4,5 | 705.00 | 30.10.2018 |
| 36. | Kothagudem TPS | Telangana | 3 | 3,6,8 | 300.00 | 19.03.2019 |
| 37. | Korba-II | Chhattisgarh | 4 | 1,2,3,4 | 200.00 | 13.08.2019 |
| 38. | Trombay TPS | Maharashtra | 1 | 6 | 500.00 | 12.09.2019 |
| 39. | Sabarmati (C Station) | Gujarat | 2 | 15,16 | 60.00 | 13.09.2019 |
| 40. | Rajghat TPS | Delhi | 2 | 1,2 | 135.00 | 23.09.2019 |
| 41. | Parli TPS | Maharashtra | 2 | 4,5 | 420.00 | 23.01.2020 |
| 42. | D.P.L. TPS | West Bengal | 1 | 6 | 110.00 | 28.01.2020 |
| 43. | Kothagudem TPS | Telangana | 1 | 2 | 60.00 | 03.03.2020 |
| TOTAL | | | 102 | | 10002.88 | |

Statement-II*Details of Environmental clearance given to coal based power plants during the last five years*

| Sl. No. | Name of the Project | Date of Issue | Project Cost |
|------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Year 2015 | | | |
| 1. | Name: Dr. Narla Tata Rao Thermal Power Station (Dr. NTPS) Stage - V (1x800 MW) at Ibrahimpatnam (M), Krishna, Andhra Pradesh Company: M/s Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (APGENCO) | 26.06.2015 | ₹ 5,286.54 crores |
| 2. | Name: Expansion by addition of 1x800 MW capacity (Stage II) to 2x800 MW (Stage-I) for imported coal based Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah Thermal Power Station at Village Nelaturu, Tehsil Muttukuru, Sri Potti Sriramulu Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh by M/s. Andhra Pradesh Power Development Company Limited (APPDCL). | 02.07.2015 | ₹ 4.11 crores |
| 3. | Name: Installation of 20 MW Captive Power Plant for recycle paper production at Survey No. 56/1, Village Morai, Tehsil Pardi, District Valsad, Gujarat Company: M/s. MWV India Paperboard Packaging Pvt. Ltd. (formerly Ruby Macons Ltd.) | 22.06.2015 | ₹ 170 crores. |
| 4. | Name; Imported coal based Supercritical Thermal Power Plant of 3960 (6x660) MW at Village LayjaMota, Mandvi Taluk, Kutch District, Gujarat Company: M/s. Nana Layja Power Co. Ltd. | 26.6.2015 | ₹ 1,374 crores |
| 5. | Name: Expansion of existing (2x150) 300 MW TPP by installation of (165+20) 185MW Imported coal based TPP at Meramandali, Distt. Dhenkanal in Orissa Company: M/s Bhushan Energy Ltd. | 12.02.2015 | ₹ 924 crores |
| 6. | Name: Expansion of existing 155 MW CPP by installation of (175+3x27) | 12.02.2015 | ₹ 950 crores |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|---|------------|-----------------------|
| | 256 MW Imported Coal based Thermal Power Plant at Meramandali, Distt. Dhenkanal, in Orissa Company: M/s Bhushan Steel Ltd. | | |
| 7. | Name: Chhabra Second unit of Supercritical Coal Based Thermal Power Plant Stage - II (1x660 MW - Unit-6) at Village Chowki-Motipura at Chhabra, in Baran Distt., Rajasthan Company: M/s Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. | 02.02.2015 | ₹ 4000 crores approx. |
| 8. | 2x660 MW Khargone Super Critical Thermal Power Project at Village Selda and Dalchi, Khargone District, Madhya Pradesh by M/s. NTPC Ltd. | 31.03.2015 | ₹ 9181 crores |
| 9. | Expansion of Supercritical Coal Based Kothagudem Thermal Power Station by Addition of 800 MW as Stage-VII at Village & Tehsil Paloncha, Distt. Khammam, Telangana by M/s Telangana State Power Generation Corporation Ltd. (TSGENCO). | 16.07.2015 | ₹ 5,291.15 crores |
| 10. | Expansion by addition of 6 MW Turbine to existing 60 MW CPP at Villages Govindapuram & Aminabad, Taluk & Distt. Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu by M/s The Ramco Cements Ltd. | 07.08.2015 | ₹ 21.5 crores |
| 11. | Name: Expansion by addition of 1x660 MW coal based Super Critical Unit at Harduaganj TPP at Kasimpur, Aligarh District, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Nigam Ltd. | 12.05.2015 | ₹ 4674.49 crores |
| 12. | Name: Environmental Clearance to Super Critical Imported Coal Based Ghatampur Thermal Power Station of 1980 (3x660) MW Capacity at Tehsil Ghatampur, District Kanpur Nagar, Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Neyveli Uttar Pradesh Power Ltd. | 17.06.2015 | ₹ 14375.4 crores |
| 13. | Name: Expansion/Modernization by installation of 50 TPH FBC Boiler and 8 MW Steam Turbine Captive Power | 22.06.2015 | ₹ 27.0 crores |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|--|------------|-------------------|
| | Plant at Village Mohammad Ganj, Thakurdwara Taluk, Moradabad District, in Uttar Pradesh Company: M/s Pasupati Acrylon Ltd. | | |
| 14. | Name: Durgapur Captive Power Project-III (2x20 MW) at Durgapur, District Burdwan, West Bengal Company: M/s NTPC-SAIL Power Company Private Ltd. | 29.09.2015 | ₹ 361.94 crores |
| Year 2016 | | | |
| 15. | 2,000 MW Gas Based Combined Cycle PowerPlant (CCPP) at Village Godhra, Kutch Distt,Gujarat by M/s. Nana Layja Power Co. Ltd. | 29.09.2016 | ₹38,741 crores |
| 16. | 4,000 MW (6x660 MW) Coal based Ultra Mega Power Project (UMPP) near Bhedabahal Village, Sundergarh Tehsil, District Sundergarh, Odisha by M/s Orissa Integrated Power Ltd. | 17.10.2016 | ₹16,000crores |
| 17. | Expansion by addition of 1x800 MW (Stage-III), North Chennai TPP at Villages Ennore & Puzhuvakkam, Taluk Ponneri, District Thiruvallur, Tamil Nadu by M/s Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO). | 20.01.2016 | ₹4,800 crores |
| 18. | Name: 2x660 MW Supercritical coal based Thermal Power Plant at Villages Ottapidaram & Sillanatham, in Ottapidaram Taluk, in Thoothukkudi Distt. Tamil Nadu. Company: M/s KU Thermal Power Pvt. Ltd. | 31.03.2016 | ₹6,600 crores |
| 19. | Name: 2x800 MW Uppur Supercritical Thermal Power Plant at Villages Uppur, Valamavoor & Thiruppalaikudi, Tehsil Tiruvadanai, District Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu Company: M/s Tamil Nadu Generation & Distribution Corporation Ltd. (TANGEDCO). | 18.05.2016 | ₹12,664.76 crores |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|--|------------|--------------------|
| 20. | Name: Addition of 6 MW Turbine to existing 2x18 MW Captive Power Plant (CPP) of Alathiyur Cement Plant at Village Alathiyur, Taluk Sendurai, District Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu Company: M/s. The Ramco Cements Ltd. | 04.07.2016 | ₹21.42 crores |
| 21. | Expansion of Ramagundam STPP by addition of 2x800 MW (Stage-IV, Telangana STPP, Phase-I) at Village & Mandal Ramagundam, District Karimnagar, Telangana by M/s. NTPC Ltd. | 20.01.2016 | ₹9,954.20 crores |
| 22. | Expansion of Obra TPP by addition of 2x660 MW at Obra, Tehsil Robertsganj, District Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (UPRVUNL). | 21.06.2016 | ₹8,777.71 crores |
| 22. | 2x660 MW Coal Based Thermal Power Project near village Malwan, District Etah, Uttar Pradesh by M/s Jawaharpur Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Ltd. (JVUNL). | 26.10.2016 | ₹8,078.56 crores |
| Year 2017 | | | |
| 23. | 2x660 MW Coal Based Super Critical Buxar Thermal Power Project (BTPP) at near Village Chausa, District Buxar, Bihar by M/s SJVN Thermal Pvt. Ltd. | 28.2.2017 | ₹ 10, 520 crores |
| 24. | 4x270 MW (1080 MW) Coal based Bhadradi Thermal Power Station (BTPS) at Villages Ramanujavaram, Eddulabeyyaram & Seetharampuram, Mandals Manuguru & Pinapaka, District Bhadradi Kothagudem (erstwhile Khammam distt.), Telangana by M/s Telangana State Power Generation Co. Ltd. | 15.3.2017 | ₹ 7290.60 crores |
| 25. | 5x800 Super Critical Coal Based Thermal Power Project at Veerlapalem Village, Damaracherla Mandal, District Nalgonda, | 29.6.2017 | ₹ 25,099.42 crores |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| | Telangana by M/s Telangana State Power Generation Co. Ltd. | | |
| 26. | 2x660 Coal based Khurja Super Thermal Power Project at Villages DushharaKherli, Jahanpur, Naiphal and Rukanpur in Khurja Taluk, BulandshaharDistt. Uttar Pradesh by M/s THDC India Ltd.. | 30.3.2017 | ₹ 9747.5 Crores |
| 27. | 1x660 MW Coal Based Supercritical Panki Extension Power Project at Panki, Distt. Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh M/s Uttar Pradesh Rajya VidyutUtpadan Nigam Ltd. | 29.6.2017 | ₹4712.31 Crores |
| 28. | Expansion by addition of 2x800 MW (Phase-II) coal based TPP at Padubidri Industrial Area in Villages Yellure and Santhru, Tehsil & District Udupi, Karnataka by M/s. Udupi Power Co. Ltd. | 01.08.2107 | ₹ 11,500 Crores |
| 29. | 1,600 (2x800) MW Godda Thermal Power Project at Villages Motia, Gangta & Gaighat, Tehsils Godda&Poraiyahaat, District Godda, Jharkhand by M/s Adani Power (Jharkhand) Ltd. | 31.8.2017 | ₹ 13,906 Crores |
| 30. | Patratu Super Thermal Power Project, Phase-I (3x800 MW) at Patratu, District Ramgarh, Jharkhand by M/s. PatratuVidyutUtpadan Nigam Ltd. | 07.11.2017 | ₹ 14896.28 Crores |
| Year 2018 | | | |
| 31. | Proposed 200 MW (1x135 MW and 1x65 MW) Coal based Thermal Power Project at Pedaveedu Village, Mattampalli Mandal, Nalgonda District, Telangana State by the M/s M.G Power Projects Limited. | 24.04.2018 | ₹ 1150 Crores |
| 32. | Proposed 25 MW Municipal Solid Waste based Thermal Power Plant (Waste to Energy) at Tehkhand, Okhla, South East Delhi, NewDelhi byM/s Tehkhand Waste to Electricity Project Ltd. | 26.7.2018 | ₹ 375 Crores |
| 33. | 2x660 MW (Stage-III, Expansion) Coal based Ultra Super Critical Talcher Thermal Power Project, Near Talcher | 12.9.2018 | ₹ 7732.35 Crores |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|--|------------|--------------------|
| | Town, Tehsil TalcherSadar, Angul District, Odisha by M/s NTPC Ltd. | | |
| 34. | Proposed expansion of 2x660 MW Super Critical Lignite based Thermal Power Project at VillgesMudanai, Kunakurichi, Uthangal, Tehsil Vridhachalam, District Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu byM/s NLC India Ltd. | 29.10.2018 | ₹ 8733.49 Crores |
| Year 2019 | | | |
| 35. | Proposed 21 MW Municipal Solid Waste based Power Plant at Villages KoluaKhurd, Adampur Chhavani, Phanda Block, Huzur Tehsil, Bhopal Districtby M/s Bhopal Municipal Solid Waste Pvt. Ltd. | 11.01.2019 | ₹293 Crores |
| 36. | Modernization & Expansion in Power Plant from 125.3 MW to 141 MW (15.7 MW) at Tehsil - Ladpura, District - Kota, Rajasthan by M/s DCM LTD. | 03.01.2019 | ₹224 Crores |
| 37. | 1x660 MW Ennore Supercritical Thermal Power Project (Expansion), Village Ernavur, District Ennore, Tamil Nadu by M/s Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Ltd (TANGEDCO). | 12.12.2019 | ₹ 5,421.38 Crores |
| 38. | 3x800 MW Coal based Super- Critical Thermal Power Project (Greenfield) at Village Annupurna Khamar, Taluk Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal District, Odisha by M/s. Odisha Thermal Power Co. Ltd. | 10.12.2019 | ₹16,265.425 crores |
| 39. | 1x800 MW Supercritical Coal based Singareni Thermal Power Plant (Expansion from 2x600 MW to 2000 MW) at Pegadapalli Village, Jaipur Mandal, Mancherial District, Telangana by M/s Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. | 18.12.2019 | ₹ 7573.51 Crores |

Dredging of major rivers

*309. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any initiative for dredging of major rivers in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the details of major rivers in the country where dredging work has been completed or nearing completion during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial river. Rivers pickup, carry and drop silt load as per their regime conditions *i.e.* discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc. The issue of desilting / dredging of rivers has been considered by Government since long and in this context a multi-disciplinary Committee headed by Former Chairman, Central Water Commission in 2002 (Mittal Committee) has opined that large scale desilting or dredging of rivers in general is not feasible technically due to several reasons like non-sustainability, non-availability of vast land required for the disposal of dredged material etc. The Committee, however, suggested that selective dredging may be undertaken depending upon local conditions.

The desilting measures including dredging in specific reaches of rivers for removal of drainage congestion, channel capacity improvement and navigation purpose are formulated and implemented by concerned States/ agencies as per requirement.

Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI), a statutory body under Ministry of Shipping is mandated with development and maintenance of national waterways for the purposes of shipping and navigation. IWAI carries out maintenance dredging in the national waterways for maintaining a depth of 2 - 3 m with a bottom width of 45/35 m for providing navigation channel for safe shipping only in shallow stretches during lean season when water level recedes in the river less than the targeted least available depth (LAD). The details of maintenance dredging carried out by IWAI during last two years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The data regarding dredging of rivers undertaken by States is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Details of Dredging undertaken by IWAI during last two years

| Sl. No. | National Waterway (NW) | Dredging Quantity (lakh Cum) | |
|---------|--|------------------------------|---------|
| | | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | NW-1 (river Ganga -Bhagirathi- Hooghly- 1620 km.) (i) Berhampore-Farakka-Rajmahal stretch | 6.59 | 6.21 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-------|
| (ii) Rajmahal- Allahabad stretch | | | |
| 2. | NW-2 (river Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiya-891 km.) | 2.41 | 3.08 |
| 3. | NW-3 (West Coast Canals in Kerala- 205 km.) | 0.53 | 0.69 |
| 4. | NW-4 (river Krishna Mutyala-Vijayawada under Phase-I-63.6 km.) | 17.35 (since May 2017 to Dec. 2019) | |
| 5. | NW-9 (Alapuzha- Kottayam- Athirampuzha canal-40 km.) | - | 0.005 |
| 6. | NW- 16 (river Barak from Ujjainigram- Bhanga- 48 km.) | 15.23 (since 2017-18 to till date) | |

Amendment in legislations of environment sector

*310. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Bills, proposing for new Acts or amendments to existing Acts moved by the Ministry and later on passed by the Parliament during 2004-2014;

(b) the details of these new legislations pertaining to subordinate legislations, drafted and passed; and

(c) the details of the current status of implementation of these legislations and whether any critical assessment of the impact of the same has been made?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Bills introduced by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) proposing for new Acts or amendments to existing Acts during the period 2004 - 2014 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government has been continuously implementing the above mentioned legislations from the date of their enactment.

The Government assesses the implementation of the legislations on a continuous basis. Requisite amendments are carried out, as and when found necessary. The Government had notified Rules under the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 as National Green Tribunal (Manner of Appointment of Judicial and Expert Members, Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members and Procedure for Inquiry) Rules, 2010 on 26.11.2010. Based on the assessment of these Rules, the Government notified the National Green Tribunal (Manner of Appointment of Judicial and Expert Members, Salaries, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and other Members and Procedure for Inquiry) (Amendment) Rules, 2012 on 11.07.2012.

Statement

Bills introduced by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) proposing for new Acts or amendments to existing Acts during the period 2004-2014

- (i) The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2005 was laid in the Parliament on 23.12.2005. The enactment of the Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006 (39 of 2006) came into effect on 04.09.2006. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 was amended through this amendment constituting the National Tiger Conservation Authority to exercise the power conferred on, and to perform the functions assigned to it under the said Act.
- (ii) The National Green Tribunal Bill, 2009 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31.07.2009. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (19 of 2010) came into effect on 18.10.2010 for establishment of a National Green Tribunal for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases relating to environmental protection and conservation of forests and other natural resources including enforcement of any legal right relating to environment and giving relief and compensation for damages to persons and property and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Compensatory afforestation for State Government Undertakings

*311. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Central Government has allowed taking up compensatory afforestation twice in the area of degraded forests, for forest diversion

proposals of Central Government's Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), but similar provision has not been allowed for the projects of State PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons for not allowing such dispensation for the projects for State PSUs;

(c) whether State Government of Odisha and /or other State Governments have requested for similar dispensation for State PSUs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and decision taken on these requests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Compensatory Afforestation is one of the most important conditions stipulated by the Central Government while approving proposals for de-reservation or non forest use of forestland under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 (FCA, 1980). It not only compensates loss in the forest cover and forest land but also ensures that forest land is sought only for unavoidable site specific activities.

In view of "land" being a State subject, and in view of National Forest Policy (NFP 1988) goal of having a minimum of one third of land area of the country to be brought under forest or tree cover, State PSUs and private user agencies are normally required to provide for equivalent non forest land for Compensatory Afforestation. However as a matter of pragmatism, revenue lands/zudpi jungle/chhote' bade jharka jungle/jungle-jhari land/civil-soyam/orange lands and all other such categories of forest lands not under management and/or administrative control of the State/UT Forest Department, on which the provisions of FC Act, 1980 are applicable, shall be considered for the purpose of Compensatory Afforestation. Such forest lands on which Compensatory Afforestation is proposed shall be provided double in extent to the area proposed for diversion.

(c) and (d) Some State Governments, including Odisha, had requested for similar dispensation to the State PSUs. The above stated justifications and reasons have been conveyed to the concerned States/authorities.

Pollution due to stubble burning

†*312. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the details of the guidelines issued by Government for compliance by respective State Governments towards prevention of burning of crop residues by farmers in their agricultural fields;
- (b) to what extent the pollution level has increased in various cities due to burning of crop-residues;
- (c) whether it is a fact that techniques for making many items/ products, like cardboard, paper, husk, grain chaff and animal fodder out of crop residue are available for which experts have been giving their suggestions from time to time; and
- (d) if so, the factual status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The steps taken by Government towards prevention of burning of crop residues by farmers in their agricultural fields includes a Central Sector Scheme on 'Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for *In-Situ* Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi' administered by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, with outgo of Central funds of ₹ 1178.47 crore during 2018-2020 for the followings components (100% Central Share):

- (i) Farm Machinery Banks for Custom Hiring of *in-situ* crop residue management machinery with financial assistance of 80% of the project cost through Co-operative Societies of farmers, Farmers Producer Organization(FPOs), Self-Help Groups, registered Farmers Societies / farmers groups, Private Entrepreneurs, Group of women farmers or self-help groups for establishment of farm machinery banks or custom hiring centers of *in-situ* crop residue management machinery. Groups of farmers / Individual farmers having their own tractor / combine harvester is preferred for establishing Custom Hiring Centre (CHC). Old established CHCs, with Non-Crop Residue Machinery, are also eligible.
- (ii) Financial Assistance to farmers for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment for *in-situ* crop residue management @ 50% of the cost of machinery/equipment is provided to individual farmers for purchase of machinery/equipment for crop residue management.
- (iii) Financial assistance for mass awareness campaign / activities for Information, Education and Communication on *in-situ* crop residue management is provided

to State Governments, KVKs, ICAR Institutions, Central Government Institutions, PSUs etc.

(b) SAFAR web portal (System of Air Quality and Weather Forecasting and Research) of Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune) has estimated contribution in the pollution level from stubble burning between 2% to 44% for PM_{2.5} levels in Delhi during October- November 2019. However, the estimated contribution of more than 30% was only for 3 days during this period. A reduction of about 18.8% and 31% in active fire incidents in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh has been recorded in 2019 over the figures for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(c) and (d) Suggestions received through experts for alternative uses of crop stubble include:

- **Use in Energy Generation:** Paddy straw can be utilized as a source of energy because of its environmental advantages. Ministry of Power has brought out a policy for biomass utilization for power generation through co-firing in pulverized coal fired boilers endeavoring to use 5-10% blend of biomass pellets made, primarily of agro residue along with coal after assessing the technical feasibility viz. safety aspects etc.
- **Bio-fuel, Bio-ethanol production & Bio-CNG Production:** Central Government through Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has already approved National Policy on Biofuels - 2018. Indian Oil Corporation had signed an MoU with Punjab Energy Development Agency (PEDA) for setting up 400 CBG projects.
- **Animal feed** - The crop residues are traditionally utilized as animal feed by supplementing with some additives. To meet the nutritional requirements of animals, the paddy straw need processing and enriching with urea and molasses, and supplementing with green fodders.
- **Compost Making:** The paddy straw residue can be used for preparing compost. The residues of rice crop from one-hectare land, on composting, give about 3 tons of manure as rich in nutrients. Development of biomass-compost units for making of good quality compost with enhanced decomposition process through a consortium of microorganisms is however required.
- **Use in Paper Making:** The paddy straw can be used for paper making. However, it is less preferred by the paper industry due to high silica content

causing chocking of blast furnaces, low fiber strength, less pulp yield, yellowness in pulp and requirement of large storage space etc.

Data on change in utilisation of water from agricultural to industrial use

*313. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government maintains any data on the change in utilisation of the amount of water from agriculture use to industrial use;
- (b) if so, the details thereof since 2014 till date, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that urban areas in Maharashtra get 400 per cent more water distribution than rural Maharashtra; and
- (d) the details of actions taken by Central Government as regards to this disparity and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Water being a State subject, the State Governments allocate water for different uses as per their priorities and requirements. The State/UT-wise data on the change in utilisation of amount of water from agriculture use to industrial use is not available. However, as per National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD, 1999), both irrigation and industrial water demands of the country are projected to increase by the year 2050.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that urban and rural areas of Maharashtra get water as per water consumption norms fixed by Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority. As per the Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority, the applicable per capita norms for entitlement to Domestic Bulk Water User (DBWU) shall be 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd) for rural water supply schemes and ranges from 55 lpcd to 150 lpcd for peri-urban / urban areas.

(d) Water distribution being a State subject, actions with regard to disparity, if any, in distribution of water in urban and rural areas are taken by the respective State Governments.

Status of implementation of SBM

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved the second stage of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the second stage will be implemented on a mission mode between 2020-21 and 2024-25 with an estimated Central and State budget of ₹ 52,497 crore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): (a) and (b) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II has been approved by the Government with the objective to focus on sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of villages and to cover the villages with proper Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) arrangement. The program will also work towards ensuring that no one is left behind in having access to sanitation facilities and everyone uses a toilet.

Sustainability of ODF status will mainly include construction of individual household latrines (IHHLs) to the newly emerging households, construction of Community Managed Sanitation Complexes, and regular Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and follow up activities for ensuring use of toilets by everyone. For SLWM, the main components are bio-degradable and plastic waste management, greywater management, and faecal sludge management.

(c) and (d) SBM(G) Phase-II will be implemented from 2020-21 to 2024-25 in a mission mode with a Total estimated outlay of ₹ 1,40,881 crore. Of this, ₹52,497 crore will be allocated from the budgetary provision of Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation and State Governments, while the remaining amount will be dovetailed from the funds being released under Fifteenth Finance Commission grants to rural local

bodies, MGNREGS funds, and through convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments. Revenue generation models will be used particularly for operation and maintenance of SLWM assets, wherever possible.

National Perspective Plan on river interlinking

†*315. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state the details of the number of rivers interlinked under National Perspective Plan (NPP) so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in August 1980 for water resources development through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water-deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). The details of above river linking projects *viz.*, rivers, States concerned is given in the Statement (*See below*).

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.

The main problems in river linking project relate to lack of consensus/agreements amongst the States concerned for water sharing and implementation mechanism.

No Inter-Linking of River project under NPP has reached the stage of execution.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Names of Inter Basin Water Transfer Links, the States involved, name of rivers and status of Feasibility Reports/Detailed Project Report

| Sl. No. | Name | Rivers | States concerned | Status of PFR/FR/DPR |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| A. Peninsular Component | | | | |
| 1. | Mahanadi (Manibhadra) -Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link | Mahanadi & Godavari | Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh | FR Completed |
| 2. | Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Pulichintala) link | Godavari & Krishna | -do- | FR Completed |
| 3. | Godavari (Inchampalli) -Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link | Godavari & Krishna | Odisha, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Chhattisgarh, | FR Completed |
| 4. | Godavari (Polavaram) -Krishna (Vijayawada) link | Godavari & Krishna | Odisha, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, & Chhattisgarh | FR Completed |
| 5. | Krishna (Almati) - Pennar link | Krishna & Pennar | -do- | FR Completed |
| 6. | Krishna (Srisailem) -Pennar link | Krishna & Pennar | -do- | FR Completed |
| 7. | Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) -Pennar (Somasila) link | Krishna & Pennar | Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka, | FR Completed |
| 8. | Pennar (Somasila) Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link | Pennar & Cauvery | Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry | FR Completed |

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Written Answers to
[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 9. Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai -Gundar link | Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar | Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry | FR Completed |
| 10. Ken-Betwa link | Ken & Betwa | Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh | FR & DPR (Ph-I&II) Completed |
| 11. Parbati -Kalisindh-Chambal link | Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal | Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building) | FR Completed |
| 12. Par-Tapi-Narmada link | Par, Tapi & Narmada | Maharashtra & Gujarat | FR & DPR Completed |
| 13. Damanganga - Pinjal link | Damanganga & Pinjal | Maharashtra & Gujarat | FR & DPR Completed |
| 14. Bedti - Varda link | Bedti & Varda | Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka | PFR Completed |
| 15. Netravati - Hemavati link | Netravati & Hemavati | Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala | PFR Completed |
| 16. Pamba - Achankovil -Vaippar link | Pamba, Achankovil & Vaippar | Kerala & Tamil Nadu, | FR Completed |
| B. Himalayan Component | | | |
| 1. Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link | Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga | Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan | PFR completed |
| 2. Kosi-Ghaghra link | Kosi & Ghaghra | Bihar, Uttar Pradesh & Nepal | PFR completed |
| 3. Gandak-Ganga link | Gandak & Ganga | -do- | Draft FR completed (Indian portion) |

Written Answers to

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Starred Questions

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 4. | Ghaghra-Yamuna link | Ghaghra & Yamuna | -do- | FR completed (Indian portion) |
| 5. | Sarda-Yamuna link | Sarda & Yamuna | Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal | FR completed (Indian portion) |
| 6. | Yamuna-Rajasthan link | Yamuna & Sukri | Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan | Draft FR completed |
| 7. | Rajasthan-Sabarmati link | Sabarmati | -do- | Draft FR completed |
| 8. | Chunar-Sone Barrage link | Ganga & Sone | Bihar & Uttar Pradesh | Draft FR completed |
| 9. | Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link | Sone & Badua | Bihar & Jharkhand | PFR completed |
| 10. | Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link | Ganga, Damodar & Subernarekha | West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand | Draft FR completed |
| 11. | Subernarekha-Mahanadi link | Subernarekha & Mahanadi | West Bengal & Odisha | Draft FR Completed |
| 12. | Kosi-Mechi link | Kosi & Mechi | Bihar, West Bengal & Nepal | PFR completed Entirely lies in Nepal |
| 13. | Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link | Ganga & Ichhamati | West Bengal | Draft FR completed |
| 14. | Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G) | Manas, Tista & Ganga | -do- | (Alternative to M-S-T-G Link) dropped |
| <div> <div>• PFR- Pre Feasibility Report</div> <div>• FR- Feasibility Report</div> <div>• DPR- Detailed Project Report</div> </div> | | | | |

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Non-compliance of environmental safeguards by CIL**

3201. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the latest Comptroller and Auditor General Report 2019 the Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries, have not followed the prescribed environmental safeguards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps taken by Government to combat this issue?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) According to the latest CAG report of 2019 on "Assessment of Environmental Impact due to Mining Activities and its Mitigation in Coal India Limited and its Subsidiaries", some deficiencies have been observed such as non-existence of corporate environment policy approved by their Board of Directors as mandated by MoEF&CC, instances of non-compliance of environmental regulations, short utilization of CSR amount as mandated by MoEF&CC during 2013-18, slow implementation of Jharia Master Plan and lack of expertise in BCCL to assess the extent of underground fire, no progress in implementation of solar projects and inadequate monitoring mechanism for environmental activities.

(c) various remedial measures taken for strengthening the environmental management system to ensure environmental sustainability in mining operations are as under:

- CIL and its Subsidiaries have adopted their Environmental Policy reflecting principles of sustainable development with thrust on Environmental and care and protection
- Continuous Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Stations (CAAQMS) are installed in large mines of CIL. 18 numbers of CAAQMS are already installed by CIL and many more will be installed in coming years.
- Biological reclamation is carried out as per the EIA/EMPs and Mine Closure Plans progressively during operation of the mine. Annual biological reclamation targets are achieved through close monitoring. Progress of reclamation is monitored through Satellite surveillance.

- Subsidiaries of CIL have offered abandoned Quarries for fly ash dumping as per the guidelines issued by MoEF&CC/CPCB/SPCB.
- CIL and its subsidiaries have adopted Corporate Social responsibility as a strategic tool for sustainable growth. CSR fund is allotted and spent as per provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- Appropriate actions under Jharia Master Plan are being taken by BCCL and the concerned authorities of State. The progress in implementation of Master Plan is monitored by HPCC constituted by MoC. NRSC (National Remote Sensing Centre, ISRO, Dept. of Space Hyderabad) has surveyed the surface fire and submitted a study report in 2018 showing area under fire is reduced to 3.28 sq. km. from 8.9 sq. km. Till date, 7714 houses have been constructed by BCCL and 4084 BCCL families shifted, construction of 8138 houses are in progress. Jharia Rehabilitation and Development Authority (JRDA), State Govt. authority has constructed 6352 houses and 2152 families have shifted.
- The monitoring mechanism in CIL and its subsidiaries includes field visit on regular basis and meetings through video-conferencing with all subsidiary companies for enhancement of compliance status in their mines.
- CIL also engaged ICFRE for auditing various mines towards their compliance status in respect to EC stipulations.
- CIL and its Subsidiaries have developed an internal monitoring mechanism for monitoring of compliance of EC/FC conditions and also created a dedicated Sustainable Development Cell.
- Ministry of Coal (MoC) monitors the status of compliance of EC conditions and environmental monitoring reports of mining companies through review meetings at regular intervals.
- Ministry of Coal has also launched Star Rating System of mines to incentivize the mine operators towards self-regulation on environment care and protection.

Production of coal by CIL

3202. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Coal India Limited (CIL) has targeted its production to 660 million tonnes this year, if so, how far has CIL achieved this target; and

(b) the steps taken by CIL to boost employment in the light of growing energy requirements?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. the production target for Coal India Limited (CIL) is 660 Million Tonnes (MT) for 2019-20. As on 17/3/2020, CIL produced 559 MT (1st April 2019 to 17th March, 2020) against the corresponding target of 624 MT. The production of CIL has not been as per target largely due to heavy rainfall witnessed in the coal mining areas in the current year which was around 25% more than the previous year. Further, rains also continued during the month of October. However, production has started showing an upward trend since November, 2019 and the country achieved highest ever production of 58 MT in December, 2019, 63.1 MT in January, 2020 and 66.3 MT in February, 2020.

(b) At CIL and its subsidiaries, keeping in view the expansion of existing mines, opening of new mines, adoption of new technologies and methodology of operation of mines, the requirement of manpower is assessed and based on the vacancy stipulated in the manpower budget, recruitment is done. Further, on acquisition of land for mining purpose, employment is offered to the land losers as per R&R policy/Act.

The details of employment provided in last three years are as follows:

| Year | Employment Provided Against | | | Total |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Compassionate appointment | Fresh Rectt. | Employment offered against Land | |
| 2017-18 | 2381 | 1787 | 2847 | 7015 |
| 2018-19 | 2303 | 1214 | 1929 | 5446 |
| 2019-2020 (01.01.2020) | 1652 | 1310 | 1359 | 4321 |

Subsidy to coal industry

3203. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's subsidies for the coal industry is continuously increasing while subsidy for fossil fuels, including oil and gas, has decreased nearly 75 per cent during the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government's attention have been drawn towards reports/ complaints that many closed industries are getting subsidised coal and they are selling it in open market and earning huge profit, particularly in Maharashtra;

(d) if so, details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) details of steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to control the coal subsidy and its misuse?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Coal releases fund to coal companies under the scheme "Conservation and Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines" as payment against collection of cess (excise duty) on coal and coke for conservation and development related work including infrastructure development. This cess, a specific purpose levy under the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1975, has now been subsumed under Goods and Services Tax. Releases under the scheme are classified as "subsidies" in the budget of the Ministry for technical reasons. Fund release to coal industry under the central sector scheme of "Conservation and Safety and Infrastructure Development in Coal Mines" was ₹ 182.40 Crore in F.Y. 2018-19 in comparison to ₹ 499.50 crore in F.Y. 2017-18. Further, there is a budget provision of ₹135 crore in F.Y. 2019-20 under this scheme.

(c) No complaints of selling subsidised coal by closed industries in open market particularly in Maharastra has been received.

(d) and (e) Not applicable in view of above.

Illegal mining of coal

3204. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of illegal coal mining in the coal belt;

(b) the number of cases of illegal mining which came to notice of Government and actions taken against them;

(c) the estimated loss due to illegal coal mining during the last five years;

(d) whether Government is aware of nexus between contractors and bureaucrats in the coal belt which encourages illegal mining and also theft from Government owned coal blocks; and

(e) whether Government will appoint a Committee or Commission to end such nexus and illegal mining?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Illegal mining of coal is reported to be carried out mainly from abandoned mines, shallow coal seams, situated at remote/isolated places from the mines and are scattered over a large area. It is a Law and Order problem, which is a State subject, hence primarily falls under the domain of the State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining of coal.

The Management of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies lodge FIR with local Thana to take necessary action. FIRs, lodged by Coal India Limited and its subsidiary in cases of illegal mining of coal during 2018-19 (State-wise), are given below:

| State | Number of FIRs lodged in 2018-19 |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| West Bengal | 184 |
| Jharkhand | 71 |
| Assam | 8 |
| TOTAL | 263 |

It is not possible to specify the exact losses, incurred on account of illegal mining of coal. However, as per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the Law and Order authorities of the concerned State Government, the approximate value of recovered coal during the last five years (State-wise) is given below:

| State | Approx. Value (₹ Lakh) | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2018-19 | 2017-18 | 2016-17 | 2015-16 | 2014-15 |
| West Bengal | 67.368 | 5.760 | 48.690 | 0.000 | 0.695 |
| Jharkhand | 8.560 | 10.538 | 13.930 | 5.560 | 1.550 |
| Assam | 0.000 | 1.550 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| TOTAL Coal India Ltd. | 75.928 | 17.848 | 62.620 | 5.560 | 2.245 |

(d) There is no such report, received by the Government, of any of nexus between contractors and bureaucrats in the coal belt, which encourages illegal mining and also theft from Coal India Limited and its subsidiary companies.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) to (d) above.

Deaths related to coal mining

3205. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) number of workers' deaths reported at coal mines during the last five years;
- (b) the compensation given to families of the workers who lost their lives; and
- (c) the measures being taken to prevent such accidents in future at mining sites?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Number of fatalities due to mine accidents in Coal India Ltd (CIL) and The Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) for last five years are as under:

| Year | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| CIL | 38 | 61 | 37 | 43 | 34 |
| SCCL | 7 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 8 |

(b) Compensation have been paid to the dependent of the deceased employees of CIL and its subsidiaries and SCCL who were fatally injured in mining accidents, as per the Employee Compensation Act-1923 (amended up to 2017). Further, additional *ex-gratia* is also provided to the dependent of deceased workers, which has been revised to ₹ 15 (fifteen) Lakhs w.e.f. 07-11-2019.

Total amount of compensation paid in last 5 years as per the Employee Compensation Act-1923 (amended up to 2017) are given below:

| Year | CIL (in ₹) | SCCL (in ₹) |
|------|------------|-------------|
| 2015 | 23189104 | 4799360 |
| 2016 | 43316160 | 7285680 |
| 2017 | 24521930 | 7389920 |
| 2018 | 30459977 | 7573227 |
| 2019 | 22324352 | 4932280 |

(c) To improve safety of workers in coal mines in the country, inspection of mines are done by officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) to assess the safety parameters and to take following actions:

- (i) Pointing out contraventions
- (ii) Withdrawal of permission
- (iii) Issue of improvement notices
- (iv) Prohibition of employment
- (v) Informal stoppages
- (vi) Prosecution in the court of law

Apart from the above, the following actions have also been taken by coal companies 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
5. Adoption of the state-of-the-art mechanism for Strata Management
6. Use of Surface Miners for blast free mining and avoidance of associated risks
7. Training on Simulators to dumper operators
8. Lighting arrangement using high mast towers for increasing level of illumination
9. Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) and Geo-fencing in some large opencast mines for tracking movement of HEMMs in the mine premises.

Exploration of new coal blocks

3206. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the TOTAL number of new regional coal blocks explored during the year 2019-20, state-wise;

(b) the Total length of drilling to explore new coal blocks during the year 2019-20;

(c) the Total quantity of new resources added during the year 2019-20, State-wise; and

(d) the Total length of non-Coal India limited (CIL) blocks explored and the TOTAL drilling of the same during the year 2019-20?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The Total number of new regional blocks explored/under exploration during the year 2019-20 (Feb. 2020), state-wise is given in below table:

| Sl. No. | State | No. of new Regional blocks in 2019-2020 (Feb. 2020) |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | 3 |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | 4 |
| 3. | Odisha | 2 |
| 4. | Telangana | 1 |
| 5. | Nagaland | 1 |

(b) The Total length of drilling by CMPDI and its agencies to explore new coal blocks during the year 2019-20 is 0.78 lakh meter (up to Feb. 2020).

(c) The Total quantity of new coal resources added by CMPDI and its agencies during the year 2019-20 (Feb. 2020), state-wise is given in below table:

| Sl. No | State | Total Resources Estimated (Million tonnes) |
|--------|----------------|--|
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | 8689.72 |
| 2. | Odisha | 1013.79 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 41.61 |
| | TOTAL | 9745.12 |

(d) Out of the Total detailed drilling of about 11.77 lakh meter during the year 2019-20 (up to Feb. 2020), about 6.03 lakh meter of drilling was achieved in Non-CIL blocks.

Safety measures in coal mines

3207. SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of safety measures taken in coal mines;
- (b) number of deaths occurred in public sector mines during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of action taken to improve safety of workers?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The following safety measures are taken in coal mines by coal companies:

- Safety measures are taken as per provisions of the Mines Act 1952, the Mines Rules 1955, the Coal Mines Regulations 2017 and several bye-laws framed thereunder.
- Statutory permissions from DGMS are obtained before commencement of mining activities and all mining operations are done as per the stipulated provisions of DGMS permission.
- Coal companies have established multi-disciplinary Internal Safety Organization (ISO) to assist the line management in the matters related to Safety.
- Competent statutory mine officials are provided to supervise mining operations.
- Safety status of mine are being monitored at various level starting from mine level up to Ministry level.

(b) Number of fatalities due to mine accidents in public sector mines under Ministry of Coal for last three years are as under:

| Year | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Coal India Limited (CIL) | 37 | 43 | 34 |
| Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) | 12 | 7 | 8 |

(c) To improve safety of workers in coal mines in the country, inspection of mines are done by officers of Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) to assess the safety parameters and to take following actions:

- (i) Pointing out contraventions
- (ii) Withdrawal of permission
- (iii) Issue of improvement notices
- (iv) Prohibition of employment
- (v) Informal stoppages
- (vi) Prosecution in the court of law

Apart from the above, the following actions have also been taken by coal companies 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
5. Adoption of the state-of-the-art mechanism for Strata Management
6. Use of Surface Miners for blast free mining and avoidance of associated risks
7. Training on Simulators to dumper operators
8. Lighting arrangement using high mast towers for increasing level of illumination
9. Operator Independent Truck Dispatch System (OITDS) and Geo-fencing in some large OCPs for tracking movement of HEMMs inside OC mines.

Pending dues against power companies

3208. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that dues of Coal India Limited (CIL) against power companies in the country have increased manifold in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof, power company-wise; and

(c) action taken by Government and CIL to recover the dues from the power companies?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) Outstanding dues of Coal India Limited (CIL) from Power Sector stood at ₹ 8435.19 crore as on 31.03.2019 and ₹. 12,423.36 crore (Provisional) as on 31.01.2020. Company wise dues are given in the Statement (*See below*). Coal Sales dues are continuously monitored by CIL and its subsidiaries and regular follow-up is done with consumers for early recovery. From time to time, coal sales dues of State Electricity Boards (SEBs)/ State Gencos and Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are realized following settlement of accounts. The amount due from Central and State Gencos for CIL are also followed up by Ministry of Coal.

Statement

Details of company-wise dues of Coal India Limited from power sector companies

(Figure in ₹ crore)

| Name of Consumers | Balance as on 31.03.19 | Balance as on 31.01.20 (Provisional) |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| State Gencos / SEBs | | |
| APGENCO | 59.86 | 184.64 |
| BSEB (BSPHCL) | 48.65 | 26.59 |
| CSPGCL | 236.84 | 123.71 |
| DPL | 21.54 | 78.24 |
| DPS | 1.08 | 1.08 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| GSECL | 125.30 | 159.55 |
| HPGCL | 58.59 | 70.62 |
| IPGCL (DVB) | 3.66 | 3.46 |
| JSEB | 21.58 | 21.58 |
| KPCL | 92.14 | 53.80 |
| MAHAGENCO | 612.14 | 1,239.25 |
| MPPGCL | 478.99 | 777.97 |
| OPGC | 3.95 | 0.00 |
| PSPCL | 157.41 | 171.06 |
| RRVUNL | 32.50 | 271.66 |
| TANGEDCO | 471.39 | 803.51 |
| TVNL | 423.70 | 565.92 |
| UPRVUNL | 752.48 | 960.61 |
| WBPDC | 1,083.71 | 1,446.17 |
| WBSEB | 1.29 | 1.29 |
| TOTAL | 4,686.80 | 6,960.71 |
| CPSUs | | |
| DVC | 789.49 | 1,553.16 |
| NTPC | 2,439.48 | 3,500.15 |
| KBUNL | 2.32 | 1.62 |
| NLC Tamil Nadu | 71.42 | 0.07 |
| APCPL (Aravali) | 85.44 | 54.24 |
| NTECL | 243.69 | 295.94 |
| DCC | 8.90 | 0.00 |
| BRBCL | 21.66 | 31.85 |
| TOTAL | 3,662.40 | 5,437.03 |
| Other Pvt. Power | 85.99 | 25.62 |
| TOTAL Power | 8,435.19 | 12,423.36 |

Supply of coal from WCL

3209. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state whether Karnataka Government has requested the Ministry to increase the coal supply from the Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) for the remaining period of 2019-20 so as to enable Raichur thermal power station to achieve its generation target?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Yes, Sir. On 31.10.2019, the Government of Karnataka has requested to improve the supplies from WCL for the balance period of 2019-20 so as to enable Raichur Thermal Power Station (RTPS) to achieve generation target. The coal supplies have resulted in sufficient coal stock at RTPS and Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL) has informed WCL on 07.12.2019, 09.12.2019 and 01.01.2020 that the coal stock available at RTPS was around 10 lakh Metric Tonnes and requested that the coal meant for RTPS may be sent to Yermarus Thermal Power Station (YTPS) or coal dispatch from WCL may be stopped till 15.01.2020. Coal has been offered by Road-cum-Rail mode to KPCL from Umrer and Niljai Open Cast Mines of WCL but lifting of coal is not commenced by the consumer. As informed by KPCL, as on 19.03.2020, there is 6.89 Lakh Tonnes of YTPS coal available at RTPS yard.

Under-utilisation of manpower by CCL

3210. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the manpower of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) is grossly under-utilized and there has not been any serious effort by CCL to retain and redeploy their excess manpower; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by the Ministry to overcome this?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) At present there are about 2200 employees more than budgeted manpower of CCL. Some of the manpower, declared surplus due to closure of some Underground (UG) mines, have been posted in Special Task Force Cell which will supplement the security requirement. The Special Task Force Personnel will also be engaged in afforestation work related to upgradation of environmental activities etc. as per requirement within the command areas of CCL. Further, continuous skill upgradation programme is being undertaken through the Human Resource Development (HRD) of CCL for training and redeployment of manpower in CCL.

Suicide cases of armed forces personnel

3211. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the decade 2010-19 Government has witnessed more than 110 personnel suicides in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any study with Defence institute of Psychological Research (DIPR) on this issue;

(c) whether it is also a fact that mental stress among the personnel is the only cause of suicide; and

(d) if so, year- wise details of suicides of personnel and the steps taken to stop such unnatural deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) The details of suicide cases in the armed forces from 2010 to 2019 are as under:

| Year | No. of suicides | | |
|-------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Indian Air Force | Indian Navy | Indian Army |
| 2010 | 14 | 01 | 116 |
| 2011 | 23 | 04 | 105 |
| 2012 | 15 | 01 | 95 |
| 2013 | 15 | 06 | 86 |
| 2014 | 24 | 04 | 84 |
| 2015 | 15 | 03 | 78 |
| 2016 | 19 | 06 | 104 |
| 2017 | 21 | 05 | 77 |
| 2018 | 16 | 08 | 83 |
| 2019 | 20 | 02 | 73 |
| TOTAL | 182 | 40 | 901 |

The DIPR after conducting a number of studies since 2006, has, *inter-alia*, listed Domestic and Personal problems, Marital Discord, Stress and Financial problems as the major causes of suicides by armed forces personnel.

The Government has taken several steps towards stress amelioration amongst troops, which include, deployment of trained psychological counsellors, improvement in the quality of food and clothing, training in stress management, provision of recreational facilities, buddy system, leave concessions, approachability of seniors, facilities for movement of troops from border areas and establishing a grievance redressal mechanism at various levels, etc.

Mental health problems in the armed forces

3212. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that mental health problems are on the rise among armed forces;
- (b) the number of mental health cases reported in last five years along with the name and status of the top ten mental health problems; and
- (c) whether cases of fratricide are on the rise, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The number of psychiatric disorder cases reported in last five years in Indian Air Force (IAF) and Indian Navy (IN) are as under:

| Year | Number of cases | |
|------|-----------------|-----|
| | IAF | IN |
| 2014 | 371 | 181 |
| 2015 | 287 | 166 |
| 2016 | 225 | 154 |
| 2017 | 194 | 136 |
| 2018 | 280 | 99 |

As per Annual Health Report - 2018, the rates of mental health problems due to all causes per 1000 individual in respect of Indian Army are as under:

| Year | Rate per 1000 individual |
|------|--------------------------|
| 2014 | 3.19 |
| 2015 | 3.12 |
| 2016 | 2.63 |
| 2017 | 2.50 |
| 2018 | 2.63 |

Specific data of mental health cases in numbers is not centrally maintained by the Indian Army.

The Annual Health Report of the Indian Navy captures the data on mental health problems in the form of Psychotic and Neurotic disorders and as per that 59% of Psychiatric diseases were Psychotic and 41% were Neurotic.

As per Annual Health Report - 2018, the recorded available data on the commonest mental health cases in Indian Army are as under:

| Sl. No. | Morbidity Cause | Year (Rate per 1000) | | | | |
|---------|-----------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| (i) | Neurosis | 0.95 | 1.04 | 0.85 | 0.89 | 0.82 |
| (ii) | Psychosis | 0.28 | 0.26 | 0.21 | 0.20 | 0.22 |
| (iii) | Unspecified | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| (iv) | Miscellaneous | 1.96 | 1.76 | 1.55 | 1.40 | 1.58 |

The top ten psychiatric disorder problems in IAF are as follows (but not as per the order):

- (i) Unspecified mood disorder
- (ii) Acute intoxication
- (iii) Schizophrenia
- (iv) Delusional disorder
- (v) Adjustment disorder

- (vi) Bipolar Affective disorder
- (vii) Moderate depressive episode
- (viii) Generalised anxiety disorder
- (ix) Panic disorder
- (x) Alcohol Dependence Syndrome
- (c) No, Sir.

Modernisation of OFB

3213. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan to modernise ordnance factories to re-skill Ordnance Factory Board (OFB) employees to enable development of products and components with indigenous technology;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to strengthen the functioning of OFBs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Modernization of Ordnance Factories has been carried out in the last decade by procurement of state-of-the-art machines, as per the Comprehensive Modernization Plan for the XIth and XIIth five-year Plan prepared by OFB, leading to induction of new and modern technologies available globally. To keep pace with the contemporary manufacturing technologies, OFB now prepares an annual investment plan towards modernisation of its existing Plant and Machineries and other infrastructure.

The main technologies which have been upgraded/inducted in the last decade in OFB are cited below:

- (i) CNC 5 Axis Machines
- (ii) Laser and Water Jet Cutting Machines
- (iii) Hull Machining Centre

- (iv) Robotic Welding
- (v) Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS)
- (vi) Cold Swaging
- (vii) Radial Forging Plant
- (viii) Electro-Slag Refining (ESR)
- (ix) Natural Gas (NG) Furnaces
- (x) Co-ordinate Measuring Machine (CMM)
- (xi) Digitally Controlled Strength Testing Machine
- (xii) HMX Plant
- (xiii) Auto-frettage Plant
- (xiv) Universal Tensile Testing Machine
- (xv) EDM Wire Cut Machine
- (xvi) Heavy Duty Extrusion Press

OFB has been making sincere endeavour to train and re-skill its employees to meet the requirement of changing environment. The employees of various Ordnance Factories are imparted training on the operation and maintenance of the machines with contemporary indigenous technology being procured against modernization plan of OFB. In addition, OFB has planned for training its suitably qualified Industrial Employees in new digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, internet of things, data analysis and additive manufacturing, which collectively comprise what is referred to as Industry 4.0. OFB is also developing an internal repository of trainers among suitably qualified staff and officers with the help of premier institutions to impart training to Industrial Employees on these technologies. OFB has recently signed an MoU with Directorate General of Training, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, New Delhi on 11.2.2020 for carrying out re-skilling in the selected trades to the level prescribed under National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to strengthen the functioning of OFB, such as:

- (i) OFB has been delegated with the enhanced financial powers for Revenue and Capital procurement in September, 2016.
- (ii) OFB has been granted Approval-in-Principle by the Government for Capital procurement of Plant and Machinery for up-gradation and modernisation with estimated cost of about ₹ 1727 crores since September, 2016.
- (iii) To streamline the purchase process of OFB, Procurement Manual - 2018 (Stores Procurement) has been approved and has come into effect from September, 2018.
- (iv) Towards ease of doing business, revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for vendor registration by OFB has been formulated in January, 2019, thereby making vendor registration process in OFB simplified and more business friendly.
- (v) OFB has been geared up to focus on the export market and adequate thrust has been given to export of Arms and Ammunition by way of re-structuring export governance in OFB. To provide flexibility to OFB to bid in export enquiry in a time bound manner, powers have been delegated to Member/ OFB (in March, 2019) to bid in export enquiry provided the bidding cost covers the cost of production.

Land acquired for defence corridor

†3214. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total area of land, in hectares, which has been acquired for Defence corridor, till date;
- (b) the steps being taken by Government to increase the investment opportunities in Defence manufacturing sector, in view of Defence Expo recently organised in Uttar Pradesh;
- (c) the foreign companies with whom talks have been established for the investment in Defence manufacturing sector; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) As per information received from respective state Government *viz* Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the Total land acquired so far is 1182 hectares and 1537 hectares for Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Defence Industrial Corridors respectively.

(b) The following policy initiatives taken by the Government to increase the investment opportunities in Defence Manufacturing 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) 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.
- (iii) "Buy & Make (Indian)" category of procurement under DPP-2016 provides for initial procurement of equipment in Fully Formed (FF) state in quantities as considered necessary from an Indian vendor engaged in a tie-up with a foreign OEM, followed by indigenous production in a phased manner involving Transfer of Technology (ToT) of critical technologies.
- (iv) "Buy & Make" category of procurement under DPP-2016 provides for initial procurement of equipment in Fully Formed (FF) state from a foreign vendor, in quantities as considered necessary, followed by indigenous production through an Indian Production Agency (PA), in a phased manner involving Transfer of Technology (ToT) of critical technologies.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) Defence Investor Cell has been created in Feb.-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.

- (vii) Defence Products list requiring Industrial Licenses has been rationalised and manufacture of most of parts or components does not require Industrial License. The initial validity of the Industrial License 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.
- (viii) DPP-2016 provides for FDI in Joint Ventures (JVs) with Indian enterprises (equity investment). Investment in 'kind' in terms of ToT to Indian enterprises through JVs for manufacture and/or maintenance of eligible products and provision of eligible service as Offset discharge avenues.
- (ix) During DefExpo-2020, all the above policies were disseminated prominently through seminars/webinars and dedicated event "BHANDHAN" was organised for signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). Over 200 partnerships involving signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs), Transfer of Technology (ToTs) and Product launches were concluded during this event at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (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. So far, 43 FDI proposals/Joint Ventures have been approved for manufacture, of various defence equipment, both in public and private sector and investment of ₹ 3155 crore has been reported. Out of which, over ₹ 1834 crore has been reported in defence and aerospace sectors after 2014.

Vacancies in ordnance factories

3215. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a big gap between existing strength and operational strength, especially in technical fields in ordnance factories across the country;

(b) if so, the details of operational vacancies in each factories; and

(c) the efforts made to fill all the sanctioned strength and by when these are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No, Sir. However, there is a gap between operational and existing strength resulting in an operational vacancy of 30,00.7 against operational strength of 1,10,000 which have to be operated based on functional requirement/work load in various factories. Most of these vacancies are technical in nature.

(b) and (c) Occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is a continuous and on-going process. Vacancies are filled up from time to time on-need basis as per the existing procedure/rules. OFB has recently concluded the recruitment of 2,668 Industrial Employees, 188 Group 'B' Officers and 121 Group 'A' Officers Also, OFB has sanctioned the recruitment of 378 Non Industrial employees and 692 Chargeman (Group B post) vacancies for Direct Recruitment, which is under process.

Modernisation of defence industry

3216. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Ministry to modernise India's Defence industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is planning to push for more Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Defence sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Steps taken by Ministry to Modernize India's Defence Industry are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 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) up to 26% both subject to Licensing. Further, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry 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. Till date, 43 FDI proposals/ Joint ventures have been approved for manufacture of various defence equipment, both in public and private sector. Till February, 2020, Government has issued 464 licenses to Indian Companies for manufacturing of a wide range of defence items.

Statement

1. The following steps have been taken by the government which would help in bringing in critical technologies and modernize the Defence Industry in the Country:
 - (i) Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP) has been revised in 2016 wherein specific provisions have been introduced such as 'Buy Indian Designed Developed and Manufactured (IDDM)' for stimulating growth of the domestic defence industry.
 - (ii) 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.
 - (iii) "Buy & Make (Indian)" category of procurement Under DPP-2016 provides for initial procurement of equipment in Fully Formed (FF) state in quantities as considered necessary from an Indian vendor engaged in a tie-up with a foreign OEM, followed by indigenous production in a phased manner involving Transfer of Technology (ToT) of critical technologies.
 - (iv) "Buy & Make" category of procurement under DPP-2016 provides for initial procurement of equipment in Fully Formed (FF) state from a foreign vendor, in quantities as considered necessary, followed by indigenous production through an Indian Production Agency (PA), in a phased manner involving Transfer of Technology (ToT) of critical technologies.
 - (v) Foreign Direct Investment (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.
2. In addition to above, following initiatives and schemes have been initiated to contribute toward modernization of Defence Industry:-

- (i) Mission Raksha Gyanshakti: Mission Raksha Gyanshakti was launched in 2018-19, with the objective of creating greater Intellectual Property in Defence Production Ecosystem.
- (ii) Artificial Intelligence in Defence: Creation of Defence Artificial Intelligence Project Agency (DAIPA) was done in March, 2019 for greater thrust on Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Defence, formulation of an AI roadmap for each Defence PSU and OFB to develop AI-enable products and insertion of 3 percent points in MoU with Defence PSUs for AI products being developed.
- (iii) Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX): The objective of iDEX is bringing startups to innovate, develop technology and solve problems related to defence and aerospace. The initiative is being implemented by Defence Innovation Organization (DIO), a Section 8 company founded by BEL and HAL. DIO has initiated activities in 2018/ 2019, running Defence India Startup Challenges (DISCs), and outreach activities to activate the Indian startup ecosystem for defence.

Institutes set up for defence products manufacturing

†3217. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) number of institutes related to manufacturing of Defence products and their spare parts established under 'Make in India' after approval of cent per cent foreign investment in the Defence sector;
- (b) percentage of the Defence products and spare parts being manufactured in country under 'Make in India' and the quantum of import thereof in percentage; and
- (c) whether India relied on various countries to get spare parts manufactured and most of the Defence related spare parts were manufactured with the help of Russia and to what extent this kind of dependence exists as on date in terms of percentage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) One approval for 100% FDI inflow has been given by till date. Government has issued 464 licenses till February, 2020 for manufacture of a *wide* range of defence items to Indian companies, out of which a Total of 238 licenses have been issued since the launch of the 'Make in India'.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) on "Mutual Cooperation in Joint Manufacturing of Spares, components, Aggregates and other material related to Russian/Soviet origin Arms and Defence Equipment" was signed during the 20th India-Russia Bilateral Summit held at Vladivostok on 04.09.2019. Presently, 28 MoUs have been signed with Russian companies for manufacturing of spare parts in India.

Defence export of the country

3218. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Total Defence products' export of the country during the last three years vis-a-vis target fixed, year-wise;

(b) whether the Ordnance Factory Board, and Defence Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs) have decided to outsource certain components and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to enhance Defence products' export?

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

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

| | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Total Export (in ₹ Crores) | 1521.91 | 4682.36 | 10745.77 |

Outsourcing is used as a strategic tool to achieve cost benefits and helps in complementing the strength of private sector to build a strong industrial base. It also helps in meeting the delivery schedules and is therefore done by DPSUs and OFB.

Statement***Steps taken 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 (ON) of the SCOMET is' now governed., by the Standard Operating " Procedure issued by the Department of Defence Production (DDP), Ministry of Defence.
- (iii) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the export of munitions list items has been modified and placed on the website of the DDP.
- (iv) A completely end-to-end online portal for receiving and processing authorisation permission has been developed. The applications submitted on this portal are digitally signed and the authorisation issued is also digitally-signed.
- (v) In repeat orders of same product, to the same entity, consultation process has been done away with and permission is issued immediately. For the repeat order of same product to different entity, the consultation earlier done with all stakeholders is now limited only with MEA.
- (vi) In Intra-Company business (which is especially relevant for outsourcing of work by defence related parent company abroad to its subsidiary in India), the earlier requirement of getting End User Certificate (EUC) from the Government of importing country has been done away with and 'Buying' Company is authorized to issue the EUC.
- (vii) The legitimate export of the parts and components of small arms and body armour for civil use are now being permitted after prior consultation with MEA.

- (viii) For export of items for exhibition purposes, the requirement of consultation with stakeholders has been done way with (except for select countries).
- (ix) Powers have been delegated to DRDO, DGOF and CMD's of DPSUs for exploring export opportunities and participation in global tenders.
- (x) New End. User Certificate Format for Parts and Components has been provided in SOP.
- (xi) Validity of Export Authorization has been increased for 02 years to date of completion of order/component whichever is later.
- (xii) A new provision for re-exporting parts and- components for undertaking repair or rework to provide replacement for a component under warranty obligation is inserted in the SOP as a sub-classification of repeat orders.
- (xiii) MHA *vide* Notification dated 1.11.2018 has delegated its powers to this Department to issue export license under Arms Rules 2016 in Form X-A, for parts and components of small arms. With this the Department of Defence Production becomes the single point of contact for exporter for export of parts and components of Small Arms and Ammunitions.
- (xiv) The Government has notified the Open General Export License (OGEL) - a one time export license, which permits the industry to export specified items to specified destinations, enumerated in the OGEL, without seeking export authorisation during the validity of the OGEL.
- (xv) Scheme for Promotion of Defence Exports has been notified to provide an opportunity to the prospective exporters an option to get their product certified by the Govt. 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.

Relaxation of FDI norms in defence sector

†3219. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the norms for the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Defence sector have been relaxed during current financial year;
- (b) current percentage of FDI allowed in the Defence sector; and
- (c) the details of FDI received in Defence sector in the last three years, alongwith the modes through which it is received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) 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 & 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 79 companies in Defence and Aerospace sector, so far (*i.e.* till December, 2019), FDI inflows of over ₹ 31.55 crores have been reported in Defence and Aerospace sectors. Further, FDI inflows of over ₹ 1834 crores have been reported in Defence and Aerospace sector after 2014.

Capital outlay for defence budget

3220. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether current fiscal year has only seen a marginal increase in the capital outlay for Defence for 2020-21 as compared to budget estimates and revised estimates for 2019-20, if so, reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the manner in which budget will affect several projects of forces that are being done for building

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

capabilities against China and Pakistan, if so, the details thereof, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government undertook any study to assess if Capital budget has constricted progress of new schemes and infrastructure projects, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) M/o Finance has allocated ₹ 1,13,734.00 Crore for BE 2020-21 under Grant No. 20-Capital Outlay on Defence Services, which is an increase of ₹ 10,339.69 Crore over BE 2019-20 allocation and ₹ 3,339.69 crore over RE 2019-20 allocation. In RE 2019-20 ₹ 7,000 crore increase has been given reversing the trend of no allocation/reduced allocation at RE stage.

Based on allocations received, it is ensured that sufficient funds are available to meet the critical requirement of Services. Further, depending on the expenditure during the year, additional requirement of funds are sought at Supplementary/RE stages. The allocated funds are optimally and fully utilized towards operational activities and if required, schemes are reprioritized to ensure that urgent and critical capabilities are acquired without any compromise to operational preparedness.

(b) Studies on assessment of Defence Budget are carried out by various think tanks and are available on their website.

(c) Capital Budget of Ministry of Defence under Grant No 20: Capital Outlay on Defence Services also includes allocations for New Schemes and Infrastructure projects. In the Financial Year 2020-21, BE allocation of Ministry of Defence under Grant No. 20: Capital Outlay on Defence Services (*i.e.* ₹ 1,13,734 crore) is 35.21% of Defence Services Estimates (*i.e.* ₹ 3,23,053 Crore).

Withdrawal of disability pension order

3221. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has withdrawn the disability pension order in view of protest by the veterans regarding deduction of tax on disability pension;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the said withdrawal will be valid till the final decision taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad issued a Circular No. 210 on 20.02.2020 to Pension Disbursing Agencies (PDAs) reproducing CBDT Circular No. 13/2019 dated 24.06.2019 for dissemination, guidance and necessary action.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 30.08.2019 in Writ Petition(s) Civil No. 953/2019 directed the parties to maintain the *status quo* in the matter.

In view of Hon'ble Supreme Court's order dated 30.08.2019, on the direction of Ministry of Defence, PCDA(P) Allahabad has issued Circular No. 211 on 03.03.2020 to Pension Disbursing Agencies (PDAs) not to make recovery of Income Tax till a final decision is taken by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter. The matter is still *sub-judice* in the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Cities covered under NCAP

3222. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

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

(a) details of number of cities under National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) which have commissioned source apportionment studies, when the respective studies for cities were started and when they are expected to be completed, coordinating/research institutions involved and amount allocated for each study;

(b) number of cities under NCAP which have formulated an emergency action plan in line with Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi, by when action plans will be finalised and implemented for all cities; and

(c) whether the Ministry has formulated guidelines for State action plan and final action plan, if so, details thereof, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Central Government launched the National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a long-term, time-bound, national level strategy aiming to reduce PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations by 20 % to 30 % by 2024, keeping 2017 as the base year. Based on the ambient air quality (AAQ) data for the period of 2011-15, 102 cities are identified as non-attainment cities (NA) cities exceeding the national ambient air quality standards for consecutive five years.

Under the NCAP, city specific action plans have been prepared for ground implementation in 102 NA cities targeting all major city specific sources of pollution (Soil and Road Dust, Vehicles, Domestic Fuel, MSW Burning, Construction Material and Industries, etc.) with short, mid and long term action.

As per information provided by the States under NCAP, Source Apportionment study has been awarded/ completed in 45 cities and is in process for further 35 cities. The detailed status of Source Apportionment studies is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Emergency Response System (ERS) - GRAP is a part of action plan already developed for 11 states and is under process in 07 states. Details are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Status of Source Apportionment (SA) Studies in Non-Attainment cities under NCAP

| State | Sl. No. | City | SA studies |
|-----------|---------|-----------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Delhi | 1. | Delhi* | SA studies done in 2010, 2016,& 2018 |
| Gujarat | 2. | Surat | SA Ongoing with TERI & CC under proposal stage |
| | 3. | Ahmedabad | SA Ongoing with GEMI & CC under proposal stage |
| Karnataka | 4. | Bangalore | Work assigned to CSTEP SA studies done in 2010 |
| | 5. | Gulburga | Study is in proposal stage |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------|---------------------|---|---|
| | 6. Hubli-Dharwad | | |
| | 7. Devanagere | | |
| Maharashtra | 8. Mumbai | Ongoing with NEERI & IIT Bombay SA studies done in 2010 | |
| | 9. Pune | | |
| | 10. Solapur | Ongoing with NEERI and IIT Bombay | |
| | 11. Nashik | | |
| | 12. Badlapur | | |
| | 13. Navi Mumbai | | |
| | 14. Akola | | |
| | 15. Amravati | | |
| | 16. Aurangabad | | |
| | 17. Chandarpur | | |
| | 18. Jalgaon | | |
| | 19. Jalna | | |
| | 20. Kolhapur | | |
| | 21. Latur | | |
| | 22. Ulhasnagar | | |
| | 23. Sangli | | |
| | 24. Nagpur | | |
| Punjab | 25. Ludhiana | Ongoing with PSCST & TERI | |
| | 26. Amritsar | Ongoing with PSCST & TERI SA done in 2012-13 | |
| | 27. Jalandhar | MOU signed with IIT Delhi | |
| | 28. MandiGobindgarh | | |
| | 29. Khanna | | |
| | 30. Patiala | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| | 31. DeraBassi | | |
| | 32. NayaNangal | | |
| | 33. Dera Baba Nanak | | |
| Rajasthan | 34. Jaipur | | Study completed by IIT Kanpur |
| Telangana | 35. Hyderabad | | SA & CC Work assigned to NEERI & EPTRI jointly (under review by the committee) SA done in 2005-06 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 36. Agra | | Ongoing with IITK |
| | 37. Ghaziabad | | Ongoing with IIT Delhi |
| | 38. Kanpur | | Ongoing with IITK SA done in 2010 |
| | 39. Prayagraj | | Work awarded to IIT Kanpur |
| | 40. Varanasi | | |
| West Bengal | 41. Kolkata | | Ongoing with NEERI |
| Assam | 42. Guwahati | | MOU signed with IIT Guwahati |
| | 43. Nagaon | | |
| | 44. Nalbari | | |
| | 45. Sibsagar | | |
| | 46. Silchar | | |
| Himachal Pradesh | 47. Baddi | | Ongoing with IITK, also committee constituted for Carrying capacity of 7-NA cities |
| | 48. Damtal | | |
| | 49. Kala Amb | | |
| | 50. Nalagarh | | |
| | 51. Paonta Sahib | | |
| | 52. Parwanoo | | |
| | 53. Sunder Nagar | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Chhattisgarh | 54. Bhilai | Work assigned to IIT Kanpur | |
| | 55. Korba | As informed by Board Carrying capacity study has been completed. Fresh study for carryout Carrying Capacity and SA under proposal stage. | |
| | 56. Raipur | | |
| Jharkhand | 57. Dhanbad | Work assigned to NEERI Nagpur | |
| Madhya Pradesh | 58. Bhopal | Work assigned to ARAI Pune | |
| | 59. Gwalior | MOU under process with IIT Kanpur | |
| Bihar | 60. Gaya | Ongoing with ADRI, CSTEP, and Urban Emission | |
| | 61. Patna | | |
| | 62. Muzaffarpur | | |
| Meghalaya | 63. Byrnihat | Proposal received from Meghalaya SPCB forwarded to MoEF&CC | |
| Chandigarh | 64. Chandigarh | CPCC has been called EOI and 7 parties submitted. | |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 65. Jammu | The process has been initiated for SA | |
| | 66. Srinagar | and CC | |
| Andhra Pradesh | 67. Guntur | The board is in process to take up study for Vijayawada city with the help of IIT-Tirupati and same will be adopted for remaining cities | |
| | 68. Kurnool | | |
| | 69. Nellore | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------|--------------------|---|--|
| | 70. Vijayawada | | |
| | 71. Vishakhapatnam | | |
| Odisha | 72. Angul | | Study is in proposal stage |
| | 73. Talcher | | |
| | 74. Rourkela | | |
| | 75. Cuttack | | |
| | 76. Balasore | | |
| | 77. Bhubaneswar | | |
| Tamil Nadu | 78. Thoothukudi | | Short period SA study was conducted in 2019. It has been proposed to conduct longer duration SA study under severally polluted city scheme |
| Uttarakahnd | 79. Rishikesh | | EOI has been floated. This will be carried out in time. |
| | 80. Kashipur | | |

*In 2016 and 2018 Source Apportionment studies for Delhi and NCR

Note: Nagaland SPCB had carried out Emission Inventory in both the non-attainment cities (Dimapur & Kohima)

Statement-II

Information for Emergency Response System (ERS)

| Sl. No. | State | Status |
|---------|----------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | GRAP is the part of action plan. Also, board has communicated to AP Disaster Management Authority (APSDMA) to prepare ERS in coordination with SPCB and State Meteorological Department. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|-------------------|--|
| 2. | Chandigarh | GRAP Prepared. |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | As informed by State, Emergency Response system including GRAP not required in Chhattisgarh |
| 4. | Delhi | GRAP and HLTF already existing |
| 5. | Gujarat | Draft GRAP submitted to State Disaster Management Authority and preparation is in process |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | The H.P State Disaster Management Authority has prepared/ Disaster Management Plan where emergency response system included. |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | Established State Emergency Operation Centre (SEOC) and District Emergency Operation Centre (DEOCs) for the purpose |
| 8. | Jharkhand | No information available |
| 9. | Karnataka | As informed by state, GRAP is not applicable for the state |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | Development under process |
| 11. | Maharashtra | Relevant departments including State Disaster Management, Meteorological Dept., Environment Dept. working collaboratively to refine existing emergency response system based on GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan) |
| 12. | Meghalaya | Not prepared |
| 13. | Odisha | Air Pollution Emergency Plan prepared |
| 14. | Punjab | GRAP is part of Action plan. |
| 15. | Rajasthan | Development under process |
| 16. | Telangana | GRAP prepared and included in the city action plan |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | GRAP prepared |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|--|
| 18. | Uttar Pradesh | Developed for few cities (Ghaziabad, Noida, Lucknow, Kanpur, Agra, Moradabad and Varanasi) |
| 19. | Uttarakhand | Not prepared |
| 20. | West Bengal | GRAP prepared |
| 21. | Bihar | GRAP is the part of city action plan |
| 22. | Assam | Draft GRAP prepared |
| 23. | Nagaland | GRAP is the part of city action plan |

Conservation of tigers

3223. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of tigers are killed every year in the country by poaching, accidents, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government took any action to prevent killing of tigers; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As reported by the States, only 65 confirmed cases of tiger poaching have been recorded in the last 3 years, while there have been 37 cases of tiger body part seizures during the said period and one tiger was killed in an accident.

(c) and (d) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken several measures to prevent poaching of tigers which *inter alia* include raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force, conducting security audit of tiger reserves, preparation of security plan for tiger reserves, instituting mobile based application of effective patrolling besides providing financial and technical assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for antipoaching measures.

Reduction in Carbon Emissions by Industries

†3224. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new initiative has been launched at United Nations Climate Action Summit held in September 2019 that aims to take away world's highest greenhouse emissions making industries towards a low carbon economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the heavy industries in the country have resolved to reduce carbon emissions in light of the initiative taken at United Nation Climate Action Summit and whether expected progress has been made in this direction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) The Climate Action Summit was convened by Secretary General of United Nations in New York on 23rd September 2019 to boost climate ambitions and actions to implement Paris agreement. India along with Sweden launched the Leadership Group for Industry Transition to work towards accelerating voluntary transition of all industry sectors particularly in areas of hard to abate industrial sectors to low carbon pathways in line with the goals of Paris Agreement. The Leadership Group is envisioned as a group of countries, companies, and other actors voluntarily committed to enhance climate action and to support the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the countries under Paris agreement while acknowledging the principles and provisions of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement including equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC). So far, 12 countries including India and Sweden and 11 companies including three from India have joined as members of Leadership Group.

(c) and (d) The initiative calls for voluntary action and roadmap for industry transition from the industries themselves. India has submitted its NDC outlining eight

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

targets for 2021-2030, including to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 per cent by 2030 from 2005 level. This is an economy-wide target and includes the contribution of emission reduction from several sectors including industries. The NDCs are anchored in eight National Missions under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and schemes and programmes therein, including, *inter alia*, the schemes of Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) and Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) to reduce energy consumption among specific energy intensive industries in the country.

India's efforts on climate change are recognized globally and it is one of few countries whose actions are compliant with Paris Agreement goals. India's climate actions led to reduction of emission intensity of GDP by about 21% between 2005 and 2014, against India's voluntary pledge to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25 % by 2020, compared with 2005 level. Voluntary efforts of various stakeholders in climate action will enhance our achievements and industries are encouraged to plan their own pathways to reduce emissions.

Forest land diversion report

3225. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI:

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

(a) details of area of forest land diverted since 2008 under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 for non-forestry activities, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) details of diversion which followed the Ministry's guidelines requiring completion of the recognition of forest rights to obtain free prior informed consent of the Gram Sabha's prior to the diversion of forest lands, if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether compensation for extinguishing of recorded forest rights of forest dwellers, including rights recognised under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been provided to right holders, if so, details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has launched an online portal namely 'PARIVESH' for submission and processing of online proposals for approval of use of forest land for non-forestry purposes under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. As per the information available in the portal, a Total area of 69,414.32 hectares of forest land have been approved for non-forest use under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 in the last five years. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). During the same period more than 1,29,000 hectares has been stipulated for Compensatory Afforestation.

(b) Compliance under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA) is ensured prior to any approval for use of forest area for non-forestry purpose under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 is accorded.

(c) Land acquisition is undertaken by the Central and State Governments under various Central and State Acts, including the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) and the provisions of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by appropriate Government as defined under Section 3 (e) of the said Act. As such information on State/UT wise land acquired, rehabilitation and resettlement are not maintained at Central Government level.

Moreover, Section-5 of FRA, *inter alia*, empowered Gram Sabha to ensure that;

(i) the decisions taken in Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with; and

(ii) the habitat of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers is preserved from any form of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of approval given of forest land for non-forest use and compensatory afforestation

| S. No. | STATE/UTs | 2014-2015 | | 2015-2016 | | 2016-2017 | | 2017-2018 | | 2018-2019 | | Grand TOTAL | |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------|
| | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | |
| | | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | 2.77 | NEP | 2.77 | NEP |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 377.39 | 17.50 | 1739.30 | 23.75 | NEP | NEP | 56.82 | 2385.06 | 392.29 | 5.98 | 2565.79 | 2432.29 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | NEP | 739.53 | NEP | 125.64 | NEP | 549.07 | NEP | 976.36 | NEP | 155.00 | NEP | 2545.60 |
| 4. | Assam | NEP | 4.00 | NEP | 50.32 | 8.00 | 90.42 | 1.00 | 180.00 | 6.00 | 50.00 | 15.00 | 374.74 |
| 5. | Bihar | 60.41 | 174.03 | NEP | 71.66 | NEP | 313.72 | NEP | 846.79 | 4.70 | 637.60 | 65.11 | 2043.80 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | NEP | 6.20 | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | 6.20 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 335.81 | 1198.65 | 72.95 | 4983.29 | 96.48 | 1487.25 | 126.70 | 1061.17 | 51.36 | 2902.86 | 683.30 | 11633.21 |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | NEP | 14.79 | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | 1.00 | NEP | NEP | NEP | 15.79 |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP |
| 10. | Delhi | 19.90 | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | 34.22 | NEP | 54.12 | NEP |

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 11. | Goa | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | 40.09 | NEP | NEP | NEP | 40.09 | NEP |
| 12. | Gujarat | 248.15 | 691.89 | 120.82 | 737.57 | 2.16 | 604.73 | 12.75 | 271.97 | 1064.93 | 244.96 | 1448.81 | 2551.12 |
| 13. | Haryana | NEP | 184.59 | NEP | 924.64 | NEP | 480.43 | NEP | 676.97 | 7.90 | 1026.15 | 7.90 | 3292.78 |
| 14. | Himachal Pradesh | NEP | 719.10 | 60.29 | 630.49 | NEP | 253.86 | NEP | 709.92 | 41.47 | 1470.92 | 101.76 | 3784.29 |
| 15. | Jammu and Kashmir | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP |
| 16. | Jharkhand | NEP | 48.00 | 4.53 | 508.22 | 3.67 | 128.93 | 298.53 | 105.41 | 143.07 | 2277.54 | 449.80 | 3068.11 |
| 17. | Karnataka | 16.40 | 118.012 | 232.44 | 24.04 | 95.20 | 337.51 | 261.77 | 77.98 | 106.48 | 2.27 | 712.28 | 559.81 |
| 18. | Kerala | 4.93 | NEP | 1.96 | 18.00 | NEP | 8.80 | NEP | NEP | 0.50 | NEP | 7.39 | 26.80 |
| 19. | Lakshadweep | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP |
| 20. | Madhya Pradesh | 1073.86 | 2093.90 | 1224.71 | 779.89 | 584.68 | 256.89 | 419.24 | 1658.71 | 1559.30 | 9859.65 | 4861.78 | 14649.03 |
| 21. | Maharashtra | 472.16 | 1596.65 | 799.65 | 890.03 | 1245.09 | 386.68 | 817.15 | 551.89 | 571.30 | 1690.16 | 3905.37 | 5115.42 |
| 22. | Manipur | NEP | 625.40 | NEP | 150.10 | NEP | 380.49 | NEP | 2266.25 | NEP | NEP | NEP | 3422.24 |
| 23. | Meghalaya | 138.11 | NEP | NEP | 12.36 | 4.82 | 8.50 | NEP | NEP | NEP | 9.74 | 142.93 | 30.60 |
| 24. | Mizoram | NEP | 169.76 | NEP | NEP | NEP | 3.85 | NEP | 18.78 | 17.50 | NEP | 17.50 | 192.39 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 25. | Nagaland | NEP | 0.00 | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP |
| 26. | Odisha | 2436.70 | 3726.92 | 424.96 | 658.00 | 78.65 | 433.06 | 1183.23 | 1589.88 | 2300.32 | 5540.12 | 6423.86 | 11947.98 |
| 27. | Puducherry | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP | NEP |
| 28. | Punjab | NEP | 553.65 | NEP | 357.64 | NEP | 149.56 | 46.54 | 1424.42 | 4.93 | 1272.91 | 51.47 | 3758.18 |
| 29. | Rajasthan | 228.76 | 2801.00 | NEP | 1973.99 | 2172.01 | 16.57 | NEP | 334.32 | 266.40 | 252.99 | 2667.17 | 5378.88 |
| 30. | Sikkim | 6.06 | NEP | NEP | 108.22 | NEP | 45.55 | NEP | 117.71 | NEP | 51.64 | 6.06 | 323.12 |
| 31. | Tamil Nadu | 43.92 | 27.10 | NEP | 64.38 | NEP | 19.84 | NEP | NEP | 13.86 | 20.00 | 57.78 | 131.32 |
| 32. | Telangana | 161.38 | NEP | 1941.76 | 3.34 | 106.00 | 10.06 | 3951.57 | 2055.00 | 1978.32 | 1919.08 | 8139.02 | 3987.48 |
| 33. | Tripura | 23.07 | 3.23 | NEP | 469.53 | NEP | 28.22 | NEP | 84.01 | 1.00 | 15.36 | 24.07 | 600.35 |
| 34. | Uttar Pradesh | 67.30 | 998.37 | NEP | 690.28 | NEP | 340.10 | NEP | 76.33 | 167.18 | 922.64 | 234.48 | 3027.73 |
| 35. | Uttarakhand | 365.06 | 278.75 | 827.07 | 2760.06 | 273.08 | NEP | 2273.95 | NEP | 768.53 | 606.66 | 4507.69 | 3645.46 |
| 36. | West Bengal | 1.56 | NEP | NEP | NEP | 47.49 | 249.74 | NEP | 38.20 | NEP | 56.06 | 49.06 | 344.00 |
| TOTAL | | 6080.94 | 16791.02 | 7450.45 | 17015.43 | 4717.32 | 6583.82 | 9489.33 | 17509.14 | 9504.32 | 30990.29 | 37242.36 | 88889.71 |

*NFL-Non Forest land **DFL - Degraded Forest land

NEP - No eligible Proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 was approved.

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Promotion of plantation in metropolitan areas

3226. LT. GEN (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government proposes to promote plantation in various metropolitan cities in the country through recognized Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) under social forestry schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of various initiatives undertaken by the Government to preserve and develop the forest reserves in various metropolitan cities in the country?

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. People's participation in conservation and development of forests is at the core of the Policy. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) encourages plantation in the country including in the various metropolitan cities, on vacant lands and bunds on farm lands etc. by involving local communities, educational institutions, local bodies, etc. The following steps taken by the Government contribute to preservation and development of forest areas in the country including in the metropolitan cities:

- (i) For preservation and protection of forest and wildlife, various laws including the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980, Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife Protection Act 1972, and other central /state laws as applicable to a State/ UT, are implemented by the respective State Governments /UT Administrations. The Ministry also provides financial supports to the States /UTs under Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme for protection against forest fire.
- (ii) The MoEFCC is implementing two major afforestation schemes namely National Afforestation Programme (NAP) for tree plantation in degraded

forests through people's participation and National Mission for a Green India (GIM), under which in addition to other sub-missions, there is a specific sub-mission for enhancing tree cover in urban and peri-urban areas.

- (iii) Urban forestry is a permissible activity under the provisions of Compensatory Fund Act, 2016 and the Rules made thereunder. The Government of India has disbursed an amount of ₹47, 436 crore from National Fund to 27 State funds as share of respective States as per Compensatory Fund Act, 2016.
- (iv) MoEFCC also advised States/UTs to take up tree plantation under various schemes, and on all available vacant land within and outside forest areas by involving local communities, educational institutions, NGOs, local bodies etc.
- (v) As per information received from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 1437 No. of parks over 2628 acres of land have been developed in the Mission cities and work in 849 parks is under progress. In addition, 775 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have participated in the recently launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) for water conservation. The Urban Local Bodies have undertaken various plantation programmes under the JSA, including plantation along road sides, around water bodies, vacant public spaces, etc.
- (vi) Further, tree plantation, being a multi-departmental, multi-agency activity, are also being taken up under various programmes/funding sources of other ministries/ organisations and also through State Plan/Non-Plan budgets.

Implementation of compensatory afforestation

3227. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total area brought under compensatory afforestation by Government till date and during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry has set up any mechanism to ensure compliance of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 for the implementation of compensatory afforestation plantations, given reports of violation of rights of tribals and forest dwellers due to plantations being set up on community forest lands;

(c) whether the Ministry is aware of the concerns regarding the destruction of biodiversity due to monoculture plantations promoted under the compensatory afforestation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to address these concerns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details showing Total area brought under compensatory afforestation (CA) during last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes Sir. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules, 2018 notified by the Ministry, which has come into force with effect from 30.09.2018, provides that the activities carried out from monies received towards net present value (NPV) deposited in the State Fund over forest land shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. Site-specific interventions including mixed planation of locally suitable species with provision for long term maintenance are essential components under compensatory afforestation.

Statement

Details of area brought under Compensatory Afforestation (CA) during last three years (Area in ha.)

| S. No. | States/UTs | 2016-2017 | | 2017-2018 | | 2018-2019 | | Grand TOTAL | |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|----------------------------|---------|
| | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | | Compensatory Afforestation | |
| | | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL | *NFL | **DFL |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.77 | 0.00 | 2.77 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 56.82 | 2385.06 | 392.29 | 5.98 | 449.10 | 2391.04 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 549.07 | 0.00 | 976.36 | 0.00 | 155.00 | 0.00 | 1680.43 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|------------------------------|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 4. Assam | | 8.00 | 90.42 | 1.00 | 180.00 | 6.00 | 50.00 | 15.00 | 320.42 |
| 5. Bihar | | 0.00 | 313.72 | 0.00 | 846.79 | 4.70 | 637.60 | 4.70 | 1798.11 |
| 6. Chhattisgarh | | 96.48 | 1487.25 | 126.70 | 1061.17 | 51.36 | 2902.86 | 274.54 | 5451.27 |
| 7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 |
| 8. Delhi | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 34.22 | 0.00 | 34.22 | 0.00 |
| 9. Goa | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.09 | 0.00 |
| 10. Gujarat | | 2.16 | 604.73 | 12.75 | 271.97 | 1064.93 | 244.96 | 1079.84 | 1121.66 |
| 11. Haryana | | 0.00 | 480.43 | 0.00 | 676.97 | 7.90 | 1026.15 | 7.90 | 2183.55 |
| 12. Himachal Pradesh | | 0.00 | 253.86 | 0.00 | 709.92 | 41.47 | 1470.92 | 41.47 | 2434.70 |
| 13. Jharkhand | | 3.67 | 128.93 | 298.53 | 105.41 | 143.07 | 2277.54 | 445.27 | 2511.89 |
| 14. Karnataka | | 95.20 | 337.51 | 261.77 | 77.98 | 106.48 | 2.27 | 463.44 | 417.76 |
| 15. Kerala | | 0.00 | 8.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 8.80 |
| 16. Madhya Pradesh | | 584.68 | 256.89 | 419.24 | 1658.71 | 1559.30 | 9859.65 | 2563.21 | 11775.24 |
| 17. Maharashtra | | 1245.09 | 386.68 | 817.15 | 551.89 | 571.30 | 1690.16 | 2633.55 | 2628.74 |
| 18. Manipur | | 0.00 | 380.49 | 0.00 | 2266.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2646.74 |
| 19. Meghalaya | | 4.82 | 8.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.74 | 4.82 | 18.24 |
| 20. Mizoram | | 0.00 | 3.85 | 0.00 | 18.78 | 17.50 | 0.00 | 17.50 | 2? '3 |
| 21. Odisha | | 78.65 | 433.06 | 1183.23 | 1589.88 | 2300.32 | 5540.12 | 3562.20 | 7563.06 |
| 22. Punjab | | 0.00 | 149.56 | 46.54 | 1424.42 | 4.93 | 1272.91 | 51.47 | 2846.89 |
| 23. Rajasthan | | 2172.01 | 16.57 | 0.00 | 334.32 | 266.40 | 252.99 | 2438.41 | 603.88 |
| 24. Sikkim | | 0.00 | 45.55 | 0.00 | 117.71 | 0.00 | 51.64 | 0.00 | 214.90 |
| 25. Tamil Nadu | | 0.00 | 19.84 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.86 | 20.00 | 13.86 | 39.84 |
| 26. Telangana | | 106.00 | 10.06 | 3951.57 | 2055.00 | 1978.32 | 1919.08 | 6035.88 | 3984.14 |
| 27. Tripura | | 0.00 | 28.22 | 0.00 | 84.01 | 1.00 | 15.36 | 1.00 | 127.59 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----|
| 28. Uttar Pradesh | 0.00 | 340.10 | 0.00 | 76.33 | 167.18 | 922.64 | 167.18 | 1339.08 | |
| 29. Uttarakhand | 273.08 | 0.00 | 2273.95 | 0.00 | 768.53 | 606.66 | 3315.55 | 606.66 | |
| 30. West Bengal | 47.49 | 249.74 | 0.00 | 38.20 | 0.00 | 56.06 | 47.49 | 344.00 | |
| TOTAL | 4717.32 | 6583.82 | 9489.33 | 17508.14 | 9504.32 | 30990.29 | 23710.97 | 55082.25 | |

*NFL-Non Forest land

**DFL - Degraded Forest land

Outcome of COP 25 convention

3228. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the Climate Change Conference (COP) 25 convention that was recently held in Madrid;

(b) the status of progress made to resolve the deadlock in carbon market negotiations; and

(c) the details of stand of developed nations with regard to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The 25th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 25) to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held under the Presidency of Chile in Madrid, Spain on 02nd - 15th December 2019. The conference focused on a range of issues, particularly Article 6 of Paris Agreement, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, climate finance and pre-2020 implementation and ambition. India participated in the conference and showed its leadership and commitment to implement the Paris Agreement. The COP 25 decision, titled Chile Madrid Time for Action, emphasizes the continued challenges that developing countries face in accessing financial, technology and capacity-building support, and recognizes the urgent need to enhance the provision of support to developing country Parties for strengthening their national adaptation and mitigation efforts. The decision also recalls the commitment made by developed country Parties to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing country Parties. The decision also provides for continued work for assessing and fulfilling the pre-2020 gaps

in commitments and actions of developed countries in the pre-2020 period under Kyoto Protocol.

(b) At the COP 25, progress was made in finalizing the guidelines for carbon markets under Article 6 of Paris Agreement but final consensus could not be built on some unresolved issues. The major unresolved issues include i) Application of the Share of Proceeds uniformly under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 for contribution towards Adaptation Fund; ii) Balanced governance and accounting rules for ensuring environmental integrity and corresponding adjustment and iii) Transitions of pre-2020 units generated under the Kyoto Mechanism to the new market mechanism under Paris Agreement. India insisted that fundamental principles of market reliability and parity between Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 must be preserved. India's concerns are reflected in the draft negotiation texts for consideration in next session of UNFCCC.

(c) The developed countries supported corresponding adjustment of emission under the Article 6.4, irrespective of their being inside or outside Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). They opposed Share of Proceed for the projects and activities under Article 6.2 and seamless transition of activities and credits from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol into Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Environmental clearance for PMGSY

†3229. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to give clearance to the States for diversion of forest land up to five hectares for construction activities pertaining to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) under the Forest Conservation Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): The Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change have been empowered to take appropriate decision on complete proposals of linear nature, including roads, irrespective of the area involved, under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Moreover, General Approval has also been accorded for the following category of proposals:

- (i) Development of projects of critical public utility and welfare projects (including roads) upto 1 hectare undertaken by Government.
- (ii) Public infrastructure (including public roads) works undertaken by State Governments in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected districts upto 40 hectare.

Illegal sand mining

†3230. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to use Satellite imaging technology to prevent illegal sand mining; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to apprise the States of the earlier and current condition of the rivers, so that illegal sand mining could be prevented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Mining of minor minerals (including in River sand mining) is regulated by the State Government and section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers State Governments to frame rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Further, Section 15 of the MMDR Act empowers State Governments to make rules for regulating the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals including sand.

The National Remote Sensing Center, Hyderabad *vide* its letter No. NRSC: RSA: 11: 1-9 dated September 23: 2019 informed the Ministry that due to various technical reasons, which inter-alia includes high reflecting body of sand, absence of unique spectral signatures in pre and post images, absence of accurately geo-fenced mine boundaries, difficulty in establishing legality of morphological changes, etc., it is difficult to conclusively delineate the illegal sand mining areas.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry has taken several steps to ensure environmental safeguards due to mining of minerals, *inter alia*, include mandating the requirement of prior environmental clearance under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time; laying stringent conditions while granting the environmental clearances with due consideration of various aspects related to flora, fauna, air, water, land, environmental health etc.; issuance of Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016; and Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 wherein the use of IT Technology, night surveillance through UAV/Drone etc. has been proposed to control illegal mining. Further, in pursuant to S.O. 804 (E) dated 14.03.2017, damage assessment and remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan corresponding to the ecological damage assessed and economic benefits derived due to violation is also required to be carried in case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006.

Impact of air pollution on health

3231. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare along with Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI) and Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) has published a report in 2017 entitled 'India: Health of the Nation's States - The India State-Level Disease Burden Initiative'. The study report provides the distribution of diseases and risk factors across all states of the country from 1990 to 2016. The five leading risk factors for Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) in 2016 includes child and maternal malnutrition, air pollution, dietary risks, high systolic blood pressure, and high fasting plasma glucose.

However, the report is based on estimates as there are no conclusive data available in the country to quantify the extent of mortality/ morbidity, exclusively due to air pollution. Health effects of air pollution are synergistic manifestation of factors which include food habits, occupational habits, socio-economic status, medical history, immunity, heredity, etc., of the individuals.

In addition, for the rural population, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) sponsored a study entitled "Health effects of chronic exposure to smoke from biomass fuel burning in rural households: a study in Northern and Eastern India" to Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata during 2008-2012. The study revealed that the low combustion efficiency of biomass fuels in traditional cooking stoves leads to a significant diversion of fuel carbon to products of incomplete combustion which could have adverse health impact like lung function impairment, respiratory symptoms, etc.

(c) The Government has taken several steps to improve the air quality in the country, which *inter alia*, includes the following:

- Notification of National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- Revision of emission standards for industrial sectors from time to time.
- Installation of on-line continuous (24x7) monitoring devices by major industries.
- Monitoring of ambient air quality at 793 locations covering 344 cities/ towns in 28 States and 7 Union Territories across the country under National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMP).
- Launching of National Air Quality index.
- Introduction of cleaner / alternate fuels like gaseous fuel (CNG, LPG etc.).
- Leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards.
- Notifications of 6 waste management rules covering solid waste, plastic waste, e-waste, bio-medical waste, construction and demolition waste and hazardous wastes issued in 2016.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control Certificate.
- Launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) in January 2019 to tackle the problem of air pollution in a comprehensive manner with targets to

achieve 20 to 30% reduction in PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations by 2024. The plan includes 102 non- attainment cities, across 23 States and Union Territories.

- Notification of Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) for Delhi and NCR.
- Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for air pollution control in Delhi and NCR.
- Organization of clean air campaigns, etc.

Illegal sand mining in Pangan river

†3232. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that illegal mining in Pangan river of Sanwal and Trisuli village of Balrampur Ramanujganj districts of Chhattisgarh is damaging the environment, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the policy/ plan formulated by Government to prevent illegal mining in other rivers of Chhattisgarh including pangan river;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against the persons, involved in illegal sand mining from the rivers; and whether Government proposes to make sand mining work free from illegal activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Mining of minor minerals (including in Pangan River and other parts of Chhattisgarh) is regulated by the State Government and section 23C of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 empowers State Governments to frame rules to prevent illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for purposes connected therewith. Further, Section 15 of the MMDR Act empowers State Governments to make rules for regulating the grant of quarry leases, mining leases or other mineral concessions in respect of minor minerals including sand.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry has taken several steps to ensure environmental safeguards due to mining of minerals, *inter alia*, include mandating the requirement of prior environmental clearance under the provisions of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time; laying stringent conditions while granting the environmental clearances with due consideration of various aspects related to flora, fauna, air, water, land, environmental health etc.; issuance of Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines 2016; and Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining 2020 wherein the use of IT Technology, night surveillance through UAV/Drone etc. has been proposed to control illegal mining. Further, in pursuant to S.O. 804 (E) dated 14.03.2017, damage assessment and remediation plan and natural and community resource augmentation plan corresponding to the ecological damage assessed and economic benefits derived due to violation is also required to be carried in case of violation of EIA Notification, 2006.

Increase in forest cover

3233. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to increase forest cover in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Ministry has taken several initiatives for increasing forest cover in the country. 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. Details of fund released to States/UTs by the Ministry under these schemes for last three years and the current year are given in Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See* below).

Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAP) 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. Under CAP, funds were released during 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and part of 2019-20 by the Ad-hoc Compensatory

Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). The details of State-wise release is given in the Statement-IV (*See* below). After formation of National Authority under CAF Act, 2016, a sum of ₹ 47436.18 Crore has been deposited in State funds as per the provision of CAF Act, 2016. State-wise details of fund deposited in State fund are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahanna Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and under the schemes/plans of State Government/UT Administration.

The multi departmental efforts have yielded good results in conserving and developing forests which is evident from the fact that the forest cover has stabilized and has been increasing over the years.

Statement-I

Details of State wise funds released under National Afforestation Programme

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | State | FY 2016-17 | FY 2017-18 | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 |
|---------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1.33 | 3.36 | 6.38 | - |
| 2. | Bihar | 2.18 | 4.23 | 0.00 | 1.18 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | 4.92 | 10.86 | 7.82 | 5.71 |
| 4. | Goa | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 5. | Gujarat | 4.36 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 6. | Haryana | 3.50 | 2.71 | 0.00 | - |
| 7. | Himachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 1.72 | 2.92 | 0.52 |
| 8. | Jammu and Kashmir | 0.00 | 7.20 | 0.00 | - |
| 9. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 10. | Karnataka | 7.33 | 3.24 | 10.99 | - |
| 11. | Kerala | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 12. | Madhya Pradesh | 4.00 | 8.74 | 7.78 | - |
| 13. | Maharashtra | 4.76 | 6.73 | 15.33 | - |
| 14. | Odisha | 4.62 | 3.49 | 11.36 | 8.45 |
| 15. | Punjab | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 1.40 | 1.95 | - |
| 17. | Tamil Nadu | 1.56 | 0.00 | 2.07 | - |
| 18. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | 2.55 | 0.67 | 0.32 | - |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | 0.00 | 3.36 | 2.58 | - |
| 21. | West Bengal | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | - |
| 22. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0.00 | 0.86 | 0.00 | - |
| 23. | Assam | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.58 | - |
| 24. | Manipur | 1.21 | 3.19 | 4.38 | - |
| 25. | Meghalaya | 0.00 | 1.65 | 0.74 | - |
| 26. | Mizoram | 6.74 | 5.80 | 7.79 | - |
| 27. | Nagaland | 5.21 | 5.85 | 6.41 | 2.35 |
| 28. | Sikkim | 5.09 | 0.00 | 5.98 | - |
| 29. | Tripura | 0.00 | 4.94 | 0.00 | 3.76 |
| TOTAL | | 59.35 | 80.00 | 95.38 | 21.98 |

Statement-II

*Year-wise funds released under National Mission for a Green India from
FY 2016-17 to 2019-20*

(₹ in crore)

| Sl. No. | States | FY 2016-17 | FY 2017-18 | FY 2018-19 | FY 2019-20 |
|---------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0.01 | 0.45 | 2.67 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 20.23 | 10.95 | 5.36 | 5.04 |
| 3. | Karnataka | 0.87 | 0.86 | 1.62 | 2.21 |
| 4. | Kerala | 16.32 | | | |
| 5. | Manipur | 7.82 | 6.42 | 4.89 | 4.16 |
| 6. | Mizoram | 9.88 | 20 | 22.36 | 17.71 |
| 7. | Odisha | 1.39 | 1.41 | 4.74 | 14.19 |
| 8. | Punjab | - | 6.22 | - | 3.19 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | - | - | 24.16 | 30.65 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | - | - | 10.3 | - |
| 11. | Sikkim | - | - | 3.32 | 3.12 |
| 12. | West Bengal | - | - | - | 9.43 |
| . | TOTAL | 40.21 | 46.30 | 79.43 | 106.01 |

Statement-III

Details of funds released under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitats'

(₹ in Lakh)

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (as on 16.03.2020) |
|---------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 118.49 | 141.934 | 191.00 | 132.64 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 75.00 | 0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 256.8107 | 269.9348 | 344.42 | 414.14 |
| 4. | Assam | 0 | 275.827 | 265.32 | 164.26 |
| 5. | Bihar | 100.576 | 322.674 | 749.00 | 148.142 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|
| 6. | Chandigarh | 26.06514 | 26.065 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 278.9453 | 435.014 | 350.61 | 310.0318 |
| 8. | Goa | 0 | 85.9938 | 0 | 111.654 |
| 9. | Gujarat | 497.604 | 558.52 | 2232.00 | 0 |
| 10. | Haryana | 124.6572 | 181.4448 | 155.00 | 237.6078 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 280.31 | 237.4107 | 370.30 | 305.76554 |
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | 336.50626 | 577.9151 | 492.43 | 0 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | 0 | 95.607 | 50.51 | 93.96 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 325.52 | 427.89 | 653.00 | 739.046 |
| 15. | Kerala | 1928.42 | 900.834 | 1293.40 | 845.026 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 322.265 | 1379.488 | 912.20 | 629.266 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 497.35 | 808.0555 | 1031.20 | 715.784 |
| 18. | Manipur | 340.032 | 425.664 | 405.60 | 359.35 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 55.23 | 114.061 | 312.00 | 238.839 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 1234.95 | 487.445 | 430.00 | 431.79 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 357.846 | 565.871 | 882.20 | 777.83 |
| 22. | Odisha | 279.65 | 342.937 | 499.00 | 701.504 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 453.87878 | 622.421 | 585.00 | 679.5678 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 145.52 | 202.154 | 394.00 | 396.275 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 0 | 394.725 | 384.10 | 409.5048 |
| 26. | Telangana | 0 | 157.0833 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 250.956 | 386.968 | 119.81 | 426.611 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 545.30576 | 2979.361 | 1764.10 | 1126.19 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 237.66 | 657.992 | 960.60 | 891.073 |
| 30. | Puducherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 6.71 | 46.30 | 193.272 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---------------------------------|------------|----------|----------|-------------|
| 32. | Delhi | 0 | 0 | 551.90 | 0 |
| 33. | WII, Dehradun- (Uttarakhand) | 0 | 932.00 | 0 | 200.00 |
| 33. | Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90.31679 |
| TOTAL | | 8994.54814 | 15000.00 | 16500.00 | 11769.44653 |

Statement-IV

*Details of State/UTs-wise funds released under Compensatory Afforestation Funds
by Ad-hoc CAMPA*

| State/UT | FY 16-17 Release (₹) | FY-17-18 Release (₹) | FY-18-19 Release (₹) | FY-19-20 Release (₹) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | Nil | 1,33,00,000.00 | 1,56,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Andhra Pradesh | 890,000,000 | 97,00,00,000.00 | 1,04,47,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1,500,000,000 | | 3,54,15,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Assam | 300,000,000 | 70,00,00,000.00 | 45,84,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Bihar | 330,000,000 | 30,31,00,000.00 | 46,61,90,000.00 | Nil |
| Chandigarh | 10,000,000 | 1,13,00,000.00 | 1,27,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Chhattisgarh | 2,800,000,000 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Daman and Diu | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Delhi | 40,000,000 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Goa | Nil | Nil | Nil | |
| Gujarat | 990,000,000 | 27,00,00,000.00 | 2,12,6600,000.00 | Nil |
| Haryana | 180,000,000 | 80,00,00,000.00 | 1,44,20,00,000.00 | Nil |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Himachal Pradesh | 1,506,200,000 | 1,20,00,00,000.00 | 1,32,52,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Jammu Kashmir | 1,020,000,000 | 69,00,00,000.00 | Nil | 1,01,77,00,000.00 |
| Jharkhand | 1,490,000,000 | 2,34,00,00,000.00 | 2,86,25,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Karnataka | 851,200,000 | 86,00,00,000.00 | 1,01,40,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Kerala | Nil | 8,00,00,000.00 | 14,61,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Lakshadweep | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Madhya Pradesh | 1,400,000,000 | 2,00,00,00,000.00 | 2,68,76,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Maharashtra | 2,050,000,000 | 1,99,00,00,000.00 | 2,25,00,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Manipur | 150,000,000 | 29,50,00,000.00 | 24,85,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Meghalaya | | 7,00,00,000.00 | Nil | Nil |
| Mizoram | 77,300,000 | 6,85,00,000.00 | 8,30,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Nagaland | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Odisha | 4,260,000,000 | 5,09,00,00,000.00 | 5,54,00,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Puducherry | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Punjab | 660,000,000 | 64,00,00,000.00 | 79,20,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Rajasthan | 1,480,600,000 | 1,79,00,00,000.00 | 1,82,03,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Sikkim | 90,000,000 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| Tamil Nadu | 90,000,000 | 12,68,00,000.00 | 7,00,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Telangana | 1,170,000,000 | 1,27,00,00,000.00 | 2,37,38,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Tripura | 120,000,000 | 7,10,00,000 | 16,70,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Uttar Pradesh | 970,000,000 | 1,44,00,00,000.00 | 1,50,60,00,000.00 | Nil |
| Uttarakhand | 1,707,100,000 | 96,00,00,000.00 | 3,03,00,00,000.00 | Nil |
| West Bengal | 210,000,000 | Nil | 21,22,00,000.00 | Nil |
| TOTAL | 26,342,400,000 | 24,049,000,000.00 | 35,235,890,000.00 | 1,017,700,000.00 |

Statement-V*State-wise details of funds deposited under CAF Act, 2016*

(₹ in Crore)

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Funds transferred |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Odisha | 5933.98 |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 5791.70 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 5196.69 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | 4158.02 |
| 5. | Maharashtra | 3844.24 |
| 6. | Telangana | 3110.38 |
| 7. | Uttarakhand | 2675.09 |
| 8. | Uttar Pradesh | 1819.63 |
| 9. | Rajasthan | 1748.26 |
| 10. | Andhra Pradesh | 1734.81 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | 1660.72 |
| 12. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1588.72 |
| 13. | Gujarat | 1484.60 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 1350.37 |
| 15. | Haryana | 1282.65 |
| 16. | Punjab | 1040.84 |
| 17. | Assam | 560.81 |
| 18. | Bihar | 522.95 |
| 19. | Sikkim | 392.36 |
| 20. | Manipur | 309.76 |
| 21. | Goa | 238.16 |
| 22. | West Bengal | 236.48 |
| 23. | Mizoram | 212.98 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|------------|----------|
| 24. | Tripura | 183.65 |
| 25. | Meghalaya | 163.31 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | 113.42 |
| 27. | Kerala | 81.59 |
| | TOTAL | 47436.18 |

Vulnerability to climate change

3234. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the fifth most vulnerable country to climate change, because of extreme weather events, with the districts in Maharashtra's Vidarbha region being particularly susceptible to climate change damage;

(b) whether Government is taking any steps to address this, if so, the details thereof, particularly in Maharashtra, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has undertaken any study to assess the effects of climate change in the Vidarbha region, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government has also decreased the funds allocated for adaptation and climate action, if so, details thereof and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Methodologies to assess losses due to climate change have not yet been developed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). There are some private studies.

(b) and (c) Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which provides an overarching policy framework for climate actions in the country with eight Missions- (i) National Solar Mission (ii) National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (iii) National Water Mission (iv) National Mission on Sustainable Habitat (v) National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem (vi) National Green India Mission (vii) National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture and (viii) National

Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change. To support the objectives of NAPCC, 33 States and Union Territories have already prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) to address State specific actions. In addition, the Government has also established the National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC) to support climate adaptation actions of States and Union Territories in the country.

The Government of Maharashtra took a pioneering step towards formulating the Maharashtra State Adaptation Action Plan on Climate Change (MSAAPCC) by commissioning a comprehensive vulnerability assessment study which included the task of generating model-based climate projections specific to the State's geography.

The Climate Research and Services (CRS) division of the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) monitors the climate change aspects. It has brought out the climate report for 28 States and UTs including Maharashtra based on the data of 1989-2018.

In addition, a Centre for Climate Change Research (CCCR) has been set up at Indian Institute of Tropical Research (HTM), Pune, Maharashtra to undertake research programme on climate change.

(d) The Government has not decreased funds allocated for adaptation and climate action.

Closure of copper plant

†3235. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pollution Control Board have sealed and closed the largest copper plant in Thoothukudi in Tamil Nadu without giving any show cause notice or opportunity of being heard against the order;

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

(c) the names of large industrial units closed in Tamil Nadu during the last two years by Pollution Control Board without issuing show cause notices; and

(d) the names of "Red Category Industries" that are functioning at present in Thoothukudi?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board (TNPCB) has rejected application for renewal of Consent To Operate submitted by the Copper smelter unit of M/s. Vedanta Limited located at Thoothukudi on 09.04.2018. Subsequently, TNPCB issued directions to the Unit on 12.04.2018 not to resume its production without obtaining renewal of consent. Further, as per the Board proceedings dated 23.05.2018, TNPCB directions were issued for closure and disconnection of power supply to the M/s. Vedanta Limited, Thoothukudi. Thereafter, the State Government of Tamil Nadu issued Government Order G.O. (Ms) No. 72 dated 28.05.2018 for permanent closure of the Unit.

(c) In general, the legal action such as closure of the industry and stoppage of power supply are taken only after the issue of show cause notice and by following the principles of natural justice. Whereas when the matter is of utmost urgent and serious in nature, legal actions are initiated even without issuing show cause notice. Sterlite plant filed writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in February 2019 challenging the closure order of the Tamil Nadu Government and all the contents raised in these questions were already raised before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras. The hearings were over and judgment remains reserved. The matter is *subjudice* before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras.

(d) The names of Red Category Industries functioning at present in Thoothukudi District are given in the Statement.

Statement

List of red category industries functioning at present in Thoothukudi district

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----------|------------|--|
| Red large | | |
| 1. | Red/ Large | Green star Fertilizers Limited, Co-Gen |
| 2. | Red/Large | SPIC Captive Power Plant |
| 3. | Red/Large | DCW Limited Caustic Soda Division |
| 4. | Red/Large | V.V. Titanium Pigments Private Ltd |
| 5. | Red/Large | Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|------------|------------|---|
| 6. | Red/Large | NC John Sons Pvt Ltd |
| 7. | Red/Large | SPIC Ltd Fertilizer |
| 8. | Red/Large | Tac Ltd |
| 9. | Red/Large | SHV Energy Private Limited |
| 10. | Red/Large | Tuticorin Thermal Power Station |
| 11. | Red/Large | D C W Ltd Cpp Division |
| 12. | Red/Large | Green Star Fertilisers Pvt Ltd |
| 13. | Red/Large | NLC Tamilnadu Power Limited |
| 14. | Red/Large | Zirconium Complex |
| 15. | Red/Large | Indian Oil Corporation Limited |
| 16. | Red/Large | V.O. Chidambaranar Port Trust |
| 17. | Red/Large | DCW Ltd Cogen Power Plant Division |
| 18. | Red/Large | Venus Home Appliances Private Ltd |
| 19. | Red/Large | Kalpaka Chemicals Private Ltd |
| 20. | Red/Large | Coco Tufters Private Limited |
| 21. | Red/Large | Adsorbent Carbons P Ltd |
| 22. | Red/Large | Green star Fertilizers Ltd Naphtha Handli |
| 23. | Red/Large | Coastal Energen P Ltd |
| 24. | Red/Large | DCW Limited Siopp Division |
| 25. | Red/Large | Rajkumar Impex P Ltd Bio Mass Power |
| 26. | Red/Large | IndBarath Thermal Power Ltd |
| 27. | Red/Large | Green Star Fertilisers Pvt Ltd Ammonia P |
| 28. | Red/Large | My Home Industries P Ltd |
| Red Medium | | |
| 1. | Red/Medium | Loyal Textile Mills Ltd Cpp |
| 2. | Red/Medium | DcCW Limited Vcm Installation |
| 3. | Red/Medium | Standard Fire Works P Ltd |
| 4. | Red/Medium | SahayamathaSalterns Pvt Ltd POP unit |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------|-----------|---------|--|
| Red Small | | | |
| 1. | Red/Small | TTN1380 | Railone Projects Pvt Ltd |
| 2. | Red/Small | TTN0045 | Arasan Fertilizers Private Ltd |
| 3. | Red/Small | TTN0047 | South India Bromine and Allied Chemicals |
| 4. | Red/Small | TTN0051 | Siba Flor Natural Decoration Pvt Ltd |
| 5. | Red/Small | TTN0055 | The Ramco Cements Ltd. Sivalapatti Limes |
| 6. | Red/Small | TTN0080 | Agsar Paints P Ltd |
| 7. | Red/Small | TTN0084 | Century Fire Works |
| 8. | Red/Small | TTN0133 | Madurai Agro Chemicals and Fert P Ltd |
| 9. | Red/Small | TTN0134 | Tuticorin Lime and Chemical Industries |
| 10. | Red/Small | TTN0140 | SonaChem |
| 11. | Red/Small | TTN0146 | Amrita Chemicals India P Limited |
| 12. | Red/Small | TTN0152 | Raj Carbons |
| 13. | Red/Small | TTN0156 | The Ramco Cements Limited |
| 14. | Red/Small | TTN0162 | Kisan Fire Works Industries |
| 15. | Red/Small | TTN0164 | Original Fire Works Industries |
| 16. | Red/Small | TTN0167 | Fauna International |
| 17. | Red/Small | TTN0172 | Prince Chemical Industry |
| 18. | Red/Small | TTN0176 | Ramesh Flowers Pvt Limited |
| 19. | Red/Small | TTN0179 | Ramesh Flowers P Limited |
| 20. | Red/Small | TTN0190 | Miracle Sands and Chemicals |
| 21. | Red/Small | TTN0193 | Sri Balamurugan Industries |
| 22.. | Red/Small | TTN0208 | King Kong Fire Works Industries |
| 23 | Red/Small | TTN0210 | Fauna International Unit-III |
| 24. | Red/Small | TTN0221 | Sri Balamurugan Enterprises |
| 25. | Red/Small | TTN0242 | Sheik Mansoor Gravel Quarry |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------|---------|---|
| 26. | Red/Small | TTN0294 | Premier Enterprises |
| 27. | Red/Small | TTN0295 | J P Boards P Ltd |
| 28. | Red/Small | TTN0330 | Spic Nagar Colony |
| 29. | Red/Small | TTN0602 | Nellai Industries |
| 30. | Red/Small | TTN0611 | Sri Rajarajeswari Plasters |
| 31. | Red/Small | TTN0618 | Ramesh Flowers P Ltd |
| 32. | Red/Small | TTN0626 | Blast Abrasives |
| 33. | Red/Small | TTN0635 | AlagarPolytex Pvt Ltd |
| 34. | Red/Small | TTN0637 | Abi Chemicals |
| 35. | Red/Small | TTN0642 | Ferrum Products |
| 36. | Red/Small | TTN0680 | Abi Technochem P Ltd |
| 37. | Red/Small | TTN0710 | Alakar Products |
| 38. | Red/Small | TTN0716 | Tamil Nadu Dye Intermediates Pvt Ltd |
| 39. | Red/Small | TTN0722 | Sundar Carbon |
| 40. | Red/Small | TTN0723 | Visu Chemicals |
| 41. | Red/Small | TTN0766 | Akilar Industries |
| 42. | Red/Small | TTN0768 | Sun Plast |
| 43. | Red/Small | TTN0774 | Floor Decor |
| 44. | Red/Small | TTN0783 | R and D Facility of Versatile Solvent |
| 45. | Red/Small | TTN0784 | Gee Gee Kay Private Limited |
| 46. | Red/Small | TTN0795 | Sither Metal Industry |
| 47. | Red/Small | TTN0808 | Jolly Metal Abrasives Pvt Ltd |
| 48. | Red/Small | TTN0809 | N.C. John and Sons Pvt Ltd |
| 49. | Red/Small | TTN0828 | Kovilpatti Municipality Slaughter House |
| 50. | Red/Small | TTN0860 | IswaryaAzoics Ltd |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------|---------|---|
| 51. | Red/Small - | TTN0863 | Austro Carbon Private Limited |
| 52. | Red/Small | TTN0864 | V. Krishanth Enterprises Unit-II |
| 53. | Red/Small | TTN0865 | Glory Minerals |
| 54. | Red/Small | TTN0877 | South India Bromine and Allied Chemicals |
| 55. | Red/Small | TTN0917 | Radium Industries |
| 56. | Red/Small | TTN0945 | M. Edison and Company Pvt Ltd |
| 57. | Red/Small | TTN0963 | Classic Plasters |
| 58. | Red/Small | TTN0978 | Lovely Chemicals Lime stone mining lease-II |
| 59. | Red/Small | TTN0979 | Lovely Chemicals Limestone Mining lease-I |
| 60. | Red/Small | TTN0997 | V.V. Titanium Pigments P Ltd., (CMS Division) |
| 61. | Red/Small | TTN1027 | N C John and Sons Pvt Ltd - III |
| 62. | Red/Small | TTN1030 | R.K.J and CO |
| 63. | Red/Small | TTN1087 | Apan Carbon P Ltd |
| 64. | Red/Small | TTN1193 | Sree Chemicals |
| 65. | Red/Small | TTN1194 | Brilliant Plasters |
| 66. | Red/Small | TTN1202 | Sai Kirupa Enterprises |
| 67. | Red/Small | TTN1207 | C.S. Zircon Products P Ltd |
| 68. | Red/Small | TTN1208 | V.V. Titanium Pigments Private Limited |
| 69 | Red/Small | TTN1253 | Solomon Plasters |

Increase in forest cover and carbon stock

3236. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forest cover and carbon stock in forest cover have registered a decrease in North-East Region in comparison to the assessment done in 2017;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has any plan to put in efforts to accelerate rate of increase in forest cover and carbon stock by addressing the problems deftly; and

(d) details of action plan Government has formulated to raise forest on the bare hills in different parts of the country to counter climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry, carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and findings are published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR). ISFR-2019 is the latest in the series.

As per ISFR 2019, there is an overall increase of 3976 square kilometres (km²) in the national forest cover. It has also noted increase in the carbon stock of the country. However, there is a decrease of 765 km² in forest cover in North Eastern Region in ISFR-2019 as compared to ISFR-2017 due to various reasons such as shifting cultivation, developmental activities such as mining, construction of dams, road and railway network, etc. State-wise details of forest cover alongwith change in forest cover is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

During the same period, forest carbon stock of North Eastern Region has increased due to increase in forest cover in those forest types which have high forest carbon per hectare. Details of forest carbon stock in North Eastern Region are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry has taken up the matter with the State Forest Departments of North Eastern States regarding decrease in forest cover and requested the State to review and take appropriate remedial measures.

To increase the forest cover and carbon stock in the country including North Eastern region, 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 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.

Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and under the schemes/plans of State/UT Governments.

Statement-I

State-wise details of forest cover along with changes in forest cover

(Area in km²)

| Sl. No. | State | Geographical Area | Forest cover in North East States as per ISFR 2017 and 2019 | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------|---|-----------|-------------------------|
| | | | ISFR 2017 | ISFR 2019 | Change w.r.t. ISFR 2017 |
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 83,743 | 66,964 | 66,688 | -276 |
| 2. | Assam | 78,438 | 28,105 | 28,327 | 222 |
| 3. | Manipur | 22,327 | 17,346 | 16,847 | -499 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 22,429 | 17,146 | 17,119 | -27 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 21,081 | 18,186 | 18,006 | -180 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 16,579 | 12,489 | 12,486 | -3 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 7,096 | 3,344 | 3,342 | -2 |
| 8. | Tripura | 10,486 | 7,726 | 7,726 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 2,62,179 | 1,71,306 | 1,70,541 | -765 |

Statement-II*Forest Carbon stock in North Eastern States in different carbon pools*As per ISFR 2019 (in '000 tonnes) in '000 tonnes

| Sl. No. | State/UT | Area in km ² | AGB | BGB | Dead Wood | Litter | SOC | Total | Total Carbon Stock ISFR 2017 | Change w.r.t. ISFR 2017 |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Arunachal Pradesh | 66,688 | 330,856 | 100,379 | 7,816 | 15,436 | 5,96,836 | 10,51,323 | 9,94,539 | 56,784 |
| 2. | Assam | 28,327 | 85,844 | 21,148 | 1,102 | 7,223 | 1,54,832 | 2,70,149 | 1,76,852 | 93,297 |
| 3. | Manipur | 16,847 | 44,723 | 13,317 | 508 | 3,924 | 1,16,251 | 1,78,723 | 1,43,091 | 35,632 |
| 4. | Meghalaya | 17,119 | 52,302 | 14,963 | 731 | 4,328 | 1,08,642 | 1,80,966 | 1,55,840 | 25,126 |
| 5. | Mizoram | 18,006 | 44,973 | 9,925 | 451 | 4,516 | 96,689 | 1,56,554 | 95,041 | 61,513 |
| 6. | Nagaland | 12,486 | 35,850 | 9,612 | 522 | 2,897 | 86,646 | 1,35,527 | 1,25,060 | 10,467 |
| 7. | Sikkim | 3,342 | 17,645 | 5,372 | 505 | 664 | 32,994 | 57,180 | 48,534 | 8,646 |
| 8. | Tripura | 7,726 | 25,061 | 5,513 | 297 | 2,169 | 43,017 | 76,057 | 63,408 | 12,649 |
| TOTAL | | 170,541 | 637,254 | 180,229 | 11,932 | 41,157 | 1,235,907 | 2,106,479 | 1,802,365 | 304,114 |

AGB- Above Ground Biomass

BGB- Below Ground Biomass

SOC- Soil Organic Carbon

Exploration of Hydrocarbons

3237. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken the exploration of hydrocarbons in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that there is great delay in issuance of environmental clearances for exploration of hydrocarbons, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the remedial measures being taken by Government to expedite the issuance of clearances for the exploration of hydrocarbons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, the exploration of Hydrocarbon Reserves in India is taking place under Pre-NELP Discovered fields, Pre-NELP Exploration Blocks, NELP (New Exploration Licensing Policy) Exploration Blocks awarded under the production Sharing contract (PSC) regime and Contract Areas (Cluster of Oil and Gas Fields) Offered DSF (Discovered Small Fields) Policy and Exploration Blocks awarded under Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP)/ Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) under RSC (Revenue Sharing Contracts) regime. In addition, the blocks have been awarded to National Oil Companies, ONGC and OIL, for exploration and production of hydrocarbons.

(c) and (d) Under the provisions of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, the Government has re-categorized the On-shore and Off-shore oil and gas exploration projects or activities from Category 'A' to Category 'B2' *vide* notification number S.O. 236 (E) dated the 16th January, 2020. The project proponent is required to apply to the State Environmental Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA) and the State Coastal Zone Management Authority for clearances. The State Environmental Assessment Committee (SEAC) examines and appraises such projects with respect to environmental impact and proposed mitigation measures and thereafter makes appropriate recommendation to the SEIAA. Such projects are also required to

obtain consent under Air and Water Acts from the respective State Pollution Control Boards.

Further, the Ministry has taken several steps to expedite the issuance of environmental clearance for exploration of Hydrocarbons, *inter alia*, including 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.

The Directorate General of Hydrocarbons (DGH) has launched a portal that connects upstream companies to different arms of the government and allows electronic filing/online submission of applications to obtain various clearances/approvals/ Certificates like Petroleum Exploration License/Petroleum Mining Lease, Vessel Clearance, Export Clearance, Production Sharing Contract Management Processes and Essentiality Certificates etc.

Asiatic Lion Conservation Project

3238. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of a three years dedicated project titled 'Asiatic Lion Conservation Project' approved earlier by Government;
- (b) the details of the activities envisaged under the project;
- (c) the details of budget provided for the same and how gainfully it has been utilised;
- (d) whether Government plans to increase budget for the said project, if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the objective of the project to minimise human-wildlife conflict has been achieved fully?

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

Gujarat is implementing the 'Asiatic Lion Conservation Project' launched by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the species recovery Programme under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of Wildlife Habitats (CSS-DWH) for a period of three years starting from the year 2018-19 to 2020-2021.

The project budget envisages activities related to protection of Lions and its habitats including the following:

- (i) Habitat improvement,
- (ii) Habitat and wildlife protection and Anti-poaching,
- (iii) Veterinary care and Managing Man-Wild Animal Conflict,
- (iv) Eco-development for forest dwellers and villages in eco-sensitive zone of Gir, etc.

(d) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has approved the Total budget of ₹ 97.85 Crores for three years under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Development of Wildlife Habitat for the period 2018-21.

(e) The project completion year, as of now, is 2020-21, and as such the full achievement of its objectives is envisaged accordingly.

Population of tigers and cheetahs

†3239. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the population of tigers and cheetahs, has dropped in last three years;
- (b) the number of tigers and cheetahs in the country, including the State of Rajasthan, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to protect the tigers and cheetahs in the country; and
- (d) the number of tigers and cheetahs which had been killed or had been hunted illegally during the last three years and the details of action taken by Government thereon?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No Sir. The tiger population estimates have shown an increasing trend over the last four cycles of the quadrennial All India Tiger Estimation wherein, 1411, 1706, 2226 and 2967 tigers have been recorded during 2006, 2010, 2014 and 2018 respectively. The Cheetah was declared extinct in India in 1952 and there are currently no animals in the wild in the country.

(c) The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken several milestone initiatives for tiger conservation in the country which *inter alia* include amendment to the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, strengthening the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger and increasing its budgetary allocation, technological interventions, instituting annual and quadrennial monitoring protocols and engaging internationally through bilateral engagements and fora such as the CITES.

(d) As reported by the States, only 65 confirmed cases of tiger poaching having been recorded, in the last 3 years, while there have been 37 cases of tiger body part seizures during the said period. The Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority has taken several measures to prevent poaching of tigers which *inter alia* include raising, arming and deploying the Special Tiger Protection Force, conducting security audit of tiger reserves, preparation of security plan for tiger reserves, instituting mobile based application of effective patrolling besides providing financial and technical assistance under the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Project Tiger for antipoaching measures.

Conservation of tigers

3240. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) had decided to fund conservation activities in tiger landscape which includes corridors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the safety of big cats crossing over has become a matter of concern for the NTCA; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The National Tiger Conservation Authority (Normative Standards for Tourism activities and Project Tiger) Guidelines, 2012, provide for consolidating and strengthening the "source" population of tiger and its prey in tiger reserves, protected areas and tiger bearing forests. The said guidelines elaborate the activities which are required to be taken up in such areas to ensure tiger conservation takes place, as follows:

- (i) Redressing man-animal conflict
- (ii) Capturing problematic and aberrant wild animals
- (iii) Monitoring of wild animals
- (iv) Anti-poaching operations
- (v) Habitat improvement measures

(c) and (d) In so far as tigers are concerned, as reported by the States, 25 tigers have been killed while crossing linear infrastructure over the last 8 years. To address this, the Government of India through the National Tiger Conservation Authority and Wildlife Institute of India has published a document titled "Eco-Friendly measures to mitigate impacts of Linear infrastructure on wildlife", while identifying 32 major tiger corridors as per provisions of Section 38 O (1) (g) of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Further, these measures are being used to mitigate impacts of development proposals in areas of tiger reserves and adjoining tiger bearing areas in the landscape. Moreover, sensitization of stakeholders concerned is also being carried out in collaboration with the Wildlife Institute of India.

Shut down of old polluting coal based power plants

3241. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) details of old polluting coal based power plants identified to be shutdown, with dates of shutdown as decided;
- (b) the list of coal based power plants given environmental clearance during the last five years by the Ministry with location and developer information thereof; and

(c) the list of coal based power plants which have been shut down during the last five years due to environmental issues in the country, with reasons for shutdown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (c) Generation is a delicensed activity; and the decision to retire power generating units is taken by the concerned utilities themselves based on techno-commercial considerations. As per report received from the Central Electricity Authority (CEA), 102 units of 43 Thermal Power Stations Plants with capacity of 10,002.88 MW have been retired from April 2014 till date based on techno-commercial reasons such as age, efficiency and compliance with emission norms etc. by the Thermal Power Plants. The list of such retired units has been given in the Statement-I [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to SQ No. 308 (part (a))]. CEA have formed a committee to examine the status of the remaining units of old Thermal Power Stations/Plants (as per Budget speech dated 01.02.2020) which might not be able to meet the emission norms set by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) and Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB). As per the preliminary report, 39 units of 5489 MW which have not submitted their plan to install Flue Gas Desulphurisation (FGD) might have to be considered for retirement if they do not take corrective actions to meet emission norms as stipulated by MoEF&CC and CPCB.

(b) 39 coal-based power plants have been given environmental clearance during the last five years. The details are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to SQ No. 308 (Part (b))]

Disbursal of compensatory afforestation funds to the States

3242. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to safeguard rights of tribals and forest dwellers while disbursing compensatory afforestation funds to the States;

(b) whether the Ministry has worked out any mechanism to ensure that the annual plan of operations of the States post implementation of Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Act and disbursement of funds comply with Forest Rights Act provisions and particularly ensures consent of Gram Sabhas while implementing CAF projects; and

- (c) the details of funds disbursed to various States in last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Compensatory Afforestation Fund (CAF) Rules, 2018 notified by the Ministry, which has come into force with effect from 30.09.2018, provides that the activities carried out from monies received towards net present value (NPV) deposited in the State Fund over forest land shall be taken up in consultation with the Gram Sabha or Village Forest Management Committee, as the case may be, and shall be in consonance with the provisions of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and the guidelines issued thereunder, wherever applicable.

- (c) The details of funds disbursed to various States by the Ad-hoc CAMPA in last five years has been given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds disbursed to various States by Ad-hoc CAMPA (in Rupees) during the last five years

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2,30,49,000.0 | 1,00,00,000.0 | - | 1,33,00,000.0 | 1,56,00,000.0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 1,35,00,00,000.0 | 85,00,00,000.0 | 89,00,00,000.0 | 97,00,00,000.0 | 1,04,47,00,000.0 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 47,50,00,000.0 | 62,00,00,000.0 | 1,50,00,00,000.0 | - | 3,54,15,00,000.0 |
| 4. | Assam | - | - | 30,00,00,000.0 | 70,00,00,000.0 | 45,84,00,000.0 |
| 5. | Bihar | 9,00,00,000.0 | 34,14,00,000.0 | 33,00,00,000.0 | 30,31,00,000.0 | 46,61,90,000.0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | 19,82,000.0 | 2,11,79,000.0 | 1,00,00,000.0 | 1,13,00,000.0 | 1,27,00,000.0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | 1,93,00,00,000.0 | 2,39,00,00,000.0 | 2,80,00,00,000.0 | - | - |
| 8. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | - | - | - | - | - |
| 9. | Daman and Diu | - | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | Delhi | 4,00,00,000.0 | 3,91,00,000.0 | 4,00,00,000.0 | - | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| 11. Goa | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12. Gujarat | 65,00,00,000.0 | 33,00,00,000.0 | 99,00,00,000.0 | 27,00,00,000.0 | 2,12,66,00,000.0 | |
| 13. Haryana | 23,00,00,000.0 | 64,00,00,000.0 | 18,00,00,000.0 | 80,00,00,000.0 | 1,44,20,00,000.0 | |
| 14. Himachal Pradesh | 1,01,00,00,000.0 | 85,47,00,000.0 | 1,50,62,00,000.0 | 1,20,00,00,000.0 | 1,32,52,00,000.0 | |
| 15. Jammu and Kashmir | 34,00,00,000.0 | 31,00,00,000.0 | 1,02,00,00,000.0 | 69,00,00,000.0 | - | |
| 16. Jharkhand | 1,75,00,00,000.0 | 1,41,00,00,000.0 | 1,49,00,00,000.0 | 2,34,00,00,000.0 | 2,86,25,00,000.0 | |
| 17. Karnataka | 65,00,00,000.0 | 60,00,00,000.0 | 85,12,00,000.0 | 86,00,00,000.0 | 1,01,40,00,000.0 | |
| 18. Kerala | 4,53,97,000.0 | - | - | 8,00,00,000.0 | 14,61,00,000.0 | |
| 19. Lakshdweep | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 20. Madhya Pradesh | 89,50,00,000.0 | 2,13,00,00,000.0 | 1,40,00,00,000.0 | 2,00,00,00,000.0 | 2,68,76,00,000.0 | |
| 21. Maharashtra | 1,48,00,00,000.0 | 1,55,00,00,000.0 | 2,05,00,00,000.0 | 1,99,00,00,000.0 | 2,25,00,00,000.0 | |
| 22. Manipur | 8,27,00,000.0 | 25,00,00,000.0 | 15,00,00,000.0 | 29,50,00,000.0 | 24,85,00,000.0 | |
| 23. Meghalaya | - | 16,56,00,000.0 | - | 7,00,00,000.0 | - | |
| 24. Mizoram | 6,80,00,000.0 | 10,00,00,000.0 | 7,73,00,000.0 | 6,85,00,000.0 | 8,30,00,000.0 | |
| 25. Nagaland | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 26. Odisha | 1,80,00,00,000.0 | 3,22,00,00,000.0 | 4,26,00,00,000.0 | 5,09,00,00,000.0 | 5,54,00,00,000.0 | |
| 27. Puducherry | - | - | - | - | - | |
| 28. Punjab | 41,00,00,000.0 | 49,00,00,000.0 | 66,00,00,000.0 | 64,00,00,000.0 | 79,20,00,000.0 | |
| 29. Rajasthan | 74,00,00,000.0 | 48,00,00,000.0 | 1,48,06,00,000.0 | 1,79,00,00,000.0 | 1,82,03,00,000.0 | |
| 30. Sikkim | 13,70,00,000.0 | 11,00,00,000.0 | 9,00,00,000.0 | - | - | |
| 31. Tamil Nadu | | 3,52,00,000.0 | 9,00,00,000.0 | 12,68,00,000.0 | 7,00,00,000.0 | |
| 32. Telangana | 35,00,00,000.0 | 76,00,00,000.0 | 1,17,00,00,000.0 | 1,27,00,00,000.0 | 2,37,38,00,000.0 | |
| 33. Tripura | 8,00,00,000.0 | 11,00,00,000.0 | 12,00,00,000.0 | 7,10,00,000.0 | 16,70,00,000.0 | |
| 34. Uttar Pradesh | 44,91,18,400.0 | 1,77,00,00,000.0 | 97,00,00,000.0 | 1,44,00,00,000.0 | 1,50,60,00,000.0 | |
| 35. Uttarakhand | 68,00,00,000.0 | 1,64,00,00,000.0 | 1,70,71,00,000.0 | 96,00,00,000.0 | 3,03,00,00,000.0 | |
| 36. West Bengal | - | - | 21,00,00,000.0 | - | 21,22,00,000.0 | |
| TOTAL | 15,75,72,46,400.0 | 21,22,71,79,000.0 | 26,34,24,00,000.0 | 24,04,90,00,000.0 | 35,23,58,90,000.0 | |

Instances of human-animal conflict

3243. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in human-animal conflicts in the last five years and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the animal species involved in most of instances;
- (c) the details of number of conflict in Eastern India, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of casualties resulting from these instances in Eastern India, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Instances of Human Animal Conflicts have been reported from various parts of the country. Elephant is the most common species to be in conflict with humans. The number of human deaths caused by elephants and tigers, State-wise, during the last five years including in Eastern Indian States, is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

Number of human deaths caused by elephant during last five years

| State | Number of Human Deaths caused by elephant from 2014-19 | | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 2 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 7 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | 1 | NR | NR | 0 |
| Assam | 54 | 31 | 91 | 72 | 84 |
| Chhattisgarh | 32 | 53 | 74 | 74 | 56 |
| Jharkhand | 53 | 66 | 59 | 84 | 87 |
| Karnataka | 53 | 47 | 49 | 22 | 12 |
| Kerala | 20 | 6 | 33 | 15 | 27 |
| Maharashtra | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Meghalaya | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 |
| Nagaland | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Odisha | 65 | 89 | 66 | 105 | 72 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
|---------------|---|----|-----|----|----|----|
| Tamil Nadu | | 31 | 49 | 43 | 49 | 47 |
| Tripura | | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | NR |
| Uttar Pradesh | | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Uttarakhand | | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| West Bengal | | 89 | 112 | 84 | 66 | 52 |

Statement-II*Number of human deaths caused by tiger during the last five years*

| Sl. No. | State | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | TOTAL |
|---------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 4. | Bihar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Karnataka | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| 8. | Kerala | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | 8 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 26 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | 7 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 26 | 61 |
| 11. | Mizoram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Odisha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 13. | Rajasthan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 15. | Telangana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Uttar Pradesh | 1 | 15 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 48 |
| 17. | Uttarakhand | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| 18. West Bengal | | 18 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 62 |
| YEAR-WISE TOTAL | | 42 | 62 | 44 | 31 | 50 | 229 |

Forest cover in India

3244. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Total forest cover in India during the last five years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the forest cover?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially and the findings are published in India State of Forest Reports (ISFRs). The Total forest cover of the country, as per ISFR 2019 is 7,12,249 square kilometre (km²) which is 21.67% of the Total geographical area of the country. There is an increase of 3,976 km² of Total forest cover compared to that of ISFR 2017. State/UT wise details of forest cover as per ISFR 2017 and 2019 are given in the Statement (*See below*).

To further increase the forest cover in the country, the Ministry is taking several initiatives. These include ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry such as National Afforestation Programme, National Mission for a Green India and Development of Wildlife Habitats. The recently promulgated Compensatory Afforestation Fund Rules, 2018 also contain provisions for taking up assisted natural regeneration, artificial regeneration and silvicultural operations in forests which contribute to increase in forest cover.

Afforestation activities are also taken up under various programmes/funding sources such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and under the schemes/plans of States and Union Territories.

Statement*State/UT-wise detail of forest cover in India*

| States/UTs | Forest Cover (Km2) | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | ISFR 2015 (updated) | ISFR 2017 | ISFR 2019 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 26006 | 28147 | 29137 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 67154 | 66964 | 66688 |
| Assam | 27538 | 28105 | 28327 |
| Bihar | 7254 | 7299 | 7306 |
| Chhattisgarh | 55559 | 55547 | 55611 |
| Delhi | 188.77 | 192.41 | 195.44 |
| Goa | 2210 | 2229 | 2237 |
| Gujarat | 14710 | 14757 | 14857 |
| Haryana | 1580 | 1588 | 1602 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 14707 | 15100 | 15434 |
| Jammu and Kashmir | 22988 | 23241 | 23612 |
| Jharkhand | 23524 | 23553 | 23611 |
| Karnataka | 36449 | 37550 | 38575 |
| Kerala | 19278 | 20321 | 21144 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 77426 | 77414 | 77482 |
| Maharashtra | 50699 | 50682 | 50778 |
| Manipur | 17083 | 17346 | 16847 |
| Meghalaya | 17262 | 17146 | 17119 |
| Mizoram | 18717 | 18186 | 18006 |
| Nagaland | 12939 | 12489 | 12486 |
| Odisha | 50460 | 51345 | 51619 |
| Punjab | 1771 | 1837 | 1849 |
| Rajasthan | 16106 | 16572 | 16630 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Sikkim | 3353 | 3344 | 3342 |
| Tamil Nadu | 26208 | 26281 | 26364 |
| Telangana | 19854 | 20419 | 20582 |
| Tripura | 7890 | 7726 | 7726 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 14401 | 14679 | 14806 |
| Uttarakhand | 24272 | 24295 | 24303 |
| West Bengal | 16826 | 16847 | 16902 |
| Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 6751 | 6742 | 6743 |
| Chandigarh | 21.66 | 21.56 | 22.03 |
| Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 206 | 207 | 207 |
| Daman and Diu | 19.61 | 20.49 | 20.49 |
| Lakshadweep | 27.06 | 27.1 | 27.1 |
| Puducherry | 56.95 | 53.67 | 52.41 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 701495 | 708273 | 712249 |

Renewable Energy in India

3245. SHRI N. GOKULA KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India, as a member of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) has planned to reduce coal generated energy consumption and increase renewable energy usage, the target set for 2022 and current level of achievements;

(b) the carbon emission equivalent to coal fired power plant emissions, saved by switching over to super-efficient LED lightings;

(c) the progress made so far in raising overall renewable energy capacity from 30 Gigawatts in 2015 to 175 Gigawatts by 2022; and

(d) the target set for reduction in carbon emission for India and whether Government is confident of meeting these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (c) India is a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), its Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. India is also a founding member of the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) platform since 2010. Under the Paris Agreement (PA), India submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) outlining eight targets for 2021-2030 including; to achieve about 40% cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel-based energy resources by 2030 with the help of transfer of technology and low-cost international finance. In this context, the Government has also set up a target to install 175 Gigawatt (GW) of renewable energy generation capacity by 2022.

As per the National Electricity Plan (Generation) notified in 2018, all India power generation installed capacity by the end of 2021-22 is estimated to be 479.42 GW out of which combination of Renewable energy of 1,75,000 MW and other Non-fossil fuel put together will be 49.31% by 2022.

Of this targeted 175 GW of renewable energy capacity, 100 GW from solar, 60 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 5 GW from Small Hydroelectric Projects. So far, a Total of 86.75 GW renewable energy capacity has been installed as on 29.02.2020 which includes 34.40 GW from solar, 37.67 GW from wind, 10 GW from Biomass and 4.68 GW from Small Hydroelectric Projects in the Country.

(b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a JV of Public Sector Unit under Ministry of Power has distributed over 36.21 crore LED bulbs under Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for ALL (UJALA) and installed over 1.07 crore LED street lights under Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP) across the country. This has resulted in estimated carbon emission reduction of 43 million CO₂ per year.

(d) India in 2010, took a voluntary pledge to reduce the emission intensity of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 20-25% by 2020 from 2005 level excluding emissions from agriculture. In 2015, India further enhanced its ambition in its NDCs to reduce emission intensity of its GDP by 33-35% by 2030 from 2005 level. As per India's second Biennial Update Report submitted to UNFCCC in 2018, a reduction of 21% has been achieved in India's emission intensity of GDP between 2005 and 2014. India's actions have been rated highly by the independent agencies which stated that India is on track to meet its emission intensity reduction target.

Relocation of people from protected areas

3246. DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN:

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

(a) number of persons relocated from Critical Wildlife Habitats and Core and Buffer Area of Tiger Reserves and number of persons provided with livelihood, as per Section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 during the last five years and current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) funds released and utilised for relocation of people from protected areas during the last five years and current year, State-wise; and

(c) number of proposals involving diversion of land under protected areas received and number of proposals given environment clearances during the last five years and current year, including area of land diverted, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The details of relocation of villages from National Parks and Sanctuaries, other than Tiger Reserves is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The details of village relocation from the Tiger Reserves as per Section 38 V of the Wild life (Protection) Act, 1972 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The details of funds for relocation of people for the same during the last 5 years and current year is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The Standing Committee of National Board of Wildlife considers proposals involving diversion of land in National Parks, Sanctuaries and Tiger Reserves. The details of proposals received and recommended by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, during the last five years and current year is given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

Details of relocation of villages from National Parks and Sanctuaries other than Tiger Reserves

| Sl. No. | State Name | Year | Village | Families | Amount released (₹ in lakh) |
|-------------|----------------|---------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | Kerala | 2014-15 | Kurchiyat | 105families | ₹ 446.00 lakh |
| | | 2015-16 | | | ₹ 270.00 lakh |
| | | 2016-17 | Chettiyalathur | 231families | ₹1 108.80 lakh |
| | | | TOTAL | | ₹1824.80 lakh |
| 2. | Mizoram | 2016-17 | Kawanpui West (45 families) Darangawn West (100 families) Thorangthlang Wildlife Sanctuary | 145families | ₹1044.00 lakh |
| | | 2017-18 | | | ₹261.00 lakh |
| | | | TOTAL | | ₹1305.00 lakh |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 2017-18 | Jaitpur village inside Ratapani WLS | 156 families | ₹748.00 lakh |
| | | | TOTAL | | ₹2053.00 lakh |
| Grand TOTAL | | | | | ₹ 3877.80 lakh |

Statement-II

The details of village relocation from the notified Core Tiger Habitat (CTH)

| Sl. No. | State | Name of Tiger Reserve | No. of Families relocated from the notified Core (CTH) since the inception of the Project Tiger |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Nagarjunsagar Srisailem | 0 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | Namdapha | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|----------------------------|------|
| | Arunachal Pradesh | Pakke | 0 |
| | Arunachal Pradesh | Kamlang | 0 |
| 3. | Assam | Manas | 0 |
| | Assam | Nameri | 0 |
| | Assam | Kaziranga | 0 |
| | Assam | Orang | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | Valmiki | 0 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | Udanti-Sitanadi | 0 |
| | Chhattisgarh | Achanakmar | 249 |
| | Chhattisgarh | Indravati | 0 |
| 6. | Jharkhand | Palamau | 0 |
| 7. | Karnataka | Bandipur | 100 |
| | Karnataka | Bhadra | 431 |
| | Karnataka | Dandeli-Anshi | 109 |
| | Karnataka | Nagarahole | 635 |
| | Karnataka | Biligiri Ranganatha Temple | 0 |
| 8. | Kerala | Periyar | 0 |
| | Kerala | Parambikulam | 0 |
| 9. | Madhya Pradesh | Kanha | 1874 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | Pench | 281 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | Bandhavgarh | 633 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | Panna | 989 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | Satpura | 3957 |
| | Madhya Pradesh | Sanjay-Dubri | 448 |
| 10. | Maharashtra | Melghat | 3864 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| | Maharashtra | Tadoba-Andhari | 802 |
| | Maharashtra | Pench | 61 |
| | Maharashtra | Sahyadri | 351 |
| | Maharashtra | Nawegaon-Nagzira | 375 |
| | Maharashtra | Bor | 294 |
| 11. | Mizoram | Dampa | 227 |
| 12. | Odisha | Similipal | 247 |
| 13. | Odisha | Satkosia | 78 |
| 14. | Rajasthan | Ranthambore | 1238 |
| | Rajasthan | Sariska | 671 |
| | Rajasthan | Mukandra Hills | 0 |
| 15. | Tamil Nadu | Kalakad-Mundanthurai | 0 |
| | Tamil Nadu | Mudumalai | 470 |
| | Tamil Nadu | Sathyamangalam | 0 |
| | Tamil Nadu | Anamalai | 0 |
| 16. | Telangana | Kawal | 0 |
| | Telangana | Amrabad | 0 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | Dudhwa | 0 |
| | Uttar Pradesh | Pilibhit | 0 |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | Corbett | 181 |
| 19. | Uttar Pradesh | Amangarh (buffer of Corbett TR) | 0 |
| 20. | Uttarakhand | Rajaji | 1379 |
| 21. | West Bengal | Sunderbans | 0 |
| | West Bengal | Buxa | 37 |
| TOTAL | | | 19981 |

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released for village relocation from tiger reserves during the last five years and current year

| (₹ in lakh) | | | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------|
| Sl. No. | Name of State | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (as on 19.03.2020) |
| 1. | Chhattisgarh | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 798.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. | Jharkhand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1260.00 |
| 3. | Madhya Pradesh | 2415.00 | 0.00 | 10177.96 | 8686.00 | 803.40 | 516.00 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 0.00 | 810.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 36.16 |
| 5. | Tamil Nadu | 0.00 | 1410.00 | 0.00 | 1530.00 | 1008.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | Odisha | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 468.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 7. | Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 852.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Karnataka | 0.00 | 0.00 | 786.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9. | Maharashtra | 2000.00 | 2532.00 | 5736.00 | 3744.00 | 7446.00 | 2242.00 |
| TOTAL | | 4415.00 | 4752.00 | 16699.96 | 15226.00 | 10109.40 | 4054.16 |

136 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-IV

Details of proposals received and recommended by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife, during the last five years and current year

| Sl. No. | Name of the State/ UT | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 (as on 19.03.2020) | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| | | Rece- ived | Recom- mended | Rece- ived | Recom- mended | Rece- ived | Recom- mended | Rece- ived | Recom- mended | Rece- ived | Recom- mended | Rece- ived | Recom- mended |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 0 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | 4 | |
| 4. | Assam | 6 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 5. | Bihar | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 5 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | | |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| 7. | Dadara and Nagar Haveli | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Delhi | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 9. | Goa | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 2 | |
| 10. | Gujarat | 17 | 4 | 11 | 18 | 42 | 34 | 1 | 14 | | 12 | 2 | |
| 11. | Haryana | 7 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4 | | | 1 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|----|
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | | |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| 14. | Jharkhand | 4 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | | | |
| 15. | Karnataka | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 1 | | |
| 16. | Kerala | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | | |
| 17. | Madhya Pradesh | 7 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 38 | 32 | 5 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 2 | |
| 18. | Maharashtra | 9 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 25 | | |
| 19. | Manipur | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| 20. | Odisha | 8 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 21. | Punjab | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 16 | 12 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 7 | |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1 | 4 | | | 5 | 2 | | | | | | |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 34 | 32 | | 27 | 2 | |
| 25. | Telangana | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 28 | 30 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| 26. | Tripura | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 10 | | | | | |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 9 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 3 | |
| 28.. | Uttarakhand | 27 | 17 | 19 | 19 | 17 | 27 | 35 | 17 | | 18 | 10 | |
| 29 | West Bengal | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 30. | Mizoram | 0 | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | |
| TOTAL | | 137 | 141 | 124 | 111 | 235 | 229 | 133 | 143 | 83 | 132 | 42 | - |

138 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Curbing vehicular pollution

3247. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) whether Government has taken note of the fact that vehicular pollution is increasing day by day;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by the Ministry to curb vehicular pollution;
- (d) whether the Ministry is considering blending of Ethanol with fuel as one of the solutions for air pollution; and
- (e) if so, the details of the steps taken/ being taken by the Ministry to ensure ethanol blending as best solution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) With a view to combat vehicular pollution, following measures have been initiated by the Central Government.

- BS-VI emissions standard have been notified for adoption throughout the country from 01st April, 2020.
- To promote electric vehicles, Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric Vehicles (FAME) -2 scheme has been rolled out with an outlay of Rs 10000 crore for 3 years.
- Streamlining the issuance of Pollution Under Control (PUC) certificates.
- Expansion of Public Transport network through Rail, Metros, etc.
- Introduction of RFID 'Fast tags' on Expressways to avoid congestion at Toll Plazas.
- Proliferation of cleaner fuels such as CNG.

Other initiatives taken by the Central Government include leapfrogging from BS-IV to BS-VI fuel standards by 1st April, 2020 for the entire country. There would be an expected 50% reduction in PM due to BS-VI as compared to BS-IV fuels.

(d) and (e) The Government is promoting Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme with the broader objectives of reducing import dependency, promote employment generation, better remuneration to farmers and address environmental issues. Under the EBP Programme implemented through Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs), Public Sector OMCs are selling up to 10% ethanol blended petrol. To promote the ethanol blending with fuel, the Government has notified the National Policy on Biofuels 2018 which indicates the target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by 2030.

Death of wildlife on National Highways

3248. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the number of wildlife deaths on National Highways in the last year, month-wise and State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government is aware of the number of wildlife deaths on NH-48, NH-248 and the Gurgaon-Faridabad Road;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by Government to address this issue in Haryana; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to address the problem of wildlife deaths on National Highways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The State/UT wise details of wildlife deaths on National Highways, is not collated in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

(b) and (c) The details of wildlife deaths during 2019 along NH 48, NH 248 and Gurugram-Faridabad road, as reported by State Government of Haryana is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The important steps taken to address the problem of wildlife deaths along National Highways in Haryana are as under:

- (i) Speed limit signage and caution to drive-slowly signage have been installed on National Highways.
- (ii) Construction of underpasses for the safe movement of wildlife and formation of speed breakers at accident prone areas has been planned.
- (iii) Awareness/wildlife crossing caution signage have been installed on National Highways.

(d) To mitigate wildlife conflict along the linear infrastructures like rail tracks, roads/highways and power transmission lines passing through the Protected Areas and other wildlife rich areas, Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife has recommended that all linear infrastructure development Agencies, shall submit wild animals passage plan based on the WII Guideline "Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of linear infrastructure on Wildlife". These guideline suggest for modification in the designs of the linear infrastructures by way of providing eco-friendly structure which will ensure safe movement of wildlife across these linear infrastructures.

Statement

Detail of Wildlife deaths during 2019, along NH-48, NH-248 and Gurugram-Faridabad Road

| Sl. No. | Month & Year | Location/Site | Name of Road | Animal | |
|---------|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|
| | | | | Name | Number |
| 1. | 10/2019 | Near NSG Manesar, Gurugram | NH-48 | Panther (F) | 1 |
| 2. | 11/2019 | Village Chanduwas, Rewari | NH-48 | Rojh | 1 |
| 3. | 2019 | - | NH-248 | - | - |
| 4. | 01/2019 | Village Pali, Faridabad | Gurugram-Faridabad Road | Panther Cub (F) | 1 |

Permission to sell Red Sander

3249. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any request from Government of Andhra Pradesh has been received in the Ministry for permitting it to sell Red Sander;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by the Ministry on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received a proposal from Government of Andhra Pradesh for allowing export of 1675.369 Metric Tonnes of Red Sanders for one more year beyond 31.12.2019, *i.e.*, up to 31.12.2020. After examination, the Ministry has issued 'No Objection' to the Directorate General of Foreign Trade for extension of time limit for export of the said quantity of Red Sanders by the State.

In addition, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has also requested the Ministry to permit the Andhra Pradesh Forest Department to conduct sale and export of about 1000 Metric Tonnes of Red Sanders logwood/By-Products/Value Added Products every year.

The Red Sanders (*Pterocarpus santalinus*) is listed in Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild fauna and flora (CITES).

Based on the recommendation of a Committee, the Ministry had sought the views of the CITES Secretariat, being the competent authority for considering the proposal, for initiating steps for export of about 1000 Metric Tonnes of Red Sanders logwood/By-Products/Value Added Products every year. The CITES Secretariat has not taken a final view in the matter.

Extinction of species

3250. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has the report of mass extinction of species in the country during the last fifty years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that more than 30,000 species are threatened with extinction and out of them, twenty five per cent are assessed as mammals; and
- (d) the action taken by Government and the proposal of wildlife and other organisations to safeguard the rare species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) There is no report in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of mass extinction in India in last 50 years. Further, there is no report in the Ministry indicating that more than 30,000 species are threatened with extinction in India. However, since Independence some animal species like Cheetah, Pink headed duck, and Himalayan quail have been reported extinct.

(d) The important steps taken by the Government for protection of wildlife include the following:

- (i) Protected Areas, viz., National Parks, Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves and Community Reserves covering important wildlife habitats have been created all over the country under the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 to conserve wild animals, birds and their habitats.
- (ii) Financial assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Development of Wildlife Habitats, Project Tiger and Project Elephant, for providing better protection to wildlife including rare species of animals/birds and improvement of their habitat.
- (iii) A specific component of 'Recovery programmes for saving critically endangered species and habitats' is provided in the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for focused conservation action on 21 identified critically endangered species, including Arabian Sea Humpback Whale, Gangetic dolphins, Snow leopard, Hangul, Sangai deer, Marine turtle, Bustards, vultures, etc. Financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for recovery programme of the critically endangered species of birds and animals.
- (iv) Rare and endangered species found in India, like Tiger, Snow Leopard, Great Indian Bustard, Gangetic Dolphin, Dugong, etc. have been listed in Schedule-I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, thereby providing them highest degree of protection.
- (v) The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 provides for stringent punishment for violation of its provisions. The Act also provides for forfeiture of any equipment, vehicle or weapon that is used for committing wildlife offence(s).
- (vi) The local communities are involved in conservation measures through eco-development activities who help the forest department in protection of

wildlife.

- (vii) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau coordinates with State/UTs and other enforcement agencies to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles.

Plantation on World Environment Day

†3251. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is committed to plant maximum number of trees on the occasion of World Environment Day;
- (b) if so, the details of plan made by Government in this regard;
- (c) the Total number of saplings proposed to be planted in the year 2019 and 2020;
- (d) whether Government proposes to plant medicinal and fruit bearing trees at various places in the country; and
- (e) whether the appropriate places have been selected for plantation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Maximum number of trees are planted during the plantation season in the Country. To increase awareness about tree plantation, tree plantation activities are also carried out on certain important days like World Environment Day.

(c) The details of the Total number of sapling proposed to be planted in the year 2019 and 2020 are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(d) and (e) There is no specific scheme implemented by National Afforestation & Eco-' Development Board (NAEB) to plant medicinal and fruit bearing trees at various places in the country. However, NAEB, MoEF&CC is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)" Scheme for regeneration of degraded forests and adjoining areas through people's participation. Out of seven plantation model under NAP, two models namely "Mixed Plantation of trees having Minor Forest Produce (MFP) and medicinal value" and "Regeneration of perennial herbs and shrubs

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of medicinal value" are related to medicinal plants.

Statement-I

Targets & Achievement Status of afforestation and tree planting under 20 Point Programme (TPP) - 2006

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Target 2018-19 | | Achievement 2018-19 | | | | | | | | | Status Report |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|---|---------------|--|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------|---------|---------|---------------|
| | | Pt. No. 51(a) Area Covered under Public & Forest Lands (Ha) | Pt.No. 51(b) No. of seedlings in Lakhs planted on Public & Forest Lands (No.650plants /Ha) | Pt.No.51(a) Area Covered under Public & Forest Lands (Ha) | | Pt.No.51(b) No. of seedlings in Lakhs planted on Public & Forest Lands (No. 650 plants/Ha) | | | | | | | |
| | | | | By Forest Dept | | Others | | TOTAL | | ByForest | Others | TOTAL | |
| | | | | Actual Area | Notional Area | Actual Area | Notional Area | Actual Area | Notional Area | Dept | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 226180 | 1470.17 | 7037.00 | 146957.00 | 18442.00 | 139750.00 | 25479.00 | 286707.00 | 1068.79 | 1657.86 | 2726.65 | March 2019 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 30 | 0.20 | 1568.82 | 0.00 | 45.18 | 0.00 | 1614.00 | 0.00 | 1.03 | 0.16 | 1.19 | March 2019 |
| 3. | Assam | 45 | 0.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 4. | Bihar | 40000 | 260.00 | 21446.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21446.15 | 0.00 | 139.40 | 0.00 | 139.40 | March 2019 |

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|-----------|----------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 116760 | 758.94 | 18576.11 | 63067.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18576.11 | 63067.56 | 566.92 | 0.00 | 566.92 | March 2019 |
| 6. | Goa | 50 | 0.33 | 24.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24.00 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 0.26 | March 2019 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 187250 | 1217.13 | 31711.70 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31711.70 | 0.00 | 979.93 | 0.00 | 979.93 | March'2019 |
| 8. | Haryana | 33700 | 219.05 | 10222.49 | 5416.39 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10222.49 | 5416.39 | 134.50 | 0.00 | 134.50 | April 2019 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 13000 | 84.50 | 9784.93 | 13621.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9784.93 | 13621.28 | 88.54 | 0.00 | 88.54 | March 2019 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 9760 | 63.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 15570 | 101.21 | 15490.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 15490.00 | 0.00 | 237.21 | 0.00 | 237.21 | Mar 2019 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 40600 | 263.90 | 40374.00 | 2151.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39445.00 | 2151.00 | 279.98 | 0.00 | 279.98 | March 2019 |
| 13. | Kerala | 18890 | 122.79 | 1114.21 | 107.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1114.21 | 107.65 | 17.82 | 33.20 | 51.02 | March2019 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 123077 | 800.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 69410 | 451.17 | 206615.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 206615.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1344.50 | 1344.50 | March 2019 |
| 16. | Manipur | 9770 | 63.51 | 5280.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5280.56 | 0.00 | 73.04 | 0.00 | 73.04 | March 2019 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 2850 | 18.53 | 503.47 | 0.00 | 276.55 | 0.00 | 780.02 | 0.00 | 7.60 | 2.05 | 9.65 | Dec. 2018 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 4455 | 28.96 | 4171.00 | 219.00 | 16.90 | 0.00 | 4187.90 | 219.00 | 28.41 | 11.00 | 28.52 | March 2019 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1155 | 7.51 | 405.60 | 51.08 | 145.20 | 10.00 | 550.80 | 61.08 | 7.00 | 1.50 | 8.50 | March 2019 |
| 20. | Odisha | 282755 | 1837.91 | 48780.83 | 25212.94 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48780.83 | 25212.94 | 481.20 | 0.00 | 481.20 | March 2019 |
| 21. | Punjab | 4100 | 26.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 33194 | 188.00 | 29588.00 | 0.00 | 5210.00 | 0.00 | 34798.00 | 0.00 | 173.683 | 29.873 | 203.556 | Mar 2019 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 3225 | 20.96 | 40.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.92 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.00 | 0.17 | March 2019 |

146 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|---------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 56890 | 369.79 | 40882.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40882.00 | 0.00 | 265.73 | 0.00 | 265.73 | March 2019 |
| 25.. | Telangana | 276870 | 1799.66 | 31495.00 | 0.00 | 421830.00 | 0.00 | 453325.00 | 0.00 | 383.99 | 2709.69 | 3093.67 | Sep 2018 |
| 46. | Tripura | 8360 | 54.34 | 7498.10 | 206.57 | 278.95 | 128.08 | 7777.05 | 334.65 | 50.08 | 2.65 | 52.73 | March 2019 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 19570 | 127.21 | 13794.54 | 0.00 | 6918.66 | 0.00 | 20713.20 | 0.00 | 133.89 | 45.51 | 179.40 | March 2019 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 115830 | 752.90 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 29. | West Bengal | 7805 | 50.73 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1320 | 8.58 | 3895.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3895.75 | 0.00 | 19.64 | 0.00 | 19.64 | March. 2019 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 170 | 1.11 | 152.75 | 0.00 | 27.69 | 0.00 | 180.44 | 0.00 | 0.68 | 0.76 | 1.44 | March. 2019 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 240 | 1.56 | 21.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.49 | 0.81 | March. 2019 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 10 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 34. | Delhi | 1560 | 10.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 10 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 36. | Puducherry | 150 | 0.98 | 32.60 | 6.47 | 9.40 | 3.05 | 42.00 | 9.52 | 0.27 | 0.13 | 0.40 | Mar. 2019 |
| | TOTAL | 1724611 | 11182.21 | 550506.70 | 257016.94 | 453200.53 | 139891.13 | 1002778.23 | 396908.07 | 5140.09 | 5839.37 | 10968.56 | |
| | | | | | | | Grand TOTAL | 1399686.30 | | | | 10968.56 | |
| | | | | | | | Percent Achievement | 81 | | 98 | | | |

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II**Targets & Achievement Status of afforestation and tree planting under 20 Point Programme (TPP) - 2006**

| Sl. No. | Name of State/UT | Target 2019-20 | | Achievement 2019-20 | | | | | | | | | Status Report | |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|--|---------------|----------|---------|---------|---------------|-------|
| | | Pt. No. 51(a) Area Covered under Public & Forest Lands (Ha) | Pt.No. 51(b) No. of seedlings in Lakhs planted on Public & Forest Lands (No. 650 plants /Ha) | Pt.No.51(a) Area Covered under Public & Forest Lands (Ha) | | | | Pt.No.51(b) No. of seedlings in Lakhs planted on Public & Forest Lands (No. 650 plants/Ha) | | | | | | |
| | | | | By Forest Dept | | Others | | TOTAL | | ByForest | | Others | | TOTAL |
| | | | | Actual Area | Notional Area | Actual Area | Notional Area | Actual Area | Notional Area | Dept | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 233800 | 1519.70 | 23356.54 | 71706.30 | 41588.1 | 353781.43 | 64944.67 | 125487.73 | 592.79 | 1112.88 | 1705.67 | Dec 2019 | |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 35 | 0.23 | 18.06 | 0.00 | 90.23 | 0.00 | 108.29 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.61 | 0.73 | Dec 2019 | |
| 3. | Assam | 50 | 0.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | |
| 4. | Bihar | 23600 | 153.40 | 10588.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10588.46 | 0.00 | 68.83 | 0.00 | 68.83 | Dec. 2019 | |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 94700 | 615.55 | 18737.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18737.43 | 0.00 | 294.75 | 0.00 | 294.75 | Sept 2019 | |
| 6. | Goa | 30 | 0.20 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 0.20 | Jan 2020 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|
| 7. | Gujarat | 182100 | 1183.65 | 25149.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25149.00 | 0.00 | 976.36 | 0.00 | 976.36 | Dec. 2019 |
| 8. | Haryana | 26800 | 174.20 | 6442.51 | 14579.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6442.51 | 14579.29 | 97.49 | 55.88 | 153.37 | Jan 2020 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 11250 | 73.13 | 8475.46 | 11785.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8475.46 | 11785.52 | 76.61 | 0.00 | 76.61 | Dec 2019 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 10830 | 70.40 | 4525.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4525.64 | 0.00 | 17.56 | 0.00 | 17.56 | Jan 2020 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 24050 | 156.33 | 31476.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31476.00 | 0.00 | 152.42 | 0.00 | 152.42 | Dec 2019 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 70720 | 459.68 | 37720.00 | 2584.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 37720.00 | 2584.00 | 283.59 | 0.00 | 283.59 | Feb 2020 |
| 13. | Kerala | 18240 | 118.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 59000 | 383.50 | 76066.08 | 641.87 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 76066.08 | 641.87 | 498.60 | 0.00 | 498.60 | June 2019 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 49600 | 322.40 | 501416.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 501416.30 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3454.71 | 3454.71 | Dec 2019 |
| 16. | Manipur | 7900 | 51.35 | 1855.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1855.56 | 0.00 | 62.28 | 0.00 | 62.28 | Sep 2019 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 3260 | 21.19 | 313.08 | 87.48 | 0.00 | 384.74 | 313.08 | 472.22 | 3.54 | 2.58 | 6.12 | June 2019 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 4440 | 28.86 | 3943.00 | 376.00 | 106.00 | 0.00 | 4049.00 | 376.00 | 28.10 | 0.66 | 28.76 | Dec 2019 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 1270 | 8.26 | 469.02 | 53.87 | 117.30 | 0.00 | 586.32 | 53.87 | 7.00 | 2.50 | 9.50 | Dec. 2019 |
| 20. | Odisha | 350000 | 2275.00 | 48989.12 | 35140.77 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 48989.12 | 35140.77 | 549.28 | 0.00 | 549.28 | Dec 2019 |
| 21. | Punjab | 5590 | 36.34 | 8296.25 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8296.25 | 0.00 | 53.93 | 0.00 | 53.93 | Sep 2019 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 66580 | 432.77 | 18853.51 | 0.00 | 5679.85 | 0.00 | 24533.36 | 0.00 | 124.550 | 35.637 | 160.187 | Jan 2020 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 1860 | 12.09 | 2510.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2510.13 | 0.00 | 17.25 | 0.00 | 17.25 | Jan 2020 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 43290 | 281.39 | 14532.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14532.00 | 0.00 | 94.46 | 0.00 | 94.46 | Nov,2019 |
| 25. | Telangana | 426900 | 2774.85 | 31817.00 | 532943.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 31817.00 | 532943.00 | 353.48 | 3464.13 | 3817.61 | Dec 2019 |
| 26. | Tripura | 4130 | 26.85 | 3842.82 | 29633.00 | 61.10 | 210.42 | 3903.92 | 29843.42 | 39.23 | 3.54 | 42.77 | Oct 2019 |
| 27. | Uttarakhand | 21080 | 137.02 | 17382.86 | 0.00 | 5012.76 | 0.00 | 22395.62 | 0.00 | 168.30 | 31.33 | 199.63 | Jan 2020 |

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

149

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------------------|------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | 113490 | 737.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 29. | West Bengal | 9370 | 60.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1150 | 7.48 | 2421.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2421.00 | 0.00 | 7.42 | 0.00 | 7.42 | Dec. 2019 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 190 | 1.24 | 123.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 123.00 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 0.00 | 0.70 | Dec. 2019 |
| 32. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 240 | 1.56 | 225.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 225.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 0.00 | 3.00 | Dec. 2019 |
| 33. | Daman and Diu | 10 | 0.07 | 59.96 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 59.96 | 0.00 | 0.82 | 0.29 | 1.11 | Jan 2020 |
| 34. | Delhi | 1540 | 10.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 10 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 36. | Puducherry | 140 | 0.91 | 38.20 | 11.90 | 20.00 | 9.50 | 58.20 | 21.40 | 0.49 | 0.40 | 0.89 | Dec. 2019 |
| | TOTAL | 1867245 | 12137.09 | 899672.99 | 699543.00 | 52675.37 | 54386.09 | 952348.36 | 753929.09 | 4573.15 | 8165.15 | 12738.30 | |
| | | | | | | | Grand TOTAL | 1706277.45 | | 12738.30 | | | |
| | | | | | | | Percent Achievement | 91 | | 105 | | | |

150 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Expanding the scope of National Tiger Conservation Authority

‡3252. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to expand the scope of National Tiger Conservation Authority;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this direction, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Government of India has no proposal to expand the scope of the National Tiger Conservation Authority.

Advisory to modify linear infrastructure

3253. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued any advisory to States in past or recently, to modify linear infrastructure including eco-friendly animal crossing structures;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the response of Government of Gujarat, Ministry of Railway, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways etc. as roads and railway lines passes through Gir National Park/Sanctuary area for lions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has issued an advisory to the State/UT requesting that proposals for linear infrastructure projects for consideration by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife should be accompanied by an Animal Passage Plan and other mitigation measures prepared on case to case basis in consultation with the State Chief Wildlife Warden on the basis of the document -'Eco-Friendly Measures to Mitigate Impacts of Linear Infrastructure on Wildlife', prepared by Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has not received any comments on the said advisory in this regard.

Reduction in forest cover in districts of Madhya Pradesh

3254. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest cover in Bhopal, Vidisha and Sehore districts of Madhya Pradesh has registered twenty five per cent to forty six per cent decrease as per India State of Forest Report, 2019;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has any immediate plans to contain the downward trend in forest cover to maintain ecosystem and to take up large scale plantation to compensate the loss in forest cover to help reduce environmental pollution which remains between 'Very Poor' to 'Poor' as per the Air Quality Index?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per India State of Forest Report (ISFR)2019 there is an overall increase in forest cover of Madhya Pradesh. However, forest cover in Bhopal, Vidisha & Sehore districts has registered a decrease of 25.33%, 25.54% and 46.10% respectively compared to previous assessment *i.e.* ISFR-2017 which is attributed to developmental activities, approved felling of trees on private lands and encroachment on forest land as informed by the State Government.

(c) The Ministry has taken several initiatives for increasing forest cover in the country including Madhya Pradesh. 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. 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.

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/UTs.

Further, the Ministry has launched National Clean Air Programme (NCAP) as a national level strategy for pan India implementation to reduce air pollution levels across the country through strategies for local, city and regional levels. City specific action plans are being formulated for 102 non-attainment cities including Bhopal. This includes control of air pollution from sources like vehicular pollution, industrial pollution, road dust, construction activities, biomass burning, and other city specific sources. NCAP also includes actions for extensive plantation drive for increasing green cover.

Conservation of vulture

†3255. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the species of vultures are heading towards extinction in the country;
- (b) if so, the measures Government is taking to save vultures;
- (c) the details of the species of birds which have become extinct or are on the verge of extinction; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the plan being formulated by Government to save the endangered species of birds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) No species of vulture has become extinct recently. However, decline in the number of some species like White-rumped vulture, Long-billed, Slender-billed, red-headed vultures was reported first during the 1990s. These have been declared critically endangered as per the Red List of International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

The Government took the following steps for protection and conservation of Vultures in the country includes:

- (i) Protection status of White backed, Long Billed and Slender Billed Vultures upgraded from Schedule IV to Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (ii) To conserve the remnant population of vultures in the country and also to facilitate the reintroduction of vultures into the wild, Vulture Conservation Breeding Centres (VCBCs) were created.
- (iii) Eight (08) vulture safe zones in the Country including Pinjore in Haryana, Rajabhatkhawa in West Bengal, around Majuli Island in Assam, Bukswaha in Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Dudhwa National Park and Katerniaghat Wildlife Sanctuary in Uttar Pradesh, Hazaribagh in Jharkhand, Central Gujarat and Saurashtra in Gujarat were created.
- (iv) The Ministry took initiatives to strengthen the mass education and awareness for vulture conservation in the Country.
- (v) The Government of India has formulated a National Action Plan (2006) on Vulture Conservation. The Action Plan provides for strategies, actions for containing the decline of vulture population through ex-situ, in-situ vulture conservation.
- (vi) The Government of India banned the veterinary use of the drug 'Diclofenac' which was found to be the cause of vulture mortality and crash in vulture population.
- (vii) The Government of India also restricted the packaging size of the human formulation of the diclofenac drug to 3ml in July 2015 to prevent the misuse of multi-dose vials available in 30 ml presentation in treating cattle.
- (viii) Department of forests of all states/UTs has been requested to constitute a Monitoring committee for vulture conservation with a view to implement the Action Plan, 2006 and for recovery of existing vulture sites.
- (ix) The Ministry has initiated the Vulture reintroduction programme. As part of it, two Himalayan Griffon Vultures were released from the Vulture Breeding Centre, Pinjore, Haryana in the year 2016.
- (x) The Ministry has reconstituted the "National Vulture Recovery Committee" to oversee and guide vulture conservation and recovery efforts at the National Level.
- (xi) Testing of "Non Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs" (NSAID's) on Vultures (Gyps spp.) is being carried out by Indian Veterinary Research Institute (TVRI), Uttar Pradesh with support from the Ministry and BNHS.

Success of cloud seeding for artificial rain

3256. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any study has been conducted by Government with the help of experts to assess the feasibility of cloud seeding;
- (b) if so, details of "outcome of the study regarding its economic viability and help in creating artificial rain; and
- (c) Government's reaction about its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, its autonomous institution- Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology (IITM) has been conducting Cloud Aerosol Interaction and Precipitation Enhancement Experiment. As a part of this, studies on the effectiveness of cloud seeding are being carried out. As per the initial results, about one-third of seeded clouds precipitated. The study is focussed on science of cloud seeding and the events after it.

Finalisation of CRZ notification

3257. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the draft Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notification has been finalised and published;
- (b) if so, whether all relevant stakeholders were consulted including fishermen's groups and coastal populations and whether any objections were raised; and
- (c) if not, by when Government plans to do so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. In supersession of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2011, the Ministry of Environment, Forest

and Climate Change notified a new Coastal Regulations issued *vide* notification G.S.R 37(E), dated 18th January, 2019. The new coastal regulations have been framed after due public and stakeholder consultations including fishermen and based on the recommendations of a Committee of Experts constituted specifically for the task of scientifically addressing the issues of the coastal regions. This new regulation lays emphasis on conservation and protection of eco-sensitive areas. Under the new regulations, the 'Hazard Line' has been demarcated, which shall be used by the coastal States/UTs as a tool for disaster management plan for the coastal environment, including planning of adaptive and mitigation measures. However, the new regulations will become effective only after Coastal Zone Management Plans (CZMPs) approved as per the CRZ Notification, 2011 are updated / revised as per the provisions of the new regulations.

New sites in Ramsar Convention

3258. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has added ten more wetlands to sites protected by the Ramsar Convention;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allotted/sanctioned/spent in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Based on the criteria prescribed by the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, 10 more Ramsar sites have been designated in the FY 2019-2020 taking the TOTAL number of Ramsar sites to 37 in the country. The newly designated ten sites are Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary, Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary, Saman Bird Sanctuary, Samaspur Bird Sanctuary, Sandi Bird Sanctuary and Sarsai Nawar Jheel from Uttar Pradesh, Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary, Beas Conservation Reserve and Keshopur- Miani Community Reserve from Punjab and Nandur Madhameshwar from Maharashtra. Details of these sites are given in the Statement. (See below) : No funds have been spent in this regard.

Statement*List of New Ramsar Sites in India*

| Sl. No. | Name of Ramsar site | State | Area in hectares | Date of designation |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Nandur Madhameshwar | Maharashtra | 1,437 | 21/06/2019 |
| 2. | Beas Conservation Reserve | Punjab | 6,429 | 26/09/2019 |
| 3. | Keshopur-Miani Community Reserve | Punjab | 344 | 26/09/2019 |
| 4. | Nangal Wildlife Sanctuary | Punjab | 116 | 26/09/2019 |
| 5. | Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh | 225 | 19/09/2019 |
| 6. | Parvati Arga Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh | 722 | 02/12/2019 |
| 7. | Saman Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh | 526 | 02/12/2019 |
| 8. | Samaspur Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh | 799 | 03/10/2019 |
| 9. | Sandi Bird Sanctuary | Uttar Pradesh | 309 | 26/09/2019 |
| 10. | Sarsai Nawar Jheel | Uttar Pradesh | 161 | 19/09/2019 |

Transfer of HNL Kerala unit to Government of Kerala

3259. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of transfer of the Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL), Kerala Unit to Kerala Government;

(b) the steps taken by Government to fastrack the transfer; and

(c) the reasons behind prolonged delay in the process and by what time it is expected to completely get transferred to Kerala Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Kochi bench, on 28.11.2019 in an application filed by a creditor of Hindustan Newsprint Limited (HNL) has directed for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) under Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 and has appointed an Interim Resolution Professional (IRP) for HNL. Further, the parent company of HNL viz.

Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (HPC) is under liquidation at present as per the orders of the NCLT, New Delhi Bench and the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT). On 25.11.2019, the NCLT, New Delhi granted permission to the Liquidator, HPC to sell the 100% shareholding of HPC in HNL to the Government of Kerala.

Pruning of Ministry

3260. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan for pruning the Ministry following Disinvestment / privatisation/strategic sale of a large number of Public Enterprises affected in the recent years:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) No Sir, as of now there is no such proposal in this Ministry.

Popularisation of electric cars

3261. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that electric cars in India are not gaining much enthusiasm among the users because lack of sufficient charging infrastructure;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the electric cars are more expensive to produce and sell;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption will increase only when cars of decent range are made available; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) In order to promote adoption of Electrical vehicles

(EVs) including electric cars in India, Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) formulated FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] in March, 2015. The Phase-I of this Scheme was initially launched for a period of 2 years, commencing from 1st April, 2015, which was subsequently extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed up to 31st March, 2019 with the Total outlay of ₹ 895 Crore.

In the First Phase of the Scheme about 2.8 lakh hybrid and electric vehicles were supported by way of demand incentive. Further, DHI sanctioned 425 electric and hybrid buses to various cities in the country. Department of Heavy Industry has also sanctioned about 500 Charging Stations/ Infrastructure for EVs including electric cars.

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

Under Phase-II of FAME India Scheme, Government has sanctioned 2,636 Charging Stations for EVs including electric cars in 62 cities across 24 States/UTs under FAME India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India) Scheme Phase II.

The demand incentive is available to buyers of xEV in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption Under FAME India Scheme. The cost of electric four wheelers after incentive are still about 60-80% costlier than cost of equivalent normal petrol/Diesel four wheelers. However, the operational cost of electric vehicle is lower than the Normal IC engine vehicles. Therefore, the overall life time cost of the electric vehicles inclusive of incentive is cheaper than the Normal IC engine vehicles. Further, following initiatives are also taken up by the Government of India to promote the use of electric/hybrid vehicles (including electric cars) in the country -

- (i) Under the new GST regime, GST on EVs has been reduced from 12% rate to 5%.
- (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) In the budget of 2019-20, the Hon'ble Finance Minister announced provision of additional income tax deduction of Rs 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles.

Mumbai International Film Festival, 2020

3262. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India has hosted 16th Mumbai International Film Festival, 2020 (MIFF) for Documentary, Short Fiction and Animation films recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this festival has helped Indian Documentary, Short Fiction and Animation films to reach other parts of the world and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken by Government to promote and popularise documentary and short films made in the country and also create market for the same in the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The 16th MIFF-2020 was successfully organized from 28th January to 3rd February, 2020. During the festival, a Total of 305 documentary, short fiction and animation films were screened from India and 35 foreign countries. Since film personalities including jury members from various countries participated in MIFF-2020, it helped Indian documentary, short fiction and animation films to reach other parts of the world. MIFF provides a platform for filmmakers to watch the best documentary films from across the globe, understand the new trends in film making and

to create a network, interact and develop productive contacts with film makers, mentors, distributors and co-producers. MIFF also aims to encourage documentary, short fiction and animation filmmakers to look for new ideas and make good films by giving them awards including cash prizes. MIFF gives exposure to the very best films in non-feature genre along with workshops and master classes on technical and aesthetic aspects of film making by experts. Besides, Mini MIFF showcasing the award winning films of MIFF-2020 is organized in various parts of the country in collaboration with film clubs, media institutions and Government organizations. The documentaries produced by Films Division are screened in major Indian and International film festivals. Films are also screened through Indian Missions abroad with the help of Ministry of External Affairs.

Review of Information and Communication Policy

3263. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has reviewed the Information and Communication Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether developments have been made in making information and communication infrastructure and new technologies accessible to the rural areas of the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of corrective action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Bureau of Outreach & Communication (BOC), under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertakes communication campaigns on behalf of Ministries/Departments of Government of India with regard to their policies and programmes. Such communication campaigns are designed keeping in view the requirements conveyed by the client Ministries/Departments, budget of the campaign, target audience etc. While undertaking such communication campaigns BOC uses various media vehicles like print, electronic media, internet websites, outdoor publicity, live arts and interpersonal media. For rural areas specific outreach programmes are conducted for dissemination of information relating to various schemes of the Government to have a greater connect with the rural population.

The release of such campaigns through various media is guided by policy guidelines for respective media which are available on the website of BOC www.davp.nic.in

Advertisements applauding achievements of candidate during elections

‡3264. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent publication of advertisements applauding achievements of the candidate during elections comes under the category of paid news;

(b) whether Government proposes to amend Section 123 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 and Section 15 of the Press Council Act, 1978 to stop the practice of 'Paid News' and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is considering to appoint Lokpal (Ombudsman) for the media organisations, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) During election, expenditure incurred on advertisement published by a candidate/ political party/it's agent is added into election expenditure account.

(b) The Press Council of India has recommended amendment to the Representation of People Act, 1951 in order to make the incidence of paid news a punishable electoral malpractice. The Election Commission of India has also recommended for including 'Paid News' in the category of corrupt practices or electoral offences. Law Commission of India in its 255th report on 'Electoral Reform' has *inter alia* recommended ban on paid news.

(c) There is no proposal for having a separate Ombudsman for media organisations.

Content restriction on TV channels

3265. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number of TV channels, including media outlets which have been issued warnings for airing content against Ministry guidelines for the last three years, year-wise;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether any of these channels have been discontinued post warnings and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any outright bans were issued on any media channel during the last three years and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes as prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. Appropriate action is taken as per the rules whenever violation of the said Codes is established.

Action taken by Ministry of Information & Broadcasting for violation of Programme/Advertising Codes by private satellite channels during 2017-19 is as under:

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Warnings | 39 |
| Advisories | 30 |
| Orders to run Apology Scroll | 30 |
| Orders for Off-air | 06 |

Establishment of community radio stations

3266. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has promoted and assisted community radio stations established by voluntary organizations and individuals;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of stations and the funds given during the last five years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering to have more community radio stations in all hilly and coastal areas where it can play an effective role in development activities and provide valuable services during natural calamities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Government of India implements a scheme namely "Supporting Community Radio Movement in India" for promoting and assisting the Community

Radio (CR) Stations, established by voluntary organizations, in the country. However, as per the provisions of Policy Guidelines, for setting up of CR Stations in India, individuals are not eligible for setting up of CR Stations.

State-wise details of number of stations and funds (grants-in-aid) given, during the last five years, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Government promotes the setting up of Community Radio (CR) Stations in hilly and coastal areas. The setting up of CR Stations is a voluntary activity, involving community participation. In order to create awareness about the provisions of Policy Guidelines and the scheme, the Ministry organizes awareness workshops every year.

In the FY2019-20, a Total of 7 such workshops were conducted including 2 Workshops in Kohima (Nagaland) and Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh) to cater to organizations from hilly areas and 2 Workshops in Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and Hyderabad (Telangana) to cater to organizations from coastal areas.

Statement

State-wise details of number of stations and funds (grants-in-aid) given during 2015-2020

| Sl. No. | State | No. of CR Stations to whom funds are given | Total amount of funds given (in ₹) |
|---------|------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Bihar | 1 | 7.50 lacs |
| 2. | Delhi | 1 | 2.76 lacs |
| 3. | Gujarat | 1 | 7.50 lacs |
| 4. | Haryana | 2 | 9.27 lacs |
| 5. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 6.50 lacs |
| 6. | Kerala | 2 | 15.00 lacs |
| 7. | Madhya Pradesh | 1 | 7.50 lacs |
| 8. | Maharashtra | 3 | 18.77 lacs |
| 9. | Manipur | 1 | 7.50 lacs |
| 10. | Rajasthan | 3 | 22.50 lacs |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|----|-------------|
| 11. | Tamil Nadu | 7 | 30.67 lacs |
| 12. | Telangana | 1 | 1.93 lacs |
| 13. | Tripura West | 1 | 7.50 lacs |
| 14. | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 52.50 lacs |
| TOTAL | | 32 | 197.40 lacs |

Advisory to TV channels

3267. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has been seeing an alarming increase in the incidences of lynching in the last few years;

(b) whether Government sent out an advisory to TV channels to comply with the Supreme Court's directions to electronic media to condemn lynching and mob violence; and

(c) if so, the response from the TV channels?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme and Advertising Codes as prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. Appropriate action is taken as per the rules whenever violation of the said Codes is established.

In light of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 17.07.2018 and 24.09.2018 in the WP (Civil) No. 754 of 2016, the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting issued advisories on 28.09.2018 and 27.01.2020 to TV and Radio channels for broadcast/telecast of messages on Radio and Television in respect of incidents of violence and mob-lynching.

Ministry of Home Affairs had also issued an advisory on 04.07.2018 regarding "incident of lynching of persons by Mobs fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children" to all States/UTs.

Advisory on content to TV channels

3268. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Editors Guild of India has asked Government to withdraw the advisory issued to TV channels to desist from showing content that could incite violence or promote anti-national attitudes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether said Guild has also said that it believes that the media's overall commitment to responsible coverage of developments in the country should not be questioned through such advisory?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) All private satellite TV channels are required to adhere to the Programme Code as prescribed in the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Central Government issues Advisories from time to time to all private satellite TV channels to adhere to the Programme Code under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

This Ministry had issued an advisory on 11.12.2019 to all private TV channels to adhere to the Programme Code. According to media reports, the Editors Guild of India had raised certain concerns regarding the said advisory.

Habitations receiving contaminated water

3269. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the number of habitations receiving contaminated water in the country;

(b) the measures planned and in place to reduce the number of habitations receiving contaminated water; and

(c) the targets set in place for the next five years to reduce the number of habitations receiving contaminated water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN

LAL KATARIA): (a) As reported by the States/UTs in IMIS Department as on 18.03.2020, drinking water sources in 50,203 habitations are affected by chemical contaminants like Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Salinity, Nitrate and Heavy Metals in the country.

(b) and (c) Rural water supply is a State subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance through the centrally sponsored scheme Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) which aims at providing potable water to every rural household with Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) by 2024. Powers to plan, approve, and implement rural drinking water supply schemes are vested with States.

While allocating funds under JJM, 10% weightage has been given to the population residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals. The funds provided to the States under JJM can be utilized for taking up schemes in water quality-affected areas on priority.

In March 2016, with the recommendation of NITI Aayog, an amount of ₹ 1,000 crore was released to various Arsenic and Fluoride affected States for installation of community water purification plants and commissioning of piped water supply schemes.

Further, in March 2017, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched as a part of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country by March, 2021.

Financial support to drinking water projects

3270. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have sought relaxation in the Central norms, for financial support to drinking water supply projects in the habitations affected by Fluoride and Salinity, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether some States have requested that Central assistance should be provided in Totality in order to create basic infrastructure for the polluted water regions, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Few States like Rajasthan had requested for relaxation in fund sharing pattern so as to reduce the financial burden on the State in the form of State share in the rural water supply projects catering to water quality-affected habitations. Further, several States have been requesting for increased central assistance for creating drinking water infrastructure in various fora at different points of time.

Keeping all these in view, Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to enable every rural household in the country to have potable water in adequate quantity of prescribed quality on regular basis through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024 with an outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh Crore. Demands raised by States affected with water quality issues, including Fluoride and salinity, were considered while firming up the modalities of implementation of the JJM and accordingly, while allocating fund among States/ UTs under JJM, 10% weightage is given to proportion of the population residing in water quality-affected areas. Further, States have been advised to accord priority to water quality-affected habitations while implementing piped water supply schemes under JJM.

Further, in March 2017, to provide safe drinking water to 27,544 Arsenic/ Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country, National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM) was launched, which has now been subsumed under Jal Jeevan Mission and as on 19.03.2020, ₹ 3,940.34 Crore has been provided to Arsenic and Fluoride affected States.

Revised estimates of Polavaram project

3271. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked Andhra Pradesh Government to prepare Revised Cost Estimates (RCEs) of Polavaram at two price levels *i.e.*, 2013-14 and at current price level;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for preparing RCEs at two price levels;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Central Water Commission (CWC) and Advisory Committee of the Ministry has approved the RCEs at two price levels and sent it to Government;

- (d) if so, the details thereof along with approved amount, category-wise; and
- (e) Government's commitment on the financial aspect of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) As per Ministry of Finance letter dated 30.09.2016, Central Government is to provide 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) for the period starting from 01.04.2014 to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.

Further, Ministry of Finance *vide* its letter No. 14(10)/PF-II/2016 dated 26.07.2018 and later *vide* letter No. F.No. 10 (14)/PF-II/2016 dated 06.05.2019 has *inter alia* requested for submission of Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) of the project at 2013-14 Price Level (PL).

Category-wise RCE as conveyed by Central Water Commission (CWC) *vide* letter dated 7.5.2019 and as approved by the Advisory Committee (AC) of Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (formerly Ministry of WR, RD & GR) on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multipurpose Projects in its 141st meeting held in Feb., 2019 are as under:

| Category | RCE at 2013-14 PL by CWC | | RCE at 2017-18 PL by AC |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | As per Quantities | As per latest | As per latest |
| | in 1st RCE | Quantities | Quantities |
| Power Component | 4560.91 | 4560.91 | 4560.91 |
| Irrigation & Water Supply | 26158.04 | 49905.19 | 50987.96 |
| TOTAL | 30718.95 | 54466.10 | 55548.87 |

Declaration of ODF

3272. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than ten crore individual toilets have been constructed and as a result, areas in all States have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 2nd October, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the second phase of Swachh Bharat Mission will focus on Open Defecation Free Plus Programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Total 10.29 crore Individual household latrines (IHHLs) have been constructed in the rural areas of the country since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] on 2nd October, 2014, and all the States/UTs have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 2.10.2019.

(c) and (d) SBM(G) Phase II has been approved by the Government with the objective to focus on sustainability of ODF status of all villages and to cover the villages with proper Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) arrangement. The program will also work towards ensuring that no one is left behind in having access to sanitation facilities and everyone uses a toilet. Sustainability of ODF status will mainly include construction of individual household latrines (IHHLs) to the newly emerging households, construction of Community Managed Sanitation Complexes, and regular Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and follow up activities for ensuring use of toilets by everyone. For SLWM, the main components are bio-degradable and plastic waste management, greywater management, and faecal sludge management.

Establishment of flood forecasting stations

3273. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flood forecasting stations of Central Water Commission (CWC) functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal from various States for establishment of such stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon;

(d) whether Government proposes to set up more flood forecasting station of CWC in Karnataka; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) State-wise details of flood forecasting stations operationalized by Central Water Commission (CWC) is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Central Water Commission (CWC) has received proposals from various States for establishment of flood forecasting stations from time to time. CWC undertakes flood forecasting activities on the basis of requests received from various State Governments and also taking into account vulnerability of a particular location to floods. All the flood forecasting stations operationalized so far have been set up on the basis of requests received from State Governments.

(d) and (e) CWC has expanded its network of Forecasting Stations in Karnataka from 4 (in the year 2012) to 15 at present. No proposal of Government of Karnataka is pending for further expansion of Flood - Forecasting Network in Karnataka.

Statement

State-wise distribution of Flood Forecasting Stations of CWC

| Sl. No. | State | TOTAL | | |
|---------|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| | | Level | Inflow | TOTAL |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 3. | Assam | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| 4. | Bihar | 40 | 3 | 43 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 7. | Haryana | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 2 | 15 | 17 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 11. | Karnataka | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| 12. | Kerala | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 8 | 15 | 23 |
| 15. | Odisha | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| 16. | Rajasthan | 2 | 11 | 13 |
| 17. | Sikkim | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| 19. | Telangana | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 20. | Tripura | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 21. | Uttar Pradesh | 39 | 4 | 43 |
| 22. | Uttarakhand | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 23. | West Bengal | 12 | 4 | 16 |
| 24. | NCT of Delhi | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 25. | Daman and Diu | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 197 | 128 | 325 |

Pollution level in Yamuna river

3274. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of pollution level in Yamuna river in the stretch at Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, during the last three years, month-wise;
- (b) whether Government is taking any step to prevent river pollution in Yamuna;
- (c) if so, the details of the actions taken to prevent this river pollution; and
- (d) the details of the level of water in Yamuna across the stretch of the country, during the last three years, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN

LAL KATARIA): (a) As informed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), River Yamuna is monitored under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP) in association with SPCBs of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi Pollution Control Committee (DPCC) (at 9 locations) and Central Pollution Control board (CPCB) Delhi (at 22 locations). The month-wise water quality data of River Yamuna in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Cleaning of rivers is a continuous process and the Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the challenges of pollution of river Ganga and its tributaries by providing financial and technical assistance.

Various steps have been taken towards abatement of pollution in River Yamuna through interventions in form of augmentation of sewerage infrastructure, monitoring of industrial effluents etc. Under Namami Gange Programme of Government of India, 24 projects costing ₹4609 Crore have been sanctioned in State of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh to abate pollution load into river Yamuna. With these projects, 1310.6 Million Litres per Day (MLD) Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) capacity will be created along with rehabilitation of 528.18 MLD STP. In Delhi, these include 13 projects at various stages of implementation costing ₹2419 Crore aimed at creation of 1384.5 MLD sewage treatment capacity (including 386 MLD STP capacity through upgradation and rehabilitation). Two projects have been completed in Sonipat and Panipat creating STP capacity of Total 70 MLD and rehabilitation of 75 MLD STPs.

In addition, directions have been issued by National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) dated 16.8.2018 under Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 to Delhi Pollution Control Committee for optimal utilisation of CETPs in Delhi and also reutilisation of treated wastewater. Further similar directions have also been issued by NMCG dated 31.07.2019 to Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board (UPPCB) for proper operation of STPs in Gautam Budh Nagar (Noida and Greater Noida) so as to prevent discharge of untreated wastewater into River Yamuna. Directions have been issued by CPCB to Haryana State Pollution Control Board under relevant sections of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 *vide* letter dated 04.12.2017 for preventing mixing of untreated wastewater with fresh water in drain no. 6 and 8, operation of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) installed in industries in Sonipat and Panipat as well as Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) at Kundli, Sonapat and Panipat as per environmental laws so as to prevent discharge of untreated effluents into drain no. 8/

River Yamuna. Further it has been directed that all the wastewater shall be conveyed to STPs and CETPs so that only treated wastewater is discharged into drains.

(d) As informed by Central Water Commission (CWC), the water level of Yamuna river falls in classified Region-II as per para 3.1. of Hydro-meteorological data dissemination policy, 2018 of Ministry of Jal Shakti. However, the highest water level of a site during the year is unclassified as per para 3.3 of Hydro-meteorological data dissemination policy, 2018. The indicative data of Nine CWC sites on river Yamuna in Haryana, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

(A) Water Quality of River Yamuna (2017)

| Station Code | Station Name | State | Month | Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) | BOD (mg-l) | Faecal Coliform (MPN-100ML) |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|------------|---|
| Primary water quality criteria for bathing | | | | > 5 mg/l | < 3 mg/l | Desirable < 500 MPN/100ml- Maximum permissible < 2500 MPN/100ml |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1117 | Yamuna at Hathnikund, Haryana | Haryana | Jan | - | - | 5400 |
| | | | Feb | - | 1 | 1700 |
| | | | Mar | - | 1 | 45 |
| | | | Apr | - | 3 | 200 |
| | | | May | - | <1 | - |
| | | | Jun | 8.2 | 3 | 930 |
| | | | Jul | 8.6 | 2 | 5400 |
| | | | Aug | 8 | 2 | 4000 |
| | | | Sep | 8.4 | 1 | 7900 |
| | | | Oct | - | BDL | 1700 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|-----------------------------|---------|-----|------|-----|----------|
| | | | Nov | 12.4 | 2 | 110 |
| | | | Dec | - | BDL | 4700 |
| 1119 | Yamuna at Sonapat, Haryana | Haryana | Jan | 5.6 | - | 140 |
| | | | Feb | - | 6 | 68 |
| | | | Jul | 7.6 | 2 | 45 |
| | | | Aug | 6.8 | 3 | 240 |
| | | | Sep | 6 | 2 | 2100 |
| | | | Oct | - | 4 | 34000 |
| | | | Nov | 6.63 | 5 | 140 |
| | | | Dec | 7.07 | 3 | 200 |
| 1120 | Yamuna at Wazirabad, Delhi | Delhi | Jan | 11.8 | 7 | 200 |
| | | | Feb | 10.3 | 3 | 1300 |
| | | | Mar | 9.7 | 2 | 200 |
| | | | Apr | 7.9 | 2 | 140 |
| | | | May | 9.7 | 2.0 | 460.0 |
| | | | Jun | 6.6 | 1 | 1100 |
| | | | Jul | 3.7 | 1 | 4600 |
| | | | Aug | 4.5 | 1 | 820 |
| | | | Sep | 6.7 | 2 | 54000 |
| | | | Oct | 6.7 | 4 | 2700 |
| | | | Nov | 6.8 | 3 | 230 |
| 1121 | Yamuna at Nizamuddin, Delhi | Delhi | Jan | 0.9 | 36 | 2400000 |
| | | | Feb | 1 | 16 | 1400000 |
| | | | Mar | 0.5 | 36 | 2400000 |
| | | | Apr | 0.6 | 27 | 480000 |
| | | | May | 0.9 | 31 | 170000 |
| | | | Jun | 0.7 | 37 | 45000 |
| | | | Jul | 0.9 | 5 | 330000 |
| | | | Aug | 1.2 | 4 | 330000 |
| | | | Sep | 5.0 | 4 | 320000 |
| | | | Oct | 1.2 | 5 | 11000000 |
| | | | Nov | 1.2 | 18 | 470000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--|---------|-----|------|-----|---------|
| 1375 | Yamuna at Okhla Bridge (Inlet of Agra Canal), Delhi | Delhi | Jan | 1.5 | 32 | 1700000 |
| | | | Feb | 1.01 | 18 | 2400000 |
| | | | Mar | 0.92 | 20 | 1300000 |
| | | | Apr | 0.9 | 23 | 170000 |
| | | | May | 0.9 | 19 | 1300000 |
| | | | Jun | 0.92 | 26 | 170000 |
| | | | Jul | 1.2 | 6 | 260000 |
| | | | Aug | 0.9 | 5 | 270000 |
| | | | Sep | 2.7 | 3 | 220000 |
| | | | Nov | 1.1 | 19 | 1100000 |
| 1496 | Yamuna at Kalanaur, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana | Haryana | Jan | - | - | 230 |
| | | | Feb | - | 1 | 140 |
| | | | Mar | - | 1 | 40 |
| | | | Apr | - | 2 | 45 |
| | | | May | - | 3 | |
| | | | Jun | 8 | 1 | 490 |
| | | | Jul | 8 | 2 | 2200 |
| | | | Aug | 7.2 | 2 | 7900 |
| | | | Sep | 10.8 | 1 | 1400 |
| | | | Oct | - | BDL | 4000 |
| | | | Nov | 10.2 | 1 | 170 |
| | | | Dec | - | 1 | 7900 |
| 10004 | River Yamuna at Khojkipur, Panipat | Haryana | Jan | - | 6 | 140 |
| | | | Feb | 3.1 | 6.6 | 33 |
| | | | Apr | - | 18 | |
| | | | Jun | 5.8 | 55 | 700 |
| | | | Jul | 8.2 | 1 | 40 |
| | | | Aug | - | 5.2 | |
| | | | Sep | 7.4 | 2 | 4700 |
| | | | Oct | - | 2 | 2000 |
| | | | Dec | - | 2.2 | 800 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|---|---------------|-----|------|-----|--------|
| 1069 | Yamuna at Allahabad D/S (Balua Ghat), U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 8.9 | 2.5 | 9300 |
| | | | Feb | 9 | 2.4 | 9400 |
| | | | Mar | 8.9 | 2.3 | 7800 |
| | | | Apr | 8.8 | 2.2 | 9300 |
| | | | May | 8.6 | 2.3 | 9400 |
| | | | Jun | 8.4 | 2.2 | 7800 |
| | | | Jul | 8.1 | 1.8 | 6800 |
| | | | Aug | 8.2 | 2.2 | 2600 |
| | | | Sep | 8.1 | 2.3 | 7800 |
| | | | Oct | 8.4 | 2.2 | 9300 |
| | | | Nov | 8 | 2.4 | 9300 |
| | | | Dec | 8 | 2.3 | 7800 |
| 1123 | Yamuna at Mathura U/S, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 6 | 200 |
| | | | Feb | 4.5 | 14 | 4500 |
| | | | Mar | - | 11 | 7000 |
| | | | Apr | - | 27 | 4600 |
| | | | Jun | - | 8 | 1400 |
| | | | Jul | - | 2 | 5400 |
| | | | Aug | 4.7 | 8 | 13000 |
| | | | Sep | 3.25 | - | |
| | | | Oct | 2.5 | 8 | 1700 |
| | | | Dec | - | 14 | 1700 |
| 1124 | Yamuna at Mathura D/S, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 8 | 2200 |
| | | | Feb | 7 | 11 | 130000 |
| | | | Mar | - | 15 | 130000 |
| | | | Apr | 8.4 | 18 | 7000 |
| | | | Jun | - | 7 | 21000 |
| | | | Jul | - | 3 | 17000 |
| | | | Aug | 6.9 | 6 | 130000 |
| | | | Sep | 3.29 | | |
| | | | Oct | 5.6 | 11 | 24000 |
| | | | Dec | - | 9 | 2200 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----|-------|----|---------|
| 1125 | Yamuna at Agra U/S, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 10 | 680 |
| | | | Feb | - | 13 | 16000 |
| | | | Mar | 8.4 | 9 | 54000 |
| | | | Apr | 12 | 18 | 450 |
| | | | Jun | - | 7 | 3100 |
| | | | Jul | - | 2 | 1300 |
| | | | Aug | 6 | 6 | 110000 |
| | | | Sep | 3.23 | | |
| | | | Oct | 4.5 | 12 | 940 |
| | | | Dec | - | 5 | 3300 |
| 1126 | Yamuna at D/S of Agra, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 13 | 7900 |
| | | | Feb | - | 11 | 13000 |
| | | | Mar | 6.2 | 14 | 92000 |
| | | | May | - | 18 | 1100 |
| | | | Jun | 6.3 | 14 | 400 |
| | | | Jul | 6.8 | 16 | 24000 |
| | | | Aug | 6.3 | 6 | 7900 |
| | | | Sep | - | 9 | 3500000 |
| | | | Oct | 2.4 | 17 | 830 |
| | | | Dec | 1.68 | 11 | 47000 |
| 1127 | Yamuna at Etawah, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 37 | 1700 |
| | | | Feb | - | 8 | 5400 |
| | | | Mar | 8.6 | 21 | 4900 |
| | | | May | - | 22 | 450 |
| | | | Jun | 7.2 | 5 | 13 |
| | | | Jul | 9.6 | 10 | 7.8 |
| | | | Aug | 5.8 | 11 | 24000 |
| | | | Sep | - | 7 | 200 |
| | | | Oct | 3.6 | 11 | 200 |
| | | | Dec | 11.75 | 20 | 170 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|---|---------------|-----|------|----|---------|
| 1497 | Yamuna at Mazawali, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 55 | 9200000 |
| | | | Feb | 0 | 24 | 790000 |
| | | | Mar | - | 24 | 1300000 |
| | | | Apr | 1.5 | 24 | 20000 |
| | | | Jun | - | 13 | 400 |
| | | | Jul | - | 15 | 390000 |
| | | | Aug | 2.5 | 8 | 17000 |
| | | | Sep | 2.95 | - | |
| | | | Oct | 0.9 | 16 | 35000 |
| | | | Dec | - | 36 | 32000 |
| 1498 | Yamuna at Bateswar, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 25 | 340 |
| | | | Feb | - | 13 | 7900 |
| | | | Mar | 5.8 | 21 | 4900 |
| | | | May | - | 18 | 200 |
| | | | Jun | 6.8 | 9 | 680 |
| | | | Jul | 8.4 | 16 | 130 |
| | | | Aug | 7.4 | 11 | 780 |
| | | | Sep | - | 12 | 13000 |
| | | | Oct | 7.4 | 17 | 400 |
| | | | Dec | 6.1 | 9 | 1200 |
| 1499 | Yamuna at Juhika B/C with Chanbal, Etawah, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | - | 8 | 260 |
| | | | Feb | - | 6 | 70000 |
| | | | Mar | 9.4 | 15 | 4900 |
| | | | May | - | 10 | 200 |
| | | | Jun | 8.4 | 3 | 20 |
| | | | Jul | 10.2 | 7 | 170 |
| | | | Aug | 9.5 | 6 | 130 |
| | | | Sep | - | 7 | 2970 |
| | | | Oct | 8.4 | 11 | 200 |
| | | | Dec | 5.83 | 8 | 170 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|------|-------|
| 2493 | River Yamuna at Shahpur | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 5.8 | 6.6 | 27000 |
| | | | Feb | 5.8 | 6.2 | 28000 |
| | | | Mar | 3.8 | 7.8 | 33000 |
| | | | Apr | 4.8 | 6.4 | 26000 |
| | | | May | 6.1 | 7.2 | 28000 |
| | | | Jun | 5.6 | 6.2 | 32000 |
| | | | Jul | 5.8 | 6.4 | 33000 |
| | | | Aug | 6.8 | 7.4 | 34000 |
| 2494 | Yamuna at Vishramghat, Mathura | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 4.5 | 8.8 | 70000 |
| | | | Feb | 4.7 | 8.2 | 79000 |
| | | | Mar | 2.4 | 11.2 | 90000 |
| | | | Apr | 5.2 | 8 | 63000 |
| | | | May | 5.1 | 8.8 | 70000 |
| | | | Jun | 4.6 | 7.6 | 52000 |
| | | | Jul | 4.9 | 7.4 | 54000 |
| | | | Aug | 4 | 7.5 | 55000 |
| 2495 | Yamuna at Kesighat, Vrindavan | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 5.1 | 7.2 | 34000 |
| | | | Feb | 5.2 | 7.8 | 43000 |
| | | | Mar | 2.8 | 10.6 | 50000 |
| | | | Apr | 5.4 | 7.8 | 43000 |
| | | | May | 5.4 | 8.6 | 34000 |
| | | | Jun | 5 | 6.8 | 46000 |
| | | | Jul | 5.4 | 6.6 | 44000 |
| | | | Aug | 6.4 | 6 | 45000 |
| 10081 | River Yamuna at Etawah D/S | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 4 | 18.5 | |
| | | | Feb | 3.8 | 14.5 | |
| | | | Mar | 3.6 | 15.5 | |
| 10082 | River Yamuna at Udi | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 4.3 | 14.5 | |
| | | | Feb | 4 | 13 | |
| | | | Mar | 4 | 13.5 | |

(B) Water Quality of River Yamuna (2018)

| Station Code | Station Name | State | Month | Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) | BOD (mg-l) | Faecal Coliform (MPN-100ML) |
|--|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------|------------|---|
| Primary water quality criteria for bathing | | | | > 5 mg/l | < 3 mg/l | Desirable < 500 MPN/100ml- Maximum permissible < 2500 MPN/100ml |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1117 | Yamuna at Hathnikund, Haryana | Haryana | Jan | 11 | BDL | 130 |
| | | | Feb | 11.2 | 0.8 | - |
| | | | Mar | 11.7 | 3 | 1.8 |
| | | | Apr | - | 2.2 | 700 |
| | | | Apr | 9.8 | 1 | 1100 |
| | | | May | 7.2 | 1.8 | - |
| | | | Jun | - | 1 | 78 |
| | | | Jul | 7.69 | 2 | 1700 |
| | | | Aug | 12.2 | 1 | 1300000 |
| | | | Sep | 9.9 | 1 | 92000 |
| | | | Oct | 9.6 | 1 | 49000 |
| | | | Dec | 10.2 | 2.6 | 800 |
| 1119 | Yamuna at Sonapat, Haryana | Haryana | Jan | 6 | 9 | 260 |
| | | | Mar | 5.6 | 5 | 490 |
| | | | Jun | 13 | 14 | 1700 |
| | | | Jul | 8.7 | 3 | 310 |
| | | | Aug | 7.8 | 2 | 6800 |
| | | | Sep | 9.79 | 3 | 130000 |
| | | | Oct | 4.1 | 3.2 | 2300 |
| | | | Nov | 12.69 | 25 | 4600 |
| | | | Dec | 2.8 | 5.4 | 7900 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|--|---------|----------|------|-----|---------|
| 1120 | Yamuna at Wazirabad, Delhi | Delhi | Jan | 9.39 | 7 | 270 |
| | | | February | 7.3 | 2 | 280 |
| | | | March | 7.3 | 3 | 130 |
| | | | April | 7.1 | 3 | 140 |
| | | | May | 7.6 | 1 | 79 |
| | | | June | 6.8 | 4 | 41 |
| | | | July | 10.5 | 3 | 130 |
| | | | Aug | 6.1 | 3 | 17000 |
| | | | Sep | 4.9 | 1 | 920000 |
| | | | Oct | 7.4 | 3 | 33000 |
| 1121 | Yamuna at Nizamuddin, Delhi | Delhi | January | 2.0 | 24 | 470000 |
| | | | February | 1.0 | 32 | 9200000 |
| | | | March | 1.8 | 42 | 790000 |
| | | | April | 1.2 | 39 | 490000 |
| | | | May | 1.0 | 23 | 170000 |
| | | | June | 1.9 | 24 | 68000 |
| | | | July | 1.2 | 13 | 9200000 |
| | | | Aug | 6.2 | 9 | 490000 |
| | | | Sep | 5.2 | 8 | 49000 |
| | | | Oct | 4.1 | 3 | 1600000 |
| 1375 | Yamuna at Okhla Bridge (Inlet of Agra Canal), Delhi | Delhi | January | 1.5 | 10 | 3500000 |
| | | | February | 1.4 | 19 | 330000 |
| | | | March | 1.2 | 18 | 4600000 |
| | | | April | 1.0 | 18 | 790000 |
| | | | May | 0.9 | 12 | 790000 |
| | | | June | 1.0 | 10 | 78000 |
| | | | July | 1.5 | 12 | 340000 |
| | | | Aug | 5.0 | 5 | 540000 |
| | | | Sep | 4.5 | 5 | 170000 |
| | | | Oct | 3.6 | 5.0 | 350000 |
| 1496 | Yamuna at Kalanaur, Yamuna Nagar, Haryana | Haryana | Jan | 8.4 | 2 | 220 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|---|---------------|-----|------|------|--------|
| | | | Feb | - | 1.2 | 700 |
| | | | Mar | 8.8 | 2 | 200 |
| | | | Apr | 7.7 | 5 | 9.3 |
| | | | May | 6.2 | 3.2 | - |
| | | | Jun | - | 1 | 61 |
| | | | Jul | 7.05 | 3 | 24000 |
| | | | Aug | 10.1 | 1 | 33000 |
| | | | Sep | 7.6 | 1 | 130000 |
| | | | Oct | 8.2 | 2 | 490000 |
| | | | Dec | 9.1 | 3.2 | 1200 |
| 10004 | River Yamuna at Khojkipur, Panipat | Haryana | Jan | 6.61 | 8 | 130 |
| | | | Feb | - | 9 | 1400 |
| | | | Mar | 5.8 | 4 | 490 |
| | | | Apr | - | 50 | 4600 |
| | | | Jun | 12.5 | 3 | 400 |
| | | | Jul | 6.8 | 6 | 2200 |
| | | | Aug | 8.5 | 1 | 7800 |
| | | | Sep | 9 | 2 | 49000 |
| | | | Oct | - | 2.3 | 27000 |
| | | | Nov | 15 | 2.4 | 3300 |
| | | | Dec | - | 6 | 92000 |
| 1126 | Yamuna at D-S of Agra, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Nov | 8.74 | 8.6 | 78000 |
| 1127 | Yamuna at Etawah, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | Nov | 5.17 | 16 | 4500 |
| 1498 | Yamuna at Bateswar, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | Nov | 7.26 | 13 | 4500 |
| 1499 | Yamuna at Juhika B-C With Chanbal, Etawah, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | Nov | 6.24 | 14 | 4500 |
| 2493 | River Yamuna at Shahpur | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 2.2 | 11 | 88000 |
| | | | Feb | 2 | 12 | 90000 |
| | | | Mar | 1.8 | 18 | 96000 |
| | | | Apr | 2 | 18.5 | 98000 |
| | | | May | 2.8 | 16 | 98000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----|-----|------|--------|
| | | | Jun | 2.3 | 18 | 110000 |
| | | | Jul | 2.8 | 12 | 120000 |
| | | | Aug | 4.8 | 8 | 48000 |
| | | | Sep | 5.8 | 9 | 38000 |
| | | | Oct | 3.4 | 16 | 68000 |
| | | | Nov | 3.6 | 11 | 88000 |
| | | | Dec | 3.8 | 12 | 86000 |
| 2494 | Yamuna at Vishramghat, Mathura | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 3.8 | 9 | 70000 |
| | | | Feb | 3.8 | 10 | 72000 |
| | | | Mar | 3.8 | 14 | 74000 |
| | | | Apr | 3.4 | 15 | 76000 |
| | | | May | 5.1 | 14 | 72000 |
| | | | Jun | 4.2 | 15 | 76000 |
| | | | Jul | 4.1 | 9.6 | 92000 |
| | | | Aug | 6.6 | 7 | 37000 |
| | | | Sep | 6.1 | 8 | 48000 |
| | | | Oct | 4.8 | 14 | 58000 |
| | | | Nov | 4.2 | 9 | 70000 |
| | | | Dec | 4.9 | 11 | 72000 |
| 2495 | Yamuna at Kesighat, Vrindavan | Uttar Pradesh | Jan | 4.2 | 8 | 58000 |
| | | | Feb | 3.7 | 8.4 | 62000 |
| | | | Mar | 3.9 | 12 | 68000 |
| | | | Apr | 4 | 12.5 | 70000 |
| | | | May | 5.1 | 11.6 | 70000 |
| | | | Jun | 4.7 | 10.6 | 60000 |
| | | | Jul | 5.2 | 8.4 | 60000 |
| | | | Aug | 7.2 | 6 | 31000 |
| | | | Sep | 6.4 | 7 | 53000 |
| | | | Oct | 5.2 | 11 | 62000 |
| | | | Nov | 4.8 | 8 | 68000 |
| | | | Dec | 5.2 | 8 | 72000 |

(C) Water Quality of River Yamuna (2019)

| Station Code | Station Name | State | Month | Dissolved Oxygen (mg/l) | BOD (mg-l) | Faecal Coliform (MPN-100ML) |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|---|
| Primary water quality criteria for bathing | | | | > 5 mg/l | < 3 mg/l | Desirable < 500 MPN/100ml- Maximum permissible < 2500 MPN/100ml |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1117 | Yamuna at Hathnikund, Yamunanagar | Haryana | January | 8.1 | 3 | - |
| | | | February | 7.3 | 2.2 | 1300 |
| | | | March | 4.8 | 2 | 200 |
| | | | April | 7 | 2.5 | 7900 |
| | | | May | 6.2 | 2.4 | 500 |
| | | | June | 7.2 | 2.4 | 2000 |
| | | | July | 7.5 | 1.6 | 1100 |
| | | | August | 7.5 | 2.8 | 2200 |
| | | | September | 7.5 | 2.5 | 2100 |
| | | | October | 5.6 | 2.2 | 8000 |
| | | | December | 7.2 | Not Analysed | 800 |
| 1119 | Yamuna at Sonapat | Haryana | January | 8.4 | 5.8 | 1300 |
| | | | March | 8.98 | Bdl | 400 |
| | | | April | 8.6 | 4 | 4500 |
| | | | May | 7.8 | 11 | 450 |
| | | | June | 8.4 | 5.7 | 200 |
| | | | July | 7.6 | 2.1 | 17000 |
| | | | August | 7.9 | 2 | 94000 |
| | | | September | 9.8 | 4.2 | 23 |
| | | | October | 7.6 | 3 | 170 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|--|-------|-----------|-------|-----|---------|
| | | | November | 7.8 | 2 | 1400 |
| | | | December | 7.6 | 3.7 | 180 |
| 1120 | Yamuna at Palla, Delhi | Delhi | January | 8.9 | 4 | 20 |
| | | | February | 13.2 | 2.9 | 40 |
| | | | March | 10.08 | 1.8 | 940 |
| | | | April | 8.2 | 8.8 | 3300 |
| | | | May | 9.2 | 4.8 | 2100 |
| | | | June | 9.2 | 2.5 | 490 |
| | | | July | 9.2 | 7.2 | 93 |
| | | | August | 6.8 | 3.8 | 4100 |
| | | | September | 6.9 | 2 | 2100 |
| | | | October | 11.4 | 2.7 | 3300 |
| | | | November | 8.8 | 1.7 | 230 |
| | | | December | 10.6 | 2.2 | 170 |
| 1121 | Yamuna at Nizamuddin, Delhi | Delhi | January | 2.4 | 26 | 4000000 |
| | | | February | 1.4 | 35 | 3500000 |
| | | | March | 1.86 | 21 | 5400000 |
| | | | April | 1 | 18 | 3300000 |
| | | | May | 0.9 | 15 | 2800000 |
| | | | June | 0.9 | 16 | 9200000 |
| | | | July | 0.8 | 19 | 5400000 |
| | | | August | 1.0 | 33 | 3500000 |
| | | | September | 0.9 | 7.3 | 490000 |
| | | | October | Bdl | 16 | 2400000 |
| | | | November | Bdl | 13 | 7900000 |
| | | | December | Nd | 14 | 7900000 |
| 1375 | Yamuna at Okhla Bridge (Inlet of Agra Canal), Delhi | Delhi | January | 3.0 | 24 | 2400000 |
| | | | February | 2.0 | 26 | 5400000 |
| | | | March | 0.9 | 20 | 68000 |
| | | | April | 1.9 | 19 | 4000000 |
| | | | May | 3.1 | 13 | 1600000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|------|-----------------|----------|
| | | | June | 2.3 | 11 | 1700000 |
| | | | July | 0.92 | 16 | 1700000 |
| | | | August | 1.1 | 16 | 9200000 |
| | | | September | 1.4 | 6.7 | 780000 |
| | | | October | 0.2 | 8.8 | 7900000 |
| | | | November | Bdl | 13 | 11000000 |
| | | | December | Nd | 28 | 11000000 |
| 1496 | Yamuna at Kalanaur, Yamuna Nagar | Haryana | January | 8.2 | 2.4 | - |
| | | | February | 9 | 2.8 | 22100 |
| | | | March | 4.5 | 2.6 | 2700 |
| | | | April | 6.4 | 2.5 | 40000 |
| | | | May | 6.8 | 2 | 3300 |
| | | | June | 7.5 | 2.4 | 2000 |
| | | | July | 7.9 | 2.4 | 8000 |
| | | | August | 9.2 | 2.6 | 26000 |
| | | | September | 7.4 | 2.4 | 33000 |
| | | | October | 5.8 | 2 | 8000 |
| | | | December | 7.4 | Not Analysed | 1300 |
| 10004 | River Yamuna at Khojipur Panipat | Haryana | January | 7.2 | 9 | 1000 |
| | | | February | 8.1 | 3.8 | 2100 |
| | | | March | 6.2 | 2.8 | 1410 |
| | | | April | 6.8 | 3 | 94000 |
| | | | May | 6.1 | 14 | 22100 |
| | | | June | 4.6 | 2.4 | 7900 |
| | | | June | 7.6 | 6.1 | 78 |
| | | | July | 7.3 | 1.5 | 14000 |
| | | | July | 5 | 2.8 | 13000 |
| | | | August | 7.6 | 1.3 | 140000 |
| | | | September | 11.2 | 7.8 | <1800 |
| | | | October | 7 | 8.7 | 1500 |
| | | | November | 5.8 | 2.6 | 17000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|---|---------------|-----------|------|-----|--------|
| | | | December | 9.5 | 2 | 800 |
| 1069 | Yamuna at Allahabad D/S (Balua Ghat), U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | January | 9.7 | 2.6 | 6800 |
| | | | February | 9.3 | 2.4 | 7000 |
| | | | March | 8.1 | 2.5 | 6800 |
| | | | April | 7.5 | 2.3 | 7900 |
| | | | May | 7.3 | 2.5 | 6800 |
| | | | June | 7.5 | 2.4 | 7800 |
| | | | July | 7.3 | 2.5 | 6800 |
| | | | August | 6.8 | 2 | 4300 |
| | | | September | 7 | 1.9 | 2300 |
| | | | October | 7.1 | 2.2 | 3300 |
| | | | November | 7.8 | 2.4 | 3100 |
| | | | December | 11.7 | 2.4 | 1700 |
| 1123 | Yamuna at Mathura U/S, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | January | 0.8 | 11 | 7900 |
| | | | April | 0.6 | 14 | 17000 |
| | | | May | 10.5 | 17 | 35000 |
| | | | June | 9.8 | 14 | 4500 |
| | | | July | 6.4 | 10 | - |
| | | | August | 6.6 | 5.8 | 1100 |
| | | | September | 6.8 | 16 | 9400 |
| | | | October | 9.6 | 6.9 | 3300 |
| | | | November | - | 8.2 | 3300 |
| | | | December | - | 12 | 14000 |
| 1124 | Yamuna at Mathura D/S, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | January | 6.6 | 12 | 240000 |
| | | | April | 3.45 | 14 | 20000 |
| | | | May | 5.2 | 9.6 | 22000 |
| | | | June | 5.1 | 11 | 110000 |
| | | | July | 6.8 | 12 | - |
| | | | August | 6.3 | 15 | 35000 |
| | | | September | 6.5 | 10 | 17000 |
| | | | October | 4.2 | 12 | 79000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| | | | November | - | 7.1 | - |
| | | | December | 6.8 | 11 | 7800 |
| 1125 | Yamuna at Agra U/S, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | January | 1.1 | 11 | 3200 |
| | | | April | 5.9 | 6 | 2000 |
| | | | May | 6 | 9.1 | 4900 |
| | | | June | 6.8 | 11 | 17000 |
| | | | July | 7.4 | 13 | - |
| | | | August | 6.5 | 4.5 | 2200 |
| | | | September | 6.4 | 15 | 11000 |
| | | | October | 6.3 | 7.0 | 930 |
| | | | November | - | 10.8 | 1100 |
| | | | December | 6.8 | 12 | 2000 |
| 1126 | Yamuna at D/S of Agra, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | January | 0.5 | 20 | 23000 |
| | | | February | 2.6 | 13 | 22000 |
| | | | March | 12.59 | 12 | 78000 |
| | | | April | 2.8 | 13 | 1700 |
| | | | May | 6.4 | 7.4 | 200 |
| | | | June | 5.2 | 16 | 70000 |
| | | | July | 2.5 | 9 | - |
| | | | August | 6.6 | 5 | 1700 |
| | | | September | 2.7 | 15 | 1300 |
| | | | October | 3.8 | 21 | 79000 |
| | | | November | 3.2 | 10 | 14000 |
| | | | December | 3.8 | 6.9 | 33000 |
| 1127 | Yamuna at Etawah, U.P. | Uttar Pradesh | January | 5.41 | 14 | 24000 |
| | | | February | 4.6 | 5.6 | 200 |
| | | | March | 6.88 | 10 | 18000 |
| | | | April | 8.4 | 8.8 | 2000 |
| | | | May | 10.2 | 18 | <1.8 |
| | | | June | 16.2 | 9.4 | 2000 |
| | | | July | 6 | 7.5 | - |
| | | | August | 6.7 | 4.2 | 1700 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|---|---------------|-----------|------|-----|---------|
| | | | September | 4.6 | 13 | 11000 |
| | | | October | 11.6 | 14 | 200 |
| | | | November | 11.6 | 15 | 7800 |
| | | | December | 10.4 | 9.4 | 450 |
| 1497 | Yamuna at Mazawali, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | January | 0 | 47 | 79000 |
| | | | April | 0 | 12 | 1700000 |
| | | | May | 3.9 | 12 | 11000 |
| | | | June | 0.5 | 16 | 7800 |
| | | | July | 0.4 | 30 | - |
| | | | August | 5.9 | 4.1 | - |
| | | | September | 0 | 28 | 11000 |
| | | | October | 0 | 27 | 220000 |
| | | | November | - | 18 | 490000 |
| 1498 | Yamuna at Bateswar, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | January | 4.09 | 15 | 2700 |
| | | | February | 3.8 | 4.7 | 200 |
| | | | March | 9.17 | 12 | 6800 |
| | | | April | 6.2 | 8.1 | 4100 |
| | | | May | 16.5 | 17 | 11 |
| | | | June | 16.9 | 17 | 2 |
| | | | July | 12.2 | 13 | - |
| | | | August | 6.6 | 5.3 | 79000 |
| | | | September | 3 | 21 | 3300 |
| | | | October | 12.6 | 16 | 2000 |
| | | | November | 13.2 | 12 | 450 |
| | | | December | 10.2 | 11 | 450 |
| 1499 | Yamuna at Juhika B/C With Chanbal, Etawah, U.P | Uttar Pradesh | January | 9 | 10 | 54000 |
| | | | February | 9 | 4.1 | 20000 |
| | | | March | 7.54 | 12 | 4500 |
| | | | April | 8.8 | 4.5 | 1400 |
| | | | May | 9.4 | 6.2 | 1.8 |
| | | | June | 11.4 | 6.9 | 230 |
| | | | July | 8.4 | 4.6 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----|------|--------|
| | | | August | 7.2 | 2.1 | 110000 |
| | | | September | 6.8 | 5.7 | 13000 |
| | | | October | 8.4 | 4 | 2000 |
| | | | November | 9.6 | 10 | 180 |
| | | | December | 9.6 | 7.7 | 200 |
| 2283 | Yamuna at Hamirpur | Uttar Pradesh | June | 9.6 | 5.6 | 790 |
| | | | December | 8.8 | 5.7 | 450 |
| 2493 | River Yamuna at Shahpur | Uttar Pradesh | January | 3.8 | 13 | 98000 |
| | | | February | 3.9 | 15 | 90000 |
| | | | March | 3.5 | 16 | 95000 |
| | | | April | 3.6 | 18 | 98000 |
| | | | May | 2.8 | 15 | 98000 |
| | | | June | 3.8 | 16 | 96000 |
| | | | July | 4.1 | 11 | 120000 |
| | | | September | 5.2 | 10 | 70000 |
| | | | October | 6 | 9.2 | 75000 |
| | | | November | 6.4 | 8 | 52000 |
| | | | December | 5.5 | 8 | 62000 |
| 2494 | Yamuna at Vishramghat, Mathura | Uttar Pradesh | January | 4.9 | 11 | 65000 |
| | | | February | 4.8 | 12 | 70000 |
| | | | March | 4.4 | 14 | 75000 |
| | | | April | 4.6 | 13 | 72000 |
| | | | May | 4.8 | 12 | 72000 |
| | | | June | 4.4 | 12 | 71000 |
| | | | July | 5.2 | 9 | 92000 |
| | | | September | 5.4 | 9 | 52000 |
| | | | October | 3.9 | 11 | 92000 |
| | | | November | 6.2 | 8.6 | 70000 |
| | | | December | 3.4 | 10.8 | 95000 |
| 2495 | Yamuna at Kesighat, Vrindavan | Uttar Pradesh | January | 5.3 | 9 | 62000 |
| | | | February | 5 | 10 | 65000 |
| | | | March | 4.8 | 11 | 70000 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|----------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----|------|---------|
| | | | April | 5.1 | 10 | 98000 |
| | | | May | 5.1 | 11.6 | 70000 |
| | | | June | 5.3 | 11.6 | 60000 |
| | | | July | 5.2 | 8 | 60000 |
| | | | September | 5.6 | 8 | 52000 |
| | | | October | 5.1 | 8.6 | 60000 |
| | | | November | 6.1 | 7.8 | 49000 |
| | | | December | 5.2 | 8.6 | 52000 |
| 30030 | Yamuna at Asgarpur Village | Uttar Pradesh | April | 0 | 30 | 3500000 |
| 30031 | Yamuna at Hasanpur | Uttar Pradesh | April | 2.1 | 16 | 3500000 |

BOD: Biochemical Oxygen Demand

Statement-II

*Yamuna High Flood Level (HFL) in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh & Delhi
(Last Three Years)*

| Station Name | Station Type (GDSQ) | Historical HFL | Forecast Type | State | Highest Water Level (in meter) (2017) | Highest Water Level (in meter) (2018) | Highest Water Level (in meter) (2019) |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Palla | GDSQ | No Data | Base Station | Delhi | 210.37 | 211.31 | 211.3 |
| Delhi Railway Bridge | GDSQ | 207.49 | Level Station | | 204.81 | 206.05 | 206.6 |
| Hathikund Barrage | GDS | 338.9 | Inflow Station | Haryana | 335 | 336.8 | 338.6 |
| Karnal | GDS | 250.07 | Level Station | | 248.07 | 248.67 | 248.94 |
| Mohna | GDSQ | 193.13 | Base Station | | 190.21 | 191.15 | 191.26 |
| Masani | G | 242.58 | Base Station | | 238.99 | 238.99 | 238.99 |
| Agra(J.B.) | G | 154.76 | Level Station | UttarPradesh | 149.4 | 150.42 | 150.1 |
| Naini | G | 87.99 | Level Station | UttarPradesh | 76.8 | 82.96 | 85.71 |
| Pratappur | G | 90.1 | Base Station | UttarPradesh | 77.59 | 85.1 | 88.35 |

GDSQ: Gauge Discharge Sediments Water Quality,

GDS: Gauge Discharge Sediments,

G: Gauge.

CPCB survey of polluted rivers

3275. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has made any survey as regards number of rivers in the country which have been polluted or fall under severely polluted category, due to sewerage waste and flow of wastes from nearby industries and factories, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of amount spent for the purpose out of the allocated amount during the last three years for cleansing the rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is regularly monitoring the water quality of rivers and other water bodies in the country through a network of monitoring stations. In the latest CPCB report of September, 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers in the country based on monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, an indicator of organic pollution. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Based on BOD levels, CPCB has also identified the polluted river stretches in the country and prioritised them into 5 categories as below:

| Priority | BOD value (milligrams per litre) | No. of polluted river stretches |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Priority I | exceeding 30 | 45 |
| Priority II | between 20-30 | 16 |
| Priority III | between 10-20 | 43 |
| Priority IV | between 6-10 | 72 |
| Priority V | between 3-6 | 175 |
| TOTAL | | 351 |

It may be seen that 61 river stretches fall under Priority I & II and are highly polluted.

(b) Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process and Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories

(UTs) in addressing the challenges of pollution of rivers by providing financial and technical assistance through schemes like National River Conservation (NRCP) and Namami Gange. Details of State-wise and year-wise funds released to the State Governments/Union Territories during last three years for rivers under NRCP and Namami Gange programme is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State / UTs wise Polluted River Stretches*

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Name of Polluted River Stretches | Number |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali | 5 |
| 2. | Assam | Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahamputra, Kharsang, Pagldia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, Bordoibam Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorousola, Son, Sonai, Tenga Pukhuri | 44 |
| 3. | Bihar | Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna | 6 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo | 5 |
| 5. | Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli | Damangang | 1 |
| 6. | Delhi | Yamuna | 1 |
| 7. | Goa | Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinquerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari | 11 |
| 8. | Gujarat | Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary of Narmada), | 20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|---|----|
| | | Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada | |
| 9. | Haryana | Ghaggar, Yamuna | 2 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar | 7 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | Devika, Banganga, Chunt Kol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh | 9 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | Garga, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkari | 7 |
| 13. | Karnataka | Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi | 17 |
| 14. | Kerala | Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimala, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar, Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala | 21 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad, Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (MP), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga | 22 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Mithi, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Mah), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Girna, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, | 53 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|--|-----|
| | | Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti | 53 |
| 17. | Manipur | Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubal, Wangjing | 9 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhla, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu | 7 |
| 19. | Mizoram | Tiau, Tlawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial | 9 |
| 20. | Nagaland | Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano | 6 |
| 21. | Odisha | Gangua, Guradih Nallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, Banguru Nallah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mahanadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua | 19 |
| 22. | Puducherry | Arasalar, Chunnambar | 2 |
| 23. | Punjab | Ghaggar, Satiuj, Kali Bein, Beas | 4 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | Banas, Chambal, | 2 |
| 25. | Sikkim | Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta | 4 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | Cauvery, Sarabanga, Thirumanim Uthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani | 6 |
| 27. | Telangana | Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnarsani, Krishna | 8 |
| 28. | Tripura | Burigaon, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Manu | 6 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu | 12 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | Bhela, Dheia, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar | 9 |
| 31. | West Bengal | Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kansi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakeshwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta | 17 |
| TOTAL | | | 351 |

Statement-II

(A) Details of State-wise and year-wise funds released to the State Governments/ Union Territories during last three years and current year for rivers under NRCP (excluding river Ganga and its tributaries)

| SI. No. | State | River | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (till date) |
|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| 1. | Gujarat | Sabarmati, Mindola & Tapi | 71.40 | 62.00 | 63.00 | 96.89 |
| 2. | Jammu and Kashmir | Devika & Tawi | | - | 30.00 | - |
| 3. | Maharashtra | Mula Mutha | 21.00 | 31.75 | - | - |
| 4. | Punjab | Ghaggar, Beas & Satluj | - | 50.00 | - | |
| 5. | Manipur | Nambul | - | - | 3.00 | 15.00 |
| 6. | Sikkim | Rani Chu | 5.00 | 18.01 | 42.00 | 10.00 |
| 7. | Nagaland | Diphu & Dhansiri | - | 5.00 | 5.00 | 10.00 |
| 8. | Odisha | Coastal Area (Puri) | - | 1.99 | - | - |
| TOTAL | | | 97.40 | 168.75 | 143.00 | 131.89 |

(B) Details of State-wise and year-wise funds released to the State Governments/ Union Territories during last three years and current year for rivers under Namami Gange programme (river Ganga and its tributaries)

| | | | Financial Year | | | |
|---------|---------------|---|----------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| SI. No. | State | River Covered | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (till date) |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Uttarakhand | Ganga, Rishpana Bindal, Kosi | 43.97 | 242.49 | 341.44 | 124.51 |
| 2. | Uttar Pradesh | Ganga, Yamuna, Kali, Gomti, Saryu, Ramganga | 602.90 | 549.88 | 823.77 | 688.75 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|-------|--|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 3. | Bihar | Ganga,Gandak, Kharkhari | 82.03 | 367.18 | 673.03 | 1174.7 |
| 4. | Jharkhand | Ganga | 49.53 | 21.72 | 74.23 | 27.67 |
| 5. | West Bengal | Ganga, Damodar, Banka | 117.25 | 249.35 | 227.62 | 70.37 |
| 6. | Delhi | Yamuna | 2.17 | 81.57 | 310.69 | 160.00 |
| 7. | Haryana | Yamuna | 52.73 | 6.88 | - | - |
| 8. | Environmental Planning & Coordination Organization, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh | Beehar & Mandakini | 6.50 | - | - | - |
| 9. | Urban Improvement Trust, Kota, Rajasthan | Chambal | - | - | - | - |
| 10. | NMCG expenditure, including other Basin wise interventions | | 85.73 | 105.94 | 175.76 | 208.69 |
| TOTAL | | | 1,062.81 | 1,625.01 | 2,626.54 | 2,453.91 |

Increase in the components in Polavaram works

3276. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantities of various components of Polavaram Project increased over the estimates of 2010-11 price level approved by Advisory Committee on 4th January, 2011;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with difference of quantities at 2010-11 price level and current price level in terms of Land Acquisition, Project Displaced Families (PDFs) and quantity of work;

(c) Government's commitment over the cost of these quantity escalations; and

(d) Government's commitment over the escalation of cost due to time overrun of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Advisory Committee of Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti (formerly Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) on Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose Projects approved First and Second Revised Cost Estimate (RCE) of Polavaram Irrigation Project in Jan, 2011 and Feb, 2019 respectively. As intimated by Central Water Commission, a chart showing quantities for Land Acquisition, Project Displaced Families (PDFs), quantity of works approved as per 1st RCE (at 2010-11 PL) and 2nd RCE (at 2017-18 PL) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) As per Ministry of Finance OM No. F.No.1 (2) PF-1/2014(Pt) dated 30.09.2016, Central Government will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014 to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on that date.

Statement

Details showing quantities for land acquisition, project displaced families and quantity of works approved as per 1st RCE and 2nd RCE

| Sl. No. | Components | Estimated Quantities as per 1st RCE at 2010-11 PL | Estimated Quantities as per 2nd RCE at 2017-18 PL |
|---------|-----------------|---|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Land (in acres) | 95971.54 | 171042.88 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----|--|---------|---------|
| 2. | R&R benefits (in Nos) | 44574 | 106006 |
| 3. | Head-works | | |
| | (i) Earthwork (lakh cum) including excavation and embankment in spillway, spill channel, ECRF, coffer dam, connectivities etc. | 1235.37 | 1586.64 |
| | (ii) Concreting (lakh cum) | 21.08 | 41.06 |
| 4. | Left Main Canal | | |
| | (i) Earthwork (lakh cum) | 401.22 | 1068.89 |
| | (ii) Lining (lakh cum) | 8.36 | 14.41 |
| | (iii) Structures (Nos.) | 318 | 453 |
| 5. | Right Main Canal | | |
| | (i) Earthwork (lakh cum) | 595.54 | 1161.77 |
| | (ii) Lining (lakh cum) | 11.26 | 17.92 |
| | (iii) Structures (Nos) | 170 | 251 |

Note: During execution quantities may vary as per actual.

Export of water intensive products

3277. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that India is the largest net exporter of virtual water *i.e.* the amount of water required to produce products exported by India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to provide incentives for the reduction of water usage for exported goods;

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

(d) whether there exists any proposal to provide incentives for the reduction of water usage for exported goods; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) No such study has been conducted by Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti for quantifying the amount of virtual water exported. However, as mentioned in the Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) report published by NITI Aayog in August 2019, India's international trade in agricultural commodities and industrial produce is contributing to large quantities of virtual water loss through the export of water-intensive crops. Further, as mentioned in the CWMI report, there is a need to manage international export of virtual water and also ensure that crop production patterns within the country, across different states, are aligned to regional water availability. National Water Mission (NWM) has launched a campaign 'Sahi Fasal' to nudge farmers to go for crops which use less water and efficiently also.

World Bank loan agreement to arrest depleting groundwater

3278. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a \$ 450 million loan agreement with World Bank in February, 2020 to support the national programme to arrest the depleting groundwater levels and to strengthen groundwater institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of programme being run to arrest the depleting groundwater in the country along with the fund allocated, released and utilised for the same during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has approved Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹6000 Crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation. The funding pattern is 50:50 between Government of India and World Bank. In this regard, Loan agreement was signed on 17.02.2020 between Government of India and World Bank.

The scheme has two components, viz. i) Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component, aimed at strengthening the ground water governance mechanism

in the participating States and ii) Incentive Component, aimed at incentivizing the States for various measures for ensuring the long-term sustainability of ground water resources.

The scheme envisages active participation of the communities, including women, in various -activities such as formation of Water User Associations, monitoring and disseminating ground water data-water budgeting, preparation and implementation of Gram-Panchayat wise water security plans and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities related to sustainable ground water management.

The Scheme will be implemented from 01.04.2020 in identified water stressed areas of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. Further, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

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, 'Jal Hi Jeevan' in Haryana among others.

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

As per information received from Ministry of Rural Development, the expenditure on Water conservation and Water Harvesting under MGNREGS during last 3 years as uploaded by the States/UTs are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The State wise details of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released as Central share to States under PMKSY-WDC are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Expenditure made on Water Conservation and Water Harvesting works under
MGNREGS (as on 12th March 2020)*

(Figs in Lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 27.06 | 21.28 | 31.62 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 45,562.49 | 76,071.40 | 61,765.09 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 415.94 | 934.29 | 537.31 |
| 4. | Assam | 6,313.29 | 9,089.83 | 8,927.91 |
| 5. | Bihar | 15,755.42 | 18,504.42 | 20,331.23 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 46,126.35 | 56,566.27 | 64,951.89 |
| 7. | Goa | 0.79 | - | 10.72 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 9,356.21 | 19,053.33 | 21,857.23 |
| 9. | Haryana | 4,808.16 | 5,390.08 | 4,355.24 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 6,197.91 | 9,223.64 | 5,128.99 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 5,150.10 | 3,544.78 | 4,070.42 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 13,758.44 | 9,113.13 | 8,315.80 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 45,328.67 | 58,117.13 | 1,07,123.48 |
| 14. | Kerala | 52,218.32 | 90,084.51 | 78,488.69 |
| 15. | Lakshadweep | 1.91 | 2.34 | 1.63 |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 49,305.13 | 97,836.62 | 1,34,618.37 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 28,266.58 | 32,335.89 | 18,010.28 |
| 18. | Manipur | 756.14 | 3,030.05 | 4,233.00 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 7,612.55 | 5,418.09 | 17,430.97 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 1,423.71 | 3,772.23 | 3,250.20 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 6,735.86 | 1,788.46 | 2,968.78 |
| 22. | Odisha | 15,535.24 | 15,135.74 | 16,635.87 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 273.47 | 340.05 | 428.65 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 24. | Punjab | 697.23 | 918.65 | 981.03 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 76,775.45 | 1,12,731.28 | 1,58,226.56 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 639.97 | 404.45 | 696.35 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 52,329.75 | 2,18,461.69 | 2,92,348.34 |
| 28. | Telangana | 57,285.68 | 54,154.01 | 44,301.08 |
| 29. | Tripura | 7,190.17 | 9,378.79 | 11,084.90 |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 55,418.56 | 74,206.86 | 69,679.45 |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 5,742.98 | 6,033.32 | 6,475.65 |
| 32. | West Bengal | 67,365.18 | 41,352.50 | 41,157.39 |
| TOTAL | | 6,84,374.71 | 10,33,015.11 | 12,08,424.12 |

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of projects sanctioned, area covered by the projects and funds released during last five years and current year as Central share under WDC-PMKSY

(Area in million ha, Amount in ₹ crore)

| Sl. No | State | Sanctioned (from 2009-10 to 2014-15)@ | Central share released (from 2014-15 to 2019-20*) | |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--------|
| | | Total no. of Projects | Area of the projects | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 5 | | | | |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 432 | 1.810 | 749.97 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 156 | 0.467 | 125.62 |
| 3. | Assam | 372 | 1.577 | 222.30 |
| 4. | Bihar | 123 | 0.612 | 172.44 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 263 | 1.195 | 177.91 |
| 6. | Gujarat | 610 | 3.103 | 526.73 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|------|-------|---------|
| 7. | Haryana | 88 | 0.362 | 70.88 |
| 8. | Himachal Pradesh | 163 | 0.840 | 106.27 |
| 9. | Jammu and Kashmir | 159 | 0.652 | 192.55 |
| 10. | Jharkhand | 171 | 0.911 | 66.51 |
| 11. | Karnataka | 571 | 2.569 | 694.67 |
| 12. | Kerala | 83 | 0.423 | 102.06 |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | 517 | 2.937 | 1101.95 |
| 14. | Maharashtra | 1186 | 5.128 | 1077.40 |
| 15. | Manipur | 102 | 0.491 | 59.37 |
| 16. | Meghalaya | 96 | 0.236 | 83.55 |
| 17. | Mizoram | 89 | 0.373 | 161.40 |
| 18. | Nagaland | 111 | 0.476 | 391.07 |
| 19. | Odisha | 310 | 1.700 | 642.47 |
| 20. | Punjab | 67 | 0.314 | 15.91 |
| 21. | Rajasthan | 1025 | 5.764 | 1464.45 |
| 22. | Sikkim | 15 | 0.066 | 7.70 |
| 23. | Tamil Nadu | 270 | 1.368 | 434.72 |
| 24. | Telangana | 330 | 1.399 | 327.65 |
| 25. | Tripura | 65 | 0.213 | 110.35 |
| 26. | Uttarakhand | 65 | 0.346 | 108.55 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 612 | 3.045 | 272.70 |
| 28. | West Bengal | 163 | 0.693 | 214.65 |
| . | TOTAL | 8214 | 39.07 | 9681.80 |

@ Sanctioned under the erstwhile Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), which has been amalgamated as the Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with effect from 2015-16. # As on 31.12.2019 including releases under the erstwhile IWMP.

Note: (1) WDC-PMKSY has not been taken up in any Union Territories (J&K and Laddakh have been created as UTs quite recently).

(2) There is no sanctioned project in Goa.

Distribution of Narmada river water

†3279. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of volume of water received by Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan in Narmada water distribution and quantity of water utilised out of this volume along with the location of such utilisation so far; and

(b) the details about the utilisation of remaining volume of water along with the timeline of utilisation of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal (NWDT) Award had determined the utilizable quantum of waters of the Narmada at Sardar Sarovar Dam site on the basis of 75% dependability at 28.0 Million Acre Feet (34,537.44 Million Cubic Metre) and apportioned amongst the party State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan as under:

| Sl. No. | Party States | Million Cubic Metre (MCM) | Million Acre Feet (MAF) |
|---------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh | 22511.01 | 18.25 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 11101.32 | 9.00 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 308.37 | 0.25 |
| 4. | Rajasthan | 616.74 | 0.50 |
| | TOTAL | 34537.44 | 28.00 |

During the current water year, the utilization of Narmada water reported by party State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan is as under:

| Sl. No. | Party States | Share of utilizable water (excluding spilled water) (2019-2020) | | Utilization till 11.03.2020 | |
|---------|----------------|--|-------|--------------------------------|------|
| | | MCM | MAF | MCM | MAF |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Madhya Pradesh | 25212 | 20.44 | 8830 | 7.16 |
| 2. | Gujarat | 12433 | 10.08 | 5431 | 4.40 |
| 3. | Maharashtra | 345 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 4. | Rajasthan | 691 | 0.56 | 525 | 0.43 |
| | TOTAL | 38681 | 31.36 | 14786 | 11.99 |

(b) NWDT Award also stipulates that within its share of water, each party State is free to make such changes in the pattern of water use and in the areas to be benefitted within or outside the Narmada basin in its territory as it may consider necessary. Therefore, the utilization of remaining volume of water along with timeline of utilization of water is within the jurisdiction of respective party State Governments.

Groundwater level in Punjab

3280. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of groundwater level in the State of Punjab during 2018-19 and 2019-20;

(b) whether the Central Ground Water Authority organised any training programmes in Punjab during the said period to create public awareness about roof top rain water harvesting; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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 including Punjab on a regional scale, through a network of monitoring wells. During the pre-monsoon period of 2018, the depth to water level in Punjab observed from minimum of 0.45 metres to maximum of 42.18 metres below ground level (m bgl). District-wise Depth to water level and distribution of percentage of wells for the Period of Pre-monsoon, 2018 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

During the pre-monsoon period of 2019, the depth to water level in Punjab observed from minimum of 0.70 to maximum of 43.43 metres below ground level (m bgl). District-wise Depth to water level and distribution of percentage of wells for the Period of Pre-monsoon, 2019 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) CGWB organizes various training programmes/public interaction programmes (PIP) in the country including Punjab, to create awareness on sustainable ground water management including rainwater harvesting. Further, they have organized 05 training Programmes, 08 PIP programmes and 03 awareness raising programmes on Rainwater harvesting/artificial recharge at school level in Punjab during the last two years.

Statement-I*District-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Premonsoon, 2018 in Punjab*

| Sl. No. Name of | | Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------|-----|------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|------|--|
| District | | No. of wells Analysed | Depth to Water Level (mbgl) | | 0-2 | | 2-5 | | 5-10 | | 10-20 | | 20-40 | | >40 | | |
| | | | Min | Max | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | |
| 1. | Amritsar | 7 | 6.07 | 25.74 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 14.3 | 4 | 57.1 | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 2. | Barnala | 3 | 28.99 | 38.71 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 3. | Bathinda | 22 | 2.59 | 29.51 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 9.1 | 6 | 27.3 | 6 | 27.3 | 8 | 36.4 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 4. | Faridkot | 18 | 1.10 | 19.53 | 3 | 16.7 | 3 | 16.7 | 10 | 55.6 | 2 | 11.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 5. | Fatehgarh Sahib | 7 | 15.49 | 41.29 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 14.3 | 5 | 71.4 | 1 | 14.3 | |
| 6. | Fazilka | 11 | 1.16 | 17.37 | 2 | 18.2 | 5 | 45.5 | 3 | 27.3 | 1 | 9.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 7. | Firozpur | 4 | 5.40 | 18.35 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 75.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 8. | Gurdaspur | 21 | 2.72 | 20.06 | 0 | 0.0 | 6 | 28.6 | 7 | 33.3 | 7 | 33.3 | 1 | 4.8 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| 9. | Hoshiarpur | 15 | 2.00 | 23.92 | 1 | 6.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 13.3 | 5 | 33.3 | 7 | 46.7 | 0 | 0.0 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-------|-------|---|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|---|-----|
| 10. Jalandhar | 9 | 4.50 | 36.59 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 11.1 | 1 | 11.1 | 2 | 22.2 | 5 | 55.6 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 11. Kapurthala | 9 | 0.45 | 27.78 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 4 | 44.4 | 4 | 44.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 12. Ludhiana | 18 | 4.24 | 29.87 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 5.6 | 2 | 11.1 | 11 | 61.1 | 4 | 22.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 13. Mansa | 8 | 4.59 | 18.02 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 3 | 37.5 | 4 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 14. Moga | 6 | 14.83 | 33.65 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 33.3 | 4 | 66.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 15. Muktsar | 8 | 2.09 | 9.65 | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 87.5 | 1 | 12.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 16. Pathankot | 11 | 1.73 | 13.50 | 2 | 18.2 | 3 | 27.3 | 4 | 36.4 | 2 | 18.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 17. Patiala | 11 | 7.11 | 42.18 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 9.1 | 1 | 9.1 | 8 | 72.7 | 1 | 9.1 |
| 18. Rupnagar | 8 | 3.15 | 39.65 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 2 | 25.0 | 1 | 12.5 | 2 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 19. Sangrur | 12 | 25.26 | 40.80 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 91.7 | 1 | 8.3 |
| 20. Sasnagar | 7 | 2.32 | 16.59 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 28.6 | 3 | 42.9 | 2 | 28.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 21. Sbsnagar | 2 | 6.83 | 35.13 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 22. Tarantaran | 8 | 13.45 | 21.33 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 5 | 62.5 | 3 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 225 | 0.45 | 42.18 | 9 | 4.0 | 34 | 15.1 | 50 | 22.2 | 61 | 27.1 | 68 | 30.2 | 3 | 1.3 |

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II*District-wise Depth to water Level and Distribution of Percentage of Wells for the Period of Premonsoon, 2019 in Punjab*

| Sl. No. Name of | | Number & Percentage of Wells Showing Depth to Water Level (mbgl) in the Range of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-----|------|
| District | | No. of wells Analysed | Depth to Water Level (mbgl) | | 0-2 | | 2-5 | | 5-10 | | 10-20 | | 20-40 | | >40 | |
| | | | Min | Max | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % | No | % |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1. | Amritsar | 9 | 5.79 | 25.41 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 22.2 | 5 | 55.6 | 2 | 22.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 2. | Barnala | 3 | 30.28 | 39.62 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 3. | Bathinda | 24 | 2.48 | 30.23 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 4.2 | 6 | 25.0 | 7 | 29.2 | 10 | 41.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 4. | Faridkot | 19 | 1.40 | 19.72 | 1 | 5.3 | 6 | 31.6 | 8 | 42.1 | 4 | 21.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5. | Fatehgarh Sahib | 10 | 4.87 | 41.28 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 5 | 50.0 | 1 | 10.0 |
| 6. | Fazilka | 12 | 1.26 | 11.00 | 1 | 8.3 | 8 | 66.7 | 2 | 16.7 | 1 | 8.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 7. | Firozpur | 5 | 5.05 | 18.12 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 3 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8. | Gurdaspur | 18 | 2.69 | 15.62 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 44.4 | 4 | 22.2 | 6 | 33.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 9. | Hoshiarpur | 22 | 1.75 | 27.78 | 1 | 4.5 | 2 | 9.1 | 8 | 36.4 | 7 | 31.8 | 4 | 18.2 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 10. | Jalandhar | 10 | 6.80 | 38.01 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 20.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 5 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-------|-------|---|------|----|------|----|------|----|-------|----|------|---|------|
| 11. Kapurthala | 8 | 8.40 | 26.75 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 25.0 | 3 | 37.5 | 3 | 37.5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 12. Ludhiana | 16 | 3.79 | 34.56 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 6.3 | 1 | 6.3 | 10 | 62.5 | 4 | 25.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 13. Mansa | 10 | 4.82 | 18.70 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 6 | 60.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 14. Moga | 5 | 17.05 | 34.38 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 20.0 | 4 | 80.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 15. Muktsar | 9 | 0.70 | 10.53 | 1 | 11.1 | 7 | 77.8 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 11.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 16. Pathankot | 11 | 1.84 | 9.37 | 1 | 9.1 | 5 | 45.5 | 5 | 45.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 17. Patiala | 18 | 4.71 | 43.43 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 5.6 | 2 | 11.1 | 1 | 5.6 | 13 | 72.2 | 1 | 5.6 |
| 18. Rupnagar | 10 | 3.22 | 36.45 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 3 | 30.0 | 1 | 10.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 19. Sangrur | 11 | 24.15 | 41.36 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 10 | 90.9 | 1 | 9.1 |
| 20. Sasnagar | 9 | 1.82 | 15.80 | 1 | 11.1 | 1 | 11.1 | 4 | 44.4 | 3 | 33.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 21. Sbsnagar | 4 | 5.45 | 40.43 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 25.0 | 2 | 50.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 25.0 |
| 22. Tarantaran | 8 | 13.82 | 19.68 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 8 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 251 | 0.70 | 43.43 | 6 | 2.4 | 45 | 17.9 | 56 | 22.3 | 76 | 30.3 | 64 | 25.5 | 4 | 1.6 |

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

Enhancing water recharge capacity

3281. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to explore and implement the concept of 'sponge cities' to absorb rainwater and recharge groundwater aquifers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As per information available, Sponge city can be considered to be a city which has been structured and designed to absorb/capture rainfall and reduce floods. Government has taken a number of initiatives in this direction to utilize major portion of rainfall for recharge to groundwater aquifers in line with the concept of Sponge City.

(b) Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting in the Country is primarily States' responsibility. Further, to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes.

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, 'Jal Hi Jeevan' in Haryana among others.

As per information received from Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, the Model Building Bye Laws, 2016, has been issued for guidance of the States/UTs which has a chapter on 'Rainwater Harvesting'. The provisions of this chapter are applicable to all the buildings. 33 States / UTs have adopted the rainwater harvesting provisions. The implementation of the rainwater harvesting policy comes within the purview of the State Government/Urban Local Body / Urban Development Authority. Further, as per MBBL- 2016, provision of rainwater harvesting is applicable to all residential plots above 100 sq.m.

In order to regulate the Over-exploitation and consequent depletion of ground water, the Ministry has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development, which includes provision of rain water harvesting. So far, 15 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.

Further, 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.

Jal Jeevan Mission in State of Andhra Pradesh

3282. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is promoting village level planning under its Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to achieve the aim of having potable water supply through the Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024 in all States including the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formed any such Village Level Committee or Committees below the panchayat level in all the States including the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Yes. As per the Operational Guidelines of Jal Jeevan Mission, all States including Andhra Pradesh are required to do village level planning by involving local community through Gram Panchayat or its sub-committee *i.e.* Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/ Paani Samiti/ User Group. The Operation Guidelines provides for preparation of Village Action Plan (VAP) which is the basis of implementation at village level and all fund towards rural drinking water supply in the village are to be utilized in accordance with the VAP to achieve 100% household tap connection in rural areas.

(c) and (d) Drinking Water is a State subject. The mandate for formation of Village Level Committee or Committees below the panchayat level lies with the States. States have been requested to constitute such committees as per Panchayati Raj Act of the State.

Scams in construction of toilets

3283. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints received regarding irregularities/corruption and scams in construction of toilets in various States during 2018, 2019 and 2020 till date, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the cases of corruption in construction of toilets which have been inquired by various agencies in the country during 2018, 2019 and 2020 till date and responsibilities fixed in this regard, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of the cases where no inquiry initiated/inquiry pending, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) Sanitation is a State subject and hence the responsibility for implementation of the programme lies with the States. Government of India provides technical and financial support to supplement the efforts of the State Governments. Complaints, if any, received are forwarded to the respective State Governments for appropriate corrective measures.

Converging Open Defecation Free Plus with MGNREG Act

3284. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Open Defecation Free Plus will converge with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this will be especially for grey water management and will compliment the newly launched Jal Jeevan Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)] Phase-II has been approved by the Government with the objective to focus on sustainability of Open Defecation Free (ODF) status of villages and to cover the villages with proper Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) arrangement. The funds requirement will be met through the budgetary allocations for SBM(G) Phase-II by the Central and State Governments, 15th Finance Commission grants to Rural Local Bodies, MGNREGS funds, and through convergence with other schemes of Central and State Governments, etc.

Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) aims at providing functional household tap connection to every rural household by 2024 at the rate of 55 liters water per capita per day. This will result in discharge of large quantity of greywater in villages. It is envisaged to take up the greywater management under SBM(G) Phase-II in convergence with various schemes of Central and State Governments including MGNREGS.

Allocation of funds under JJM

3285. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fund allocated under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in budget 2020-21, State-wise;

(b) the details of fund allocated for provision of safe drinking water in Arsenic affected States of the country for the year 2020-21, State-wise; and

(c) the details of fund allocated, released and utilised under JJM during 2019-20 till 1st March, 2020, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Fund under Jal Jeevan Mission is allocated among States, including Arsenic affected States, as per approved allocation criteria, as given below, in the beginning of the financial year.

| Criteria | Weightage (in percentage) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 |
| Rural Population (as per last Census) | 30% |

| 1 | 2 |
|--|-----|
| Rural SC and ST population (as per last Census) | 10% |
| States under DDP, DPAP, HADP and special category Hill States in terms of rural areas | 30% |
| Population (as per DDWS, IMIS) residing in habitations affected by chemical contaminants including heavy metals (as on 31st March of preceding financial year) | 10% |
| Weightage for balance individual household connections to be provided | 20% |

For 2020-21, an amount of ₹ 11,500 Crore as Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) has been allocated and ₹ 12,000 Crore as Extra Budgetary Resource (EBR) has been proposed for the Jal Jeevan Mission. Allocation among States is made in the beginning of the financial year after budget is approved.

While allocating the fund to States, 10% weightage is given to population affected with chemical contaminants in drinking water sources, inter-alia which include Arsenic.

(c) The details of State-wise central allocation, release and reported utilization under JJM for the financial year (FY) 2019-20 is given in the Statement (*See below*). In addition, funds have been earmarked for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects-Low Income States (RWSSP-LIS), States identified to be affected by Japanese Encephalitis/ Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (JE/ AES) and National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM).

Statement

State-wise details of fund allocated, released and utilised under JJM during 2019-20 till 29.02.2020

(in ₹ crore)

| Sl. No. | State/ UT | Allocation | Release | Reported Utilization |
|---------|-----------------------------|------------|---------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 1.78 | 0.5 | NR |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 372.64 | 372.64 | 97.27 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 132.55 | 132.55 | 95.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|-------------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 4. | Assam | 694.34 | 339.33 | 286.11 |
| 5. | Bihar | 784.55 | 392.35 | 420.59 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 208.04 | 65.82 | 22.17 |
| 7. | Goa | 7.57 | 3.08 | 3.08 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 390.31 | 390.31 | 236.69 |
| 9. | Haryana | 149.95 | 149.95 | 57.71 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 148.67 | 148.67 | 140.25 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 322.03 | 322.03 | 101.71 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 267.69 | 291.19 | 90.5 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 546.06 | 546.06 | 318.19 |
| 14. | Kerala | 248.76 | 101.29 | 62.69 |
| 15. | Ladakh | 166.65 | 67.86 | NR |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 571.60 | 571.6 | 208.69 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 847.97 | 345.28 | 233.4 |
| 18. | Manipur | 67.69 | 67.69 | 19.08 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 86.02 | 35.84 | 0.79 |
| 20. | Mizoram | 39.87 | 39.87 | 36.46 |
| 21. | Nagaland | 56.49 | 23.54 | 20.57 |
| 22. | Odisha | 364.74 | 364.74 | 194.94 |
| 23. | Puducherry | 2.50 | ND | NR |
| 24. | Punjab | 227.46 | 227.46 | 68.3 |
| 25. | Rajasthan* | 1,051.71 | 1,301.71 | 183.07 |
| 26. | Sikkim | 15.41 | 15.41 | 9.45 |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | 371.94 | 371.94 | 100.39 |
| 28. | Telangana | 259.14 | 105.52 | 85.31 |
| 29. | Tripura | 107.64 | 44.86 | 56.94 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---------------|----------|----------|--------|
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,163.04 | 1,476.61 | 458.05 |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 170.53 | 170.53 | 91.37 |
| 32. | West Bengal | 993.88 | 993.88 | 568.65 |

* In addition to the allocation, an amount of ₹250 crore has been released to Rajasthan for implementing the demand driven project of National Water Quality Sub-Mission (NWQSM).

(Source: IMIS, DDWS), ND: Not Drawn, NR: Not reported

Schemes for potable water in Karnataka

3286. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government implements schemes for potable water in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of schemes implemented in Karnataka for potable water by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Government of India, in partnership with States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) in August 2019, by restructuring and subsuming erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), which aims at providing potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) to every rural household, including those in Karnataka, through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024 with an estimated cost of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore. Under JJM, in the current financial year, an amount of ₹ 546.06 crore has been allocated to Karnataka and the entire amount has been released. Under JJM, powers to plan, approve, and implement specific water supply schemes are vested with States.

As reported by the State of Karnataka, details of schemes implemented are in public domain and are available on the website: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in> — *IMIS Reports* — *Schemes handed over to Community*.

Poor performance in World Water Quality Index

3287. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that India ranks 120 out of 122 countries, according to a World Water Quality Index by WaterAid in 2019; and

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated a comprehensive plan to improve India's water quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action taken and plan for improvement of water quality are as under:

- The Central & State Pollution Control Boards are implementing the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 to prevent and control river pollution as well as to restore water quality.
- Regulation of industrial Pollution is implemented through various provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 by issuing consent to establish and consent to operate by the respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) and Pollution Control Committee (PCC).
- The Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) are established on industrial units in the country through the directives issued by CPCB for getting real time information on the effluent quality and non-complying unit are identified for corrective action.
- CPCB has stipulated general discharge standards and industry specific effluent discharge standards under Environment (Protection), Rules 1986 so as to prevent pollution of the water bodies.
- An Inter-Ministerial Group for Arsenic Mitigation has been constituted on 22.12.2014 and last meeting of the Group was held on 20.11.2019 wherein all members agreed to aggravate efforts for improvement in water quality.
- Namami Gange Programme has been launched for effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga and National River Conservation Plan has been launched to improve water quality of other rivers.

- Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) generates ground water quality data of the country on a regional scale as part of its ground water quality monitoring program and various scientific studies.
- Data on ground water quality available with CGWB are shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures.
- Awareness generation programs/workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are conducted periodically by CGWB.

Desiltation of Damodar river

3288. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps Government has taken for desiltation of rivers in West Bengal;
- (b) whether Government is planning for desiltation of river Damodar; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to forecast floods and rehabilitation work undertaken during post flood periods in the State of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers pickup, carry and drop silt load as per their regime conditions *i.e.* discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc. The issue of desilting of rivers has been considered by Government since long and in this context a multi-disciplinary Committee headed by Former Chairman, Central Water Commission in 2002 (Mittal Committee) has opined that large scale desilting of rivers in general is not feasible technically due to several reasons like non-sustainability, non-availability of vast land required for the disposal of dredged material etc.

The measures for flood management including desilting of rivers are formulated and implemented by the State Government as per their priority. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Government by providing technical advise and promotional financial assistance for critical areas.

State Government of West Bengal has informed that desiltation of Mundeswari river for a stretch of 14 km in Hooghly district is part of recently launched (February 2020) World Bank funded "West Bengal major Irrigation and Flood Management Project"

and this is expected to improve the drainage of the flood prone Lower Damodar Valley of Hooghly and Howdah Districts.

(c) Central water Commission is presently maintaining a network of 16 flood forecasting stations in West Bengal out of which 12 are level forecast stations in villages and towns along the river banks including Ganga / Damodar and 4 are inflow forecasting stations.

The State Government undertakes relief measures in the wake of natural disasters from State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF) placed at their disposal in accordance with approved norms of Government of India. Additional assistance is provided from National Disaster Response Funds (NDRF) as per established procedure. Providing relief assistance and its distribution to farmers is the responsibility of State Government from the SDRF.

Shortage of clean drinking water

†3289. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many people die every year in the country due to shortage and impurities in water and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of villages and towns of the country in which people drink impure water along with the details thereof, Statewise; and

(c) whether there is any action plan to provide clean drinking water to the citizens of the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) As reported by States/ UTs, as on 15.03.2020, 81.76% rural habitations having 77.54% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 15.32% rural habitations having 19.23% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 2.91% rural habitations having 3.24% population with water sources having quality issues. State-wise number of habitations with water sources having quality issues is given in the Statement (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water at service level of 55 litre per capita per day (lpcd) through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with the States, has launched Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) with an outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore out of which central share is ₹ 2.08 lakh crore.

Statement

State/ UT-wise number of habitations having water sources with quality issues

As on 15.03.2020

| Sl. No. | State | No. of rural habitations having water sources with quality issues |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | NR |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | 275 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | 24 |
| 4. | Assam | 8,049 |
| 5. | Bihar | 3,185 |
| 6. | Chhattisgarh | 487 |
| 7. | Goa | NR |
| 8. | Gujarat | NR |
| 9. | Haryana | 62 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | NR |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | 11 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | 424 |
| 13. | Karnataka | 441 |
| 14. | Kerala | 324 |
| 15. | Ladakh | NR |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | 143 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|-----|---------------|--------|
| 17. | Maharashtra | 165 |
| 18. | Manipur | NR |
| 19. | Meghalaya | 7 |
| 20. | Mizoram | NR |
| 21. | Nagaland | NR |
| 22. | Odisha | 2,378 |
| 23. | Puducherry | NR |
| 24. | Punjab | 3,080 |
| 25. | Rajasthan | 16,217 |
| 26. | Sikkim | NR |
| 27. | Tamil Nadu | NR |
| 28. | Telangana | 261 |
| 29. | Tripura | 2,346 |
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | 1,154 |
| 31. | Uttarakhand | 9 |
| 32. | West Bengal | 11,184 |

(Source: IMIS, DDWS) NR: Not Reported

Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan

†3290. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state the details of number of States covered in Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): The 'Ganga Aamantran Abhiyan' which was held between 10th October 2019 to 12th November 2019 covered five States, namely, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal. It started from Devprayag and after covering the entire stretch of about 2500 kms of the Ganga River, it culminated at Bakkhali Sea Beach after 34 days. The State-wise details of cities/places covered during the Abhiyan is given below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| | | |
|---------------|---|---|
| Uttarakhand | - | Devprayag, Rishikesh, Haridwar. |
| Uttar Pradesh | - | Bijnor, Garhmukteswar, Narora, Kachhla (Badaun), Farrukhabad, Kannauj, Kanpur, Bhitoura (Fatehpur), Kalakankar (Pratapgarh), Prayagraj, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Ghazipur. |
| Bihar | - | Buxar, Doriganj, Sonepur, Hajipur, Patna, Mohiuddinagar, Simaria Ghat (Begusarai), Munger, Bhagalpur. |
| Jharkhand | - | Sahibganj |
| West Bengal | - | Farraka, Berhampore, Nabadwip, Chandan Nagar, Barrackpore, Fort Williams (Kolkata), Nischintapur Bakkhali Sea Beach |

Cleaning of polluted rivers stretches under NRCP

3291. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 17 river stretches of various rivers, right from Arkavathi to Tungabhadra to Netravati, in Karnataka are polluted as per the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) report of last year;

(b) if so, steps taken by Ministry for supplementing the efforts of the State Government in cleaning the above stretches under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP); and

(c) by when the above stretches are expected to be cleaned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is monitoring the water quality of rivers in the country, including Karnataka, on a regular basis. As per the report published by CPCB in September 2018, the following 17 polluted river stretches have been identified in Karnataka, based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) level, a key indicator of organic pollution:

| Sl.No. | River Name | River Stretch | Priority |
|--------|----------------|---|----------|
| 1. | Arkavathi | Halli Reservoir To Kanakapura Town | III |
| 2. | Lakshmantirtha | Kattemalavadi To Hunsur | III |
| 3. | Malprbha | Khanapur To Dharwad | III |
| 4. | Tungabhadra | Harihar To Korlahalli | III |
| 5. | Bhadra | Holehunnur To Bhadravathi | IV |
| 6. | Cauvery | Ranganathittu To Sathyamangalam Bridge | IV |
| 7. | Kabini | Nanjanagud To Hejjige | IV |
| 8. | Kagina | Shahabad To Hongunta | IV |
| 9. | Kali | Hasan Maad (West Coast Paper Mill) To Bommanahalli Reservoir | IV |
| 10. | Krishna | Yadurwadi To Tintini Bridge | IV |
| 11. | Shimsha | Yediyar To Halagur | IV |
| 12. | AsangiNalla | Along Asangi | V |
| 13. | Bhima | Ghanapur To Yadgir | V |
| 14. | Kumardhara | Along Uppinangadi | V |
| 15. | Netravathi | Uppinangadi To Mangaluru | V |
| 16. | Tunga | Shivamoga To Kudli | V |
| 17. | Yagachi | Along Yagachi, Hassan | V |

(b) and (c) It is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs) and local bodies concerned to set up proper facilities for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage being generated in their jurisdiction and ensure that untreated sewage does not fall into the rivers, thereby polluting them. This Ministry is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments/UTs by providing financial assistance for cleaning of rivers by taking up works relating to interception and diversion of raw sewage, laying of sewer lines, setting up of sewage treatment plants, low cost sanitation facilities, improved wood crematoria, river front/bathing ghat development, etc. on cost sharing basis under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). In Karnataka, works have been taken up at a sanctioned cost of ₹66.25 crore in 9 towns for conservation of 5 rivers, namely Tunga, Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery and Pennar under the NRCP and Central share of ₹47.83 crore has been released to the Government of Karnataka.

Among other works, a Total sewage treatment capacity of 41.64 mid has been created in Karnataka under the NRCP.

Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. Project proposals are received from the State Governments from time to time for taking up pollution abatement works in towns along various rivers, and are considered for financial assistance under the National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on a cost sharing basis subject to their conformity with the scheme guidelines, pollution status, prioritization, appraisal by independent institutions and availability of plan funds.

Groundwater pollution in MP

†3292. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of groundwater pollution in Singrauli, Shahdol, Anuppur and Umariya districts of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the measures to make groundwater pollution-free during the last three years; and

(c) the details of amounts spent on the above measures during the said period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Central Ground Water Board generates ground water quality data on a regional scale during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring throughout the country including Madhya Pradesh. These studies have indicated ground water pollution due to the presence of chemical constituents in excess of permissible limits (as per IS: 10500 - Drinking water standard) in isolated pockets of the districts as shown below:

| Sl. No. | District | Pollutant(s) |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Singrauli | Fluoride, Nitrate |
| 2 | Shahdol | Fluoride, Nitrate, Iron |
| 3 | Anuppur | Fluoride, Nitrate |
| 4 | Umariya | Nitrate, Arsenic, Iron |

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) Water being State subject, initiatives on water management including taking suitable action related to ground water quality/making groundwater pollution-free in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, the important measures taken by the CPCB in this regard are as under:

- (i) CPCB in association with State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) is implementing the provisions of The Water (Prevention and Control) Act, 1974 and The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to prevent and control of aquatic resources from pollution.
 - (ii) Establishment of Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) for cluster of Small Scale Industries.
 - (iii) 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.
- (c) No such information is immediately available with the Ministry.

Impact of climate change on water reserves

3293. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has undertaken any study to evaluate the impact of climate change on available water reserves in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to control the negative impacts of climate change in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Impact of climate change on water resources is a dynamic process and its quantum of this impact varies from time to time due to variable nature of climatic conditions. Therefore, studies on linkages between climate change and availability of water resources require periodic upgradation. Accordingly, various agencies of the Government of India undertake research and development studies on the effect of climate change on various dimensions of water from time to time depending upon

the prevailing conditions gauging the systematic linkages between climate and water.

Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation extends financial assistance for undertaking research and development projects on impact on climate change on water resources. The Department has initiated studies to study the impact of climate changes on the water resources, the details of some of which are given below:

- (i) Impact Assessment of Climate Change on Hydro-meteorological processes and Water Resources of Mahanadi River Basin.
- (ii) Climate change impact studies for Rajasthan Area of inland drainage and Mahi basin.
- (iii) Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources of Tapi Basin.
- (iv) Effects of Climate Change and land use/landcover changes on spatial and temporal water availability in Subarnarekha Basin.
- (v) Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources of Sabarmati Basin.
- (vi) Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources in River Basins from Tadri to Kanyakumari.

Besides, two studies, namely, 'Statistical Downscaling for hydro-climatic projections with CM, Simulations to assess Impact of Climate Change' and 'Dynamic Downscaling to study Climate change Impacts on Water Resources in India'. Also, Dynamic Ground Water Resources of the country are periodically assessed jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Governments. National Mission for Clean Ganga have awarded a project titled 'High Resolutions Climate Scenarios for Basin Scale Water Resource Management'.

(c) and (d) In order to control negative impact on climate change in the country, the Government is implementing National Action Plan of Climate Change (NAPCC) which comprises of eight Mission in the specific areas of solar energy, enhanced energy efficiency, water, sustainable agriculture, Himalaya ecosystem, sustainable habitat, green India and strategic knowledge on climate change. Climate actions at the state level are based on the State Action Plans on Climate Change (SAPCC). 33 States/Union Territories have prepared their SAPCC in line with the NAPCC. Government of India has also embarked upon ambitious actions in the areas of renewable energy, afforestation, energy efficiency and sustainable urban development.

According to India's 2nd Biennial Update Report 2018, implementation of NAPCC and other measures have led to reduction of emission intensity of GDP by about 21% between 2005 and 2014, against India's voluntary pledge to reduce the emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020, compare with the 2025 level. The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) under the Paris Agreement, have to be implemented during the period 2021-2030.

Desiltation and rejuvenation of all major rivers

3294. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the major rivers in the country have become highly polluted and are considered a threat to the health of the people living along its banks and otherwise and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a need to do desilting and rejuvenation of all the major rivers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Pollution load in rivers has increased over the years due to rapid urbanization and industrialization. Rivers in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated and partially treated sewage from cities/towns and industrial effluents. Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in collaboration with the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is regularly monitoring the water quality of rivers and other water bodies in the country through a network of monitoring stations. As per CPCB report of September, 2018, 351 polluted river stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on monitoring results in terms of Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, an indicator of organic pollution. State-wise details of polluted river stretches are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) This issue of desilting of rivers has been considered by Government since long. In this regard, Government constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of former Chairman, Central Water Commission, Dr. B.K. Mittal in October, 2001. The Committee found that desilting of rivers in general is not technically feasible due to several reasons like non-sustainability, non-availability of vast land required for the

disposal of dredged material, etc. However, the Committee have suggested dredging of the river reaches in waterways path to have minimum depth of water for navigation purpose and desilting of river in vulnerable stretches based on model study subject to techno-economic viability.

Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process and Central Government is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments and Union Territories in addressing the challenges of pollution of rivers by providing financial and technical assistance through schemes like National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and Namami Gange. The NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches of 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with a sanctioned cost of ₹5870.54 crore and sewage treatment capacity of 2522.03 million litres per day (mld) has been created. Under Namami Gange, rejuvenation of Ganga and its tributaries have been taken up. So far, a Total 310 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of ₹28790.66 crore under Namami Gange. Of these, 116 projects have been completed and made operational and sewage treatment capacity of 703.89 mld has been created.

In addition, sewerage infrastructure is also being created under programs like Atal Mission For Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities Mission of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

Besides, CPCB had issued directions on 21.04.2015 to the SPCBs/ PCCs in the country under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 for collection, transportation and treatment of sewage generated in urban areas in their respective States. CPCB also issued directions on 09.10.2015 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to local authorities of metropolitan cities, State capitals and towns along river Ganga to ensure proper treatment and disposal of sewage in accordance with the stipulated standards.

Steps taken by the Government to stop discharge of effluents into rivers *inter alia*, include issuance of notification of specific discharge standards, revision of the criteria for categorization of industries and issuing directions to all SPCBs/ PCCs to adopt the same, issuance of consent to establish/consent to operate by the SPCBs/ PCCs, regular inspections of Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) by CPCB for compliance verification, installation of Online Continuous Effluent Monitoring System (OCEMS) for assessment of effluent quality and compliance status. In addition, the industries are encouraged to reduce their waste water generation by technological advancement, reuse/recycle of wastewater and maintain Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), where ever possible.

Further, CPCB, SPCBs and PCCs monitor industries with respect to effluent discharge standards and take action for non-compliance under provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.

Statement

State-Wise Polluted River Stretches

| Sl. No. | Name of State | Name of Polluted River Stretches | Number |
|---------|-----------------------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Kundu, Tungabhadra, Godavari, Krishna, Nagavali | 5 |
| 2. | Assam | Bharalu, Borsola, Deepar Bill, Digboi, Kamalpur, Panchnai Brahmaputra, Kharsang, Pagldia, Barak, Baroi Bega, Beki, Bhogdoi, Boginadi, Borbeel, Bordoibam Beelmukh, Burhidihing, Dhansiri, Dikhow, Dikrong, Diplai, Disang, Gabharu, Holudunga, Jai Bharali, Jhanji, Kalong, Kapili, Killing, Kohora, Kulsi, Malini, Mora Bharali, Parashali, Puthimari, Ranga, Samaguri, Sankosh, Silsako, Sorousola, Son, Sonai, Tenga Pukhuri | 44 |
| 3. | Bihar | Sirsia, Farmar, Ganga, Poonpun, Ram Rekha, Sikrahna | 6 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Hasdeo, Kharoon, Mahanadi, Seonath, Kelo | 5 |
| 5. | Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli | Damangang | 1 |
| 6. | Delhi | Yamuna | 1 |
| 7. | Goa | Sal, Mandovi, Talpona, Assonora, Bicholim, Chapora, Khandepar, Sinquerim, Tiracol, Valvant, Zuari | 11 |
| 8. | Gujarat | Amlakhadi, Bhadar, Bhogavo, Khari, Sabarmati, Vishwamitri, Dhadar, Triveni, Amravati (Tributary of Narmada), Damanganga, Kolak, Mahi, Shedhi, Tapi, Anas, Balehwar Khadi, Kim, Meshwa, Mindhola, Narmada | 20 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-------------------|--|----|
| 9. | Haryana | Ghaggar, Yamuna | 2 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | Sukhana, Markanda, Sirsa, Ashwani, Beas, Giri, Pabbar | 7 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | Devika, Banganga, Chunt Kol, Gawkadal, Tawi, Basanter, Chenab, Jhelam, Sindh | 9 |
| 12. | Jharkhand | Garga, Sankh, Subarnarekha, Damodar, Jumar, Konar, Nalkari | 7 |
| 13. | Karnataka | Arkavathi, Lakshmantirtha, Malprbha, Tungabhadra, Bhadra, Cauvery, Kabini, Kagina, Kali, Krishna, Shimsha, Asangi Nalla, Bhima, Kumardhara, Netravathi, Tunga, Yagachi | 17 |
| 14. | Kerala | Karamana, Bharathapuzha, Kadambayar, Keecheri, Manimala, Pamba, Bhavani, Chitrapuzha, Kadalundy, Kallai, Karuvannur, Kavvai, Kuppam, Kuttiyady, Mogral, Periyar, Peruvamba, Puzhackal, Ramapuram, Thirur, Uppala | 21 |
| 15. | Madhya Pradesh | Chambal, Khan, Kshipra, Betwa, Sone, Gohad, Kolar, Tapi, Bichia, Chamla, Choupan, Kalisot, Kanhan, Katni, Kunda, Malei, Mandakini (MP), Newaj, Parvati, Simrar, Tons, Wainganga | 22 |
| 16. | Maharashtra | Godavari, Kalu, Kundalika, Mithi, Morna, Mula, Mutha, Nira, Vel, Bhima, Indrayani, Mula-Mutha, Pawana, Wainganga, Wardha, Ghod, Kanhan, Kolar (Mah), Krishna, Mor, Patalganga, Pedhi, Penganga, Purna, Tapi, Urmodi, Venna, Waghur, Wena, Bindusar, Bori, Chandrabhaga, Darna, Girna, Hiwara, Koyna, Pehlar, Sina, Titur, Amba, Bhatsa, Gomai, Kan, Manjeera, Panchganga, Panzara, Rangavali, Savitri, Surya, Tansa, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Vashisti | 53 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|---------------|--|-----|
| 17. | Manipur | Nambul, Imphal, Iril, Khuga, Khujairok, Lokchao, Manipur, Thoubal, Wangjing | 9 |
| 18. | Meghalaya | Umkhrah, Umshyrpi, Kyrhukhla, Nonbah, Umtrew, Lukha, Myntdu | 7 |
| 19. | Mizoram | Tiau, Tlawng, Tuipui, Tuivawl, Chite, Mat, Saikah, Tuikual, Tuirial | 9 |
| 20. | Nagaland | Dhansiri, Dzuna, Chathe, Dzu, Dzucha, Sano | 6 |
| 21. | Odisha | Gangua, Guradih Nallah, Kathajodi, Nandirajhor, Daya, Kuakhai, Banguru Nallah, Bheden, Brahamani, Budhabalnaga, Kusumi, Mahanadi, Mangala, Nagavalli, Nuna, Ratnachira, Rushikulya, Sabulia, Serua | 19 |
| 22. | Puducherry | Arasalar, Chunnambar | 2 |
| 23. | Punjab | Ghaggar, Satluj, Kali Bein, Beas | 4 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | Banas, Chambal, | 2 |
| 25. | Sikkim | Maney Khola, Rangit, Ranichu, Teesta | 4 |
| 26. | Tamil Nadu | Cauvery, Sarabanga, Thirumanim Uthar, Vasista, Bhavani, Tambirapani | 6 |
| 27. | Telangana | Musi, Manjeera, Nakkavagu, Karakavagu, Maner, Godavari, Kinnersani, Krishna | 8 |
| 28. | Tripura | Burigaon, Gumti, Haora, Juri, Khowai, Manu | 6 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | Hindon, Kalinadi, Varuna, Yamuna, Gomti, Ganga, Ramganga, Betwa, Ghaghara, Rapti, Sai, Saryu | 12 |
| 30. | Uttarakhand | Bhela, Dhela, Suswa, Kichha, Kalyani, Ganga, Kosi, Nandour, Pilkhar | 9 |
| 31. | West Bengal | Vindhadhari, Mahananda, Churni, Dwarka, Ganga, Damodar, Jalangi, Kanshi, Mathabhanga, Barakar, Dwarakeshwar, Kaljani, Karola, Mayurkashi, Rupnarayan, Silabati, Teesta | 17 |
| TOTAL | | | 351 |

Project to increase GDP of Visakhapatnam

3295. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh was chosen as one of six districts identified on pilot basis as a part of project to make country a five trillion dollar economy;

(b) whether project aims to increase GDP of Visakhapatnam by 3 per cent by 2025;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and steps taken thereon at Visakhapatnam;

(d) whether a Committee consisting of experts from the National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) and Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Cuttack has been constituted;

(e) if so, whether Committee submitted its report and if so, recommendations thereof; and

(f) details of focused sectors that Government is aiming for?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has not chosen Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh on pilot basis as a part of any project to make country a five trillion dollar economy.

(b) to (f) Not applicable in view of above.

Schemes to support promotion and development of MSMEs

3296. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of schemes to support promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), if any;

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

(c) the details of operational MSMEs in West Bengal during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for the growth and development of MSME Sector in the country. These schemes and programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS).

(c) As per Udyog Aadhar Portal, details of operational MSMEs in West Bengal during the last three years are given below:

| 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (till 17.03.2020) |
|---------|---------|---------|------------------------------|
| 81569 | 36446 | 31394 | 42192 |

Scheme for Indian coir manufacturers

3297. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme for Indian coir manufacturers, India being the largest producer of coir products;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided, State-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India, through Coir Board is implementing various schemes for growth and sustainable development of Coir Industry in India under the Umbrella Scheme, "Coir Vikas Yojana" (CVY). CVY provides for, initiatives on Domestic and Export market promotion, Technology upgradation, Scientific Research and product/process development for coir sector, Training in value added products, empowering women and welfare measures like Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Details of assistance provided under the Scheme and domestic exhibition participated, State-wise, is given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

Statement-I

State-wise details of help provided under the Coir Vikas Yojana

(Physical and Achievements in Nos. and ₹ in lakhs)

1. Export Market Promotion

| State | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Phy. Ach. | Fin. Ach. | Phy. Ach. | Fin. Ach. | Phy. Ach. | Fin. Ach. |
| Kerala | 24 | 37.14 | 56 | 78.15 | 32 | 54.52 |
| Tamil Nadu | 31 | 46.15 | 67 | 92.75 | 56 | 93.13 |
| Gujarat | 1 | 1.53 | 1 | 1.18 | - | |
| Odisha | - | - | 1 | 0.60 | - | |
| Karnataka | - | - | 2 | 3.09 | - | |
| TOTAL | 56 | 84.82 | 127 | 175.77 | 88 | 147.65 |

2. Domestic Market Promotion*

| State | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Phy. Ach. | Fin. Ach. | Phy. Ach. | Fin. Ach. | Phy. Ach. | Fin. Ach. |
| Kerala | | 100.00 | | 400.00 | | 880.00 |
| Tamil Nadu | | 31.88 | | 74.24 | | 116.45 |
| Karnataka | | 95.89 | | 0.00 | | 100.00 |
| Odisha | | 0.00 | | 2.13 | | 0.00 |
| Hindustan Coir and Coir Board Showrooms and Sales Depots | | 10.77 | | 174.21 | | 166.45 |
| TOTAL | | 238.54 | | 650.58 | | 1262.90 |

*The financial achievements are in respect of Market Development Assistance disbursed.

Statement-II*State-wise details of Domestic Exhibitions participated*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 1 | | |
| 3. | Assam | 8 | 8 | 5 |
| 4. | Bihar | | 5 | 3 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | | 0 | 1 |
| 6. | Delhi | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 7. | Goa | | 1 | 2 |
| 8. | Gujarat | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 9. | Haryana | | 0 | 1 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 11. | Jammu and Kashmir | | 2 | 2 |
| 13. | Karnataka | | | |
| 14. | Kerala | 15 | 22 | 15 |
| 15. | Lakshadweep | 1 | 1 | |
| 16. | Madhya Pradesh | | | 1 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 5 | 7 | 10 |
| 18. | Manipur | | 1 | 1 |
| 19. | Meghalaya | | 1 | 1 |
| 20. | Nagaland | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21. | Odisha | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 22. | Punjab | 1 | | 3 |
| 23. | Rajasthan | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| 24. | Sikkim | 1 | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------------------------|----|-----|----|
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | 6 | 13 | 11 |
| 26. | Telangana | 1 | | |
| 27. | Tripura | | 1 | |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 3 | | |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 7 | 4 | 8 |
| 30. | West Bengal | 6 | 11 | 7 |
| 31. | Anadaman and Nicobar Islands | | 1 | |
| TOTAL | | 73 | 107 | 93 |

Problems of the MSME Sector

3298. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) has been showing signs of duress in recent times, due to policy experiments or intentional attention to the large corporate sector, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether other financial interventions by Government in the last three years has had a deleterious effect on the MSME sector, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether MSMEs are relatively more susceptible to changes in the economic balance thereby affecting employment in this sector which include daily wage earners, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The contribution of MSMEs in Gross Domestic Product has increased in the last three years. As reported by National Statistical Office (NSO), the share of MSMEs in Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 was 29.3%, 29.7% and 30.3% respectively.

(b) Various financial interventions like MUDRA, PSB loans in 59 minutes portal, increase in corpus of CGTMSE etc., have actually had positive impact on MSMEs.

(c) MSMEs are mainly affected by lack of physical infrastructure, timely

availability of sufficient credit at an affordable interest rates, marketing of products, obsolete/old technology and lack of skilled manpower etc. Employment on the other hand is affected by various factors such as seasonality, global market conditions and natural calamities etc.

Crisis in MSME sector

3299. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) is facing a crisis in the recent past;
- (b) the details of the last three quarters in MSME sector;
- (c) number of new MSME has been registered during the last five years; and
- (d) the details of newly established MSMEs during the last five years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Some of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have reported problems on account of lack of demand, shortage of working capital, non-availability of raw materials, power shortage, problems relating to marketing, labour, management etc. However, as reported by National Statistical Office (NSO), the share of MSMEs in Total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 was 29.3%, 29.7% and 30.3% respectively.

(c) The Total number of new MSMEs registered during the last five years are as given below:

| Financial Year | Micro | Small | Medium | Total |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2015-16 | 421006 | 70926 | 2645 | 494577 |
| 2016-17 | 2147491 | 216751 | 8619 | 2372861 |
| 2017-18 | 1344234 | 166480 | 6619 | 1517333 |
| 2018-19 | 1870282 | 241343 | 9403 | 2121028 |
| 2019-20 | 2206885 | 295367 | 10981 | 2513233 |
| TOTAL | 7989898 | 990867 | 38267 | 9019032 |

(d) The details of newly established MSMEs during the last five years are as below:

| Financial Year | Micro | Small | Medium | Total |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2015-16 | 790591 | 95980 | 3008 | 889579 |
| 2016-17 | 1189601 | 123307 | 4185 | 1317093 |
| 2017-18 | 1119342 | 122379 | 3699 | 1245420 |
| 2018-19 | 1181210 | 116055 | 3873 | 1301138 |
| 2019-20 | 872013 | 90980 | 2690 | 965683 |
| TOTAL | 5152757 | 548701 | 17455 | 5718913 |

Collaboration among Ministries for MSME schemes

3300. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various Government departments such as the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Textiles and others have an important role in implementing schemes of the Ministry of MSME that will uplift and empower small businesses, young entrepreneurs, artisans, weavers and more; and

(b) if so, steps taken to collaborate with various Departments and Ministries of Government?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes for the growth and development of the MSMEs including the upliftment and empowerment of small business, young entrepreneurs, artisans, weavers etc. While implementing these schemes, efforts are made to involve various Government departments including Ministries of Commerce and Industry, Textiles and others, in a convergent manner.

MSE units by women entrepreneurs

3301. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the Total number of credit proposals supported since 2017-18 till date;
- (b) Total number of new MSE units set up during the years 2017-18 till date and the number of units set up by women entrepreneurs during the same period;
- (c) the Total number of training camps conducted during the years 2017-18 to 2019-20 and list of the same, State-wise/district-wise; and
- (d) the Total number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered under Zero Defect Zero Effect (ZED) classification scheme during the year 2019-20, till date?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As reported by Reserve Bank of India, Total number outstanding credit to MSMEs by all scheduled commercial banks are 261.54 lakh, 320.68 lakh and 353.26 lakh for the period 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (March, 2019 to September, 2019) respectively.

(b) As per the Udyog Aadhar Portal, Total number of MSEs registered from 01.04.2017 to 13.03.2020 is 60.78 lakh. As per the available data between 22.02.2017 to 13.03.2020 Total 13.13 lakh registrations were made by women entrepreneurs.

(c) Total number of State/District-wise, trainings conducted during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(d) 23,480 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been registered under ZED classification scheme till date and out of that 1087 MSMEs have been registered during the year 2019-20.

Statement-I*Number of State/district-wise training conducted in the year 2017-18*

| Sl. No. | State/UT | MSME-DI /TI | IMCs | | EDPs | | ESDPs | | MDP | |
|---------|------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|--------------------|
| | | | Total | Bene- ficiaries | Total | Bene- ficiaries | Total | Bene- ficiaries | Total | Bene- ficiaries |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | Visakhapatnam | 17 | 1303 | 10 | 222 | 26 | 598 | 3 | 66 |
| 2. | Bihar | Patna | 15 | 881 | 7 | 166 | 18 | 424 | 3 | 62 |
| 3. | Bihar | Muzaffarpur | 17 | 838 | 12 | 249 | 22 | 484 | 1 | 20 |
| 4. | Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 20 | 793 | 12 | 329 | 21 | 509 | 4 | 90 |
| 5. | Delhi | New Delhi | 18 | 1523 | 10 | 226 | 23 | 536 | 7 | 159 |
| 6. | Goa | Goa | 7 | 328 | 5 | 126 | 13 | 290 | 1 | 22 |
| 7. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 21 | 1562 | 12 | 262 | 27 | 612 | 4 | 83 |
| 8. | Daman and Diu | | 6 | 217 | 5 | 103 | 2 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| 9. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | | 7 | 339 | 5 | 104 | 3 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Haryana | Karnal | 19 | 1514 | 9 | 225 | 25 | 616 | 9 | 230 |
| 11. | Himachal Pradesh | Solan | 17 | 931 | 9 | 216 | 19 | 467 | 6 | 125 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----------|----|------|----|-----|----|-----|---|-----|
| 12. | Jammu and Kashmir | Jammu | 17 | 2051 | 9 | 234 | 12 | 248 | 1 | 25 |
| 13. | Jharkhand | Ranchi | 20 | 1224 | 12 | 289 | 22 | 538 | 3 | 71 |
| 14. | Karnataka | Bangalore | 20 | 1394 | 10 | 234 | 25 | 596 | 6 | 139 |
| 15. | Karnataka | Hubli | 11 | 664 | 9 | 206 | 14 | 341 | 4 | 87 |
| 16. | Kerala | Thrissur | 16 | 1157 | 13 | 388 | 26 | 627 | 3 | 86 |
| 17. | Lakshadeep | Thrissur | 2 | 282 | 3 | 71 | 2 | 49 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | 27 | 2535 | 12 | 295 | 31 | 767 | 3 | 63 |
| 19. | Maharashtra | Mumbai | 24 | 1954 | 10 | 249 | 34 | 816 | 6 | 145 |
| 20. | Maharashtra | Nagpur | 12 | 544 | 14 | 336 | 23 | 544 | 1 | 24 |
| 21. | Odisha | Cuttack | 26 | 1535 | 12 | 274 | 30 | 664 | 4 | 89 |
| 22. | Punjab | Ludhiana | 19 | 1582 | 8 | 184 | 24 | 592 | 2 | 55 |
| 23. | Chandigarh | Ludhiana | 1 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Rajasthan | Jaipur | 26 | 1702 | 13 | 298 | 32 | 729 | 6 | 139 |
| 25. | Tamil Nadu | Chennai | 28 | 2092 | 13 | 330 | 33 | 830 | 8 | 206 |
| 26. | Puducherry | Chennai | 3 | 241 | 3 | 80 | 2 | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Telangana | Hyderabad | 16 | 1240 | 10 | 255 | 31 | 741 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur | 16 | 1371 | 8 | 193 | 20 | 501 | 7 | 178 |
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 16 | 1857 | 7 | 171 | 15 | 379 | 4 | 101 |

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| 30. | Uttar Pradesh | Allahabad | 15 | 1167 | 7 | 175 | 15 | 333 | 2 | 54 |
| 31. | Uttarkhand | Haldwani | 11 | 630 | 8 | 182 | 15 | 337 | 2 | 46 |
| 31. | West Bengal | Kolkata | 25 | 1573 | 12 | 279 | 33 | 798 | 6 | 141 |
| 33. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 2 | 262 | 2 | 44 | 3 | 69 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL ONER | | | 517 | 37357 | 291 | 7045 | 642 | 15227 | 106 | 2506 |
| NER | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34. | Tripura | Agartala | 11 | 557 | 8 | 178 | 11 | 255 | 0 | |
| 35. | Mizoram | Agartala | 8 | 384 | 2 | 41 | 8 | 174 | 0 | |
| 36. | Manipur | Imphal | 11 | 541 | 5 | 164 | 10 | 239 | 0 | |
| 37. | Nagaland | Imphal | 11 | 441 | 5 | 136 | 10 | 235 | 0 | |
| 38. | Assam | Guwahati | 25 | 1288 | 13 | 307 | 26 | 597 | 0 | |
| 39. | Arunachal Pradesh | Guwahati | 9 | 338 | 4 | 91 | 8 | 183 | 0 | |
| 40. | Meghalaya | Guwahati | 10 | 890 | 6 | 143 | 9 | 212 | 0 | |
| 41. | Sikkim | Gangtok | 9 | 437 | 3 | 75 | 8 | 196 | 0 | |
| TOTAL (NER) | | | 94 | 4876 | 46 | 1135 | 90 | 2091 | 0 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | 611 | 42233 | 337 | 8180 | 732 | 17318 | 106 | 2506 |

244 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II*Number of State/district-wise training held in the year 2018-19*

Name of MSME-DI/TC/ EDC:

Financial Year = 2018-19

| Sl.No. | State | District | Achieve Programme(s) | | | | |
|--------|----------------|---------------|----------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|
| | | | IMC-Y | IMC-C | EAP | E-SDP | MDP |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | East Godavari | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Guntur | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Srikakulam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Visakhapatnam | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vizianagaram | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Y.S.R. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Bihar | Banka | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Muzaffarpur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nalanda | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Patna | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| | | Rohtas | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Samastipur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saran | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sitamarhi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. | Chhattisgarh | Bastar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Durg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gariyaband | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mahasamund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rajnandgaon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Surguja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Delhi | Central | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|-------------------|--------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | New Delhi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| | | North | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| | | South | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | South East | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | West | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Aravalli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sabar Kantha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | Kullu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Solan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 7. | Jammu and Kashmir | Baramulla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jammu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Srinagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 8. | Jharkhand | Godda | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saraikela | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 |
| | | Kharsawan | | | | | |
| 9. | Karnataka | Bidar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chitradurga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Hassan | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kalaburagi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Raichur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vijayapura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Yadgir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | Indore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | Ahmednagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| | | Amravati | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Aurangabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhandara | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Buldhana | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mumbai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nagpur | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nashik | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 10 |
| | | Osmanabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pune | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Solapur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Thane | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Wardha | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Washim | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Rajasthan | Alwar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jaipur | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nagaur | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 13. | Sikkim | West District | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 14. | Tamil Nadu | Coimbatore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| | | Krishnagiri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Perambalur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 15. | Telangana | Bhadradi | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kothagudem | | | | | |
| | | Hyderabad | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Karimnagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Khammam | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------|----|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kumuram Bheem Asifabad | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ranga Reddy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Tripura | Dhalai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Gomati | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | North Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Sepahijala | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | South Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Unakoti | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | West Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 17. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 13 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| | | Aligarh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Allahabad | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ambedkar Nagar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Amroha | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Auraiya | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Azamgarh | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Baghpat | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ballia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Balrampur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Barabanki | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Bareilly | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Basti | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhadohi | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bijnor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Budaun | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|---|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bulandshahr | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chandauli | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Deoria | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Etah | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Etawah | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Faizabad | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Farrukhabad | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Fatehpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Firozabad | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| | | Gautam Buddha Nagar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ghaziabad | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ghazipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gonda | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gorakhpur | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hamirpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hapur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hathras | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jaunpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kannauj | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kanpur Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| | | Kasganj | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kushi Nagar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Maharajganj | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mainpuri | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mathura | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|-------|-------------|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | Mau | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Meerut | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mirzapur | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Moradabad | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Muzaffarnagar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pilibhit | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rae Bareli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Saharanpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sambhal | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shahjahanpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shamli | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shravasti | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Siddharth Nagar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sitapur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sonbhadra | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Varanasi | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Uttarakhand | Haridwar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Nainital | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Udham Singh Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 19. | West Bengal | Dinajpur Dakshin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Dinajpur Uttar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Murshidabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| TOTAL | | | 40 | 71 | 26 | 85 | 40 |

IMC-Y: Industrial Motivational Campaign for Youth, IMC-C: Industrial Motivational Campaign for Clusters, EAP: Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme, E-SDP: Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programme, MDP: Management Development Programme.

Statement-III*Number of State/district-wise training conducted in the year 2019-20*

| Name of MSME-DI/TC/ EDC: | | | Financial Year = 2019-20 | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|
| Sl. No. | State | District | Achieve Programme(s) | | | | | |
| | | | IMC-Y | IMC-C | EAP | E-SDP | MDP | SIYB |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | South Andamans | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Andhra Pradesh | Anantapur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chittoor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | East Godavari | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Guntur | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Krishna | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Kurnool | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Prakasam | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Srikakulam | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Visakhapatnam | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Vizianagaram | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | West Godavari | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Y.S.R. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 3. | Arunachal Pradesh | Papum Pare | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4. | Assam | Baksa | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Barpeta | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bongaigaon | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Cachar | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Charaideo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Darrang | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dhemaji | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dhubri | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dibrugarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----|-------|---------------|---|---|----|---|---|---|
| | | Dima Hasao | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Goalpara | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Golaghat | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hojai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jorhat | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Kamrup | 4 | 4 | 16 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Kamrup Metro | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Karbi Anglong | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Kokrajhar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lakhimpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Majuli | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Marigaon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nagaon | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nalbari | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sivasagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sonitpur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tinsukia | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Udalguri | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 5. | Bihar | Arwal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Aurangabad | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Banka | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Begusarai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhagalpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhojpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Buxar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Darbhanga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gaya | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gopalganj | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jamui | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----|--------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Jehanabad | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kaimur (Bhabua) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Khagaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lakhisarai | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Madhubani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Munger | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Muzaffarpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nalanda | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nawada | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pashchim Champaran | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Patna | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Purbi Champaran | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Purnia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rohtas | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saharsa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Samastipur | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saran | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sheikhpura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sitamarhi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Siwan | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vaishali | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6. | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Chhattisgarh | Balod | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Baloda Bazar | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Balrampur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bastar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bemetara | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bilaspur | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dantewada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----|-------|----------------|---|---|---|----|---|---|
| | | Dhamtari | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Durg | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gariyaband | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Janjgir-Champa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jashpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kabirdham | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kanker | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kondagaon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Korba | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Korea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mahasamund | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mungeli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Raigarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Raipur | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rajnandgaon | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Surajpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Surguja | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8. | Delhi | Central | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | East | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | New Delhi | 8 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 0 |
| | | North | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | North East | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | North West | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shahdara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | South | 9 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | South East | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | South West | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | West | 7 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 9. | Goa | North Goa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------|-----------------|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10. | Gujarat | Ahmedabad | 24 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Amreli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Anand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Aravalli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Banas Kantha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bharuch | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Devbhumi Dwarka | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dohad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gandhinagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jamnagar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kheda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mahesana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mahisagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Narmada | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rajkot | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Sabar Kantha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Tapi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vadodara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Valsad | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11. | Haryana | Ambala | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Bhiwani | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Faridabad | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Fatehabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gurugram | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hisar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jhajjar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jind | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kaithal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Karnal | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kurukshetra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mewat | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Palwal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Panchkula | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Panipat | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Rewari | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rohtak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Sirsa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sonipat | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Yamunanagar | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 12. | Himachal Pradesh | Bilaspur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hamirpur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kangra | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Kinnaur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kullu | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lahul and Spiti | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mandi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shimla | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sirmaur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Solan | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Una | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13. | Jammu and Kashmir | Anantnag | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Badgam | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bandipora | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Baramulla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ganderbal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jammu | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kathua | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kishtwar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-----------|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kulgam | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kupwara | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pulwama | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rajauri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Reasi | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Samba | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shopian | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Srinagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Udhampur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14. | Jharkhand | Bokaro | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Chatra | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Deoghar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dhanbad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dumka | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | East Singhbhum | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Garhwa | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Giridih | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Godda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Gumla | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hazaribagh | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jamtara | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Khunti | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Koderma | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Latehar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lohardaga | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pakur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Palamu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ramgarh | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ranchi | 6 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-----------|---------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sahebganj | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saraikela Kharsawan | 4 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Simdega | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | West Singhbhum | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15. | Karnataka | Bagalkot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bengaluru (Rural) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Bengaluru (Urban) | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Bidar | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chamarajanagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chikkamagaluru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dakshina Kannada | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Davangere | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dharwad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hassan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kalaburagi | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kodagu | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kolar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mandya | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mysuru | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Raichur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shivamogga | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tumakuru | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Udupi | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Uttar Kannad | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vijayapura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Yadgir | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 16. | Kerala | Alappuzha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ernakulam | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Idukki | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|----------------|----------------------|----|----|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kannur | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kasaragod | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kollam | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kottayam | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Malappuram | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Palakkad | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pathanamthitta | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Thiruvananthapuram | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Thrissur | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Wayanad | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17. | Ladakh | Leh Ladakh | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 18. | Lakshadweep | Lakshadweep District | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 19. | Madhya Pradesh | Agar Malwa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Alirajpur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Anuppur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ashoknagar | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Balaghat | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Barwani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Betul | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhind | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhopal | 15 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Burhanpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chhatarpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chhindwara | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Damoh | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Datia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dewas | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dhar | 3 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Dindori | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|-------------|----|---|----|----|----|---|
| | | East Nimar | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Guna | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gwalior | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Harda | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hoshangabad | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Indore | 26 | 3 | 27 | 34 | 20 | 0 |
| | | Jabalpur | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Jhabua | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Katni | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Khargone | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Mandla | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mandsaur | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Morena | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Narsinghpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Neemuch | 18 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Niwari | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Panna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Raisen | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rajgarh | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ratlam | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rewa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sagar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Satna | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sehore | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Seoni | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shahdol | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shajapur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sheopur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shivpuri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|----|---|---|----|----|---|
| 20. | Maharashtra | Sidhi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Singrauli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tikamgarh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ujjain | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Umaria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Vidisha | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ahmednagar | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Akola | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Amravati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Aurangabad | 5 | 4 | 5 | 44 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Beed | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhandara | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Buldhana | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chandrapur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dhule | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gadchiroli | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Gondia | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hingoli | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jalgaon | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jalna | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kolhapur | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Latur | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mumbai | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Mumbai Suburban | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Nagpur | 6 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| | | Nanded | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nandurbar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nashik | 21 | 2 | 9 | 68 | 21 | 4 |
| | | Osmanabad | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-----------|--------------------|----|---|---|----|---|---|
| | | Palghar | 19 | 0 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Parbhani | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pune | 3 | 0 | 6 | 12 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Raigad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ratnagiri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sangli | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Satara | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sindhudurg | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Solapur | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Thane | 4 | 0 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Wardha | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Washim | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Yavatmal | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21. | Manipur | Bishnupur | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chandel | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Churachandpur | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Imphal East | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Imphal West | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kamjong | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22. | Meghalaya | East Khasi Hills | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | West Jaintia Hills | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23. | Mizoram | Aizawl | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lunglei | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 24. | Nagaland | Dimapur | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Kohima | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mokokchung | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25. | Odisha | Anugul | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Balangir | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Baleshwar | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|------------|---------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | | Bargarh | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhadrak | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Boudh | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Cuttack | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Deogarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dhenkanal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gajapati | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ganjam | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jagatsinghpur | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Jajapur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jharsuguda | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kalahandi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kandhamal | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kendrapara | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kendujhar | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Khordha | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 14 |
| | | Koraput | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Malkangiri | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mayurbhanj | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nabarangpur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nayagarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Nuapada | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Puri | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Rayagada | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Sambalpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sundargarh | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26. | Puducherry | Karaikal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Puducherry | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27. | Punjab | Amritsar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-----------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Barnala | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bathinda | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Faridkot | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Fatehgarh Sahib | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Fazilka | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Firozpur | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gurdaspur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hoshiarpur | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jalandhar | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kapurthala | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ludhiana | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Mansa | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Moga | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nawanshahr | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pathankot | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Patiala | 3 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rupnagar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | S.A.S. Nagar | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sangrur | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sri Muktsar Sahib | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tarn Taran | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28. | Rajasthan | Ajmer | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Alwar | 3 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Banswara | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Baran | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Barmer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bharatpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhilwara | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bikaner | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|--------|----------------|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| | | Bundi | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chittorgarh | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Churu | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dausa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dholpur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dungarpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ganganagar | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hanumangarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jaipur | 2 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| | | Jaisalmer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jalore | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jhalawar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jhunjhunu | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jodhpur | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Karauli | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kota | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nagaur | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pali | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pratapgarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rajsamand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sawai Madhopur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sikar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sirohi | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tonk | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Udaipur | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29. | Sikkim | East District | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| | | North District | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | South District | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| | | West District | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|------------|----------------|----|---|---|----|---|---|
| 30. | Tamil Nadu | Ariyalur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chennai | 6 | 3 | 0 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| | | Coimbatore | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Cuddalore | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dharmapuri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dindigul | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Erode | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kanchipuram | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Kanyakumari | 11 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Karur | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Krishnagiri | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Madurai | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Nagapattinam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Namakkal | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Perambalur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pudukkottai | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ramanathapuram | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Salem | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sivaganga | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Thanjavur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | The Nilgiris | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Theni | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Thiruvallur | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Thiruvarur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tiruchirapalli | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tirunelveli | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tiruppur | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tiruvannamalai | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Tuticorin | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-----------|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | Telangana | Vellore | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Villupuram | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Virudhunagar | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhadradi Kothagudem | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hyderabad | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Jangoan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jayashankar Bhupalapally | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Karimnagar | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Khammam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mahabubabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mahabubnagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Medak | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Medchal Malkajgiri | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| | | Nagarkurnool | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nalgonda | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nizamabad | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rajanna Sircilla | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ranga Reddy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | | Warangal Rural | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Warangal Urban | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Yadadri Bhuvanagiri | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32. | Tripura | Dhalai | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gomati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Khowai | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | North Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sepahijala | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | South Tripura | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Unakoti | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|---------------|----------------|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| | | West Tripura | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 33. | Uttar Pradesh | Agra | 14 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | | Aligarh | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| | | Allahabad | 0 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| | | Ambedkar Nagar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | | Amethi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Amroha | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Auraiya | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Azamgarh | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Baghpat | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bahraich | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ballia | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Balrampur | 6 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Banda | 7 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Barabanki | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bareilly | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Basti | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bhadohi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bijnor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Budaun | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bulandshahr | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chandauli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chitrakoot | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Deoria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Etah | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Etawah | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Faizabad | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Farrukhabad | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Fatehpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---------------------|---|----|----|---|---|---|
| | | Firozabad | 2 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 2 |
| | | Gautam Buddha Nagar | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Ghaziabad | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Ghazipur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gonda | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Gorakhpur | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hamirpur | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hapur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hardoi | 0 | 1 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hathras | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jalaun | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Jaunpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jhansi | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kannauj | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| | | Kanpur Dehat | 2 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Kanpur Nagar | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| | | Kasganj | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kaushambi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kheri | 3 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kushi Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lalitpur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Lucknow | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Maharajganj | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mahoba | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mainpuri | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mathura | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mau | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Meerut | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Mirzapur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------|-------------------|---|----|----|---|---|---|
| | | Moradabad | 0 | 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Muzaffarnagar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pilibhit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pratapgarh | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rae Bareli | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rampur | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Saharanpur | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sambhal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sant Kabeer Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shahjahanpur | 3 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shamli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Shravasti | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Siddharth Nagar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sitapur | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sonbhadra | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Sultanpur | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Unnao | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Varanasi | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 34. | Uttarakhand | Almora | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bageshwar | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Chamoli | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Champawat | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dehradun | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Haridwar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nainital | 2 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Pauri Garhwal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Pithoragarh | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Rudra Prayag | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Tehri Garhwal | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|-----|-------------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | Udam Singh Nagar | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| | | Uttar Kashi | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35. | West Bengal | 24 Paraganas North | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| | | 24 Paraganas South | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Bankura | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Coochbehar | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Darjeeling | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Dinajpur Dakshin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Dinajpur Uttar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Hooghly | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Howrah | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Jalpaiguri | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Kolkata | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | | Maldah | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Medinipur East | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Medinipur West | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Murshidabad | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Nadia | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| | | Paschim Bardhaman | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Purba Bardhaman | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | TOTAL | 790 | 397 | 349 | 466 | 154 | 107 |

IMC-Y: Industrial Motivational Campaign for Youth, IMC-C: Industrial Motivational Campaign for Clusters, EAP: Entrepreneurship Awareness Programme, E-SDP: Entrepreneurship-cum-Skill Development Programme, MDP: Management Development Programme, SIYB: Start and Improve Your Business.

Closure of SME sector

3302. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage-wise contribution of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in the Total production of the manufacturing sector during the last four years;

(b) whether some units of SMEs have also been closed down during the said period; and

(c) if so, the number of the units closed during each year of the said period along with the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As reported by National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Share of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in All India GDP during 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 has been 29.5%, 29.3%, 29.7%, and 30.3% respectively.

(b) and (c) The findings of fourth All India Census of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) indicate that some enterprises get closed due to lack of demand, shortage of working capital, non-availability of raw materials, power shortage, problems relating to marketing, labour, management etc. The information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on sick MSME accounts for the year ended 2014, 2015 and 2016 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Reserve Bank of India issued guidelines on 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' to Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding Regional Rural Banks) in March, 2016. Under this Framework, banks have been advised to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the framework for Corrective Action Plan for rectification, restructuring and recovery. Data in this regard for the half year ended March, 2017 to half year ended September, 2019 is also given in the Statement.

Statement

*Information received from RBI on sick MSME Accounts for the year
2014, 2015 and 2016*

| Sl. No. | Year | Total Sick Units | | Total |
|---------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|
| | | Micro and Small Enterprises | Medium Enterprises | |
| 1. | 2014 | 465489 | 2908 | 468397 |
| 2. | 2015 | 534844 | 2425 | 537269 |
| 3. | 2016 | 480280 | 6011 | 486291 |

Source: RBI

| Sl. No. | For the half year | Total MSME | |
|---------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| | | Accounts referred to the Committee during the half year | Accounts resolved by the Committee during the half year |
| 1. | October 2016 - March 2017 | 1,00,803 | 1,37,282 |
| 2. | April 2017 - September 2017 | 87,062 | 95,107 |
| 3. | November 2017 - March 2018 | 1,30,208 | 1,30,473 |
| 4. | April 2018 - September 2018 | 1,50,165 | 1,23,227 |
| 5. | November 2018 - March 2019 | 1,42,275 | 1,46,519 |
| 6. | April 2019 - September 2019 | 2,23,786 | 2,01,768 |

Note: Number of cases resolved by the committees is more than the cases referred due to some pending cases with the committees at the beginning of the half year which have been resolved during the period.

Source: RBI

Funding the MSME sector

3303. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of adequate availability of credit for the MSME sector from Banks and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), if so, the details thereof for the last three years;

(b) whether it is a fact that though the MSME sector is in the category of priority sector lending, only eight per cent of Total bank credit finds its way to this sector, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether venture capitalist funding for the MSME sector and better regulation and monitoring of micro finance institutions is being considered, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The outstanding credit from Scheduled Commercial

Banks has grown from ₹ 1324239.35 crore in FY 2017-18 to ₹ 1510650.52 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 1516276.54 crore in FY 2019-20 (upto 30/9/2019) indicating steady rise in credit dispensed. Similarly, Bank Credit by NBFC to MSME Sector increased from ₹1.48 lakh crore as on March, 2018 to 1.49 lakh crore as on March, 2019 and further to ₹1.65 lakh crore as on December, 2019. The NBFC credit increased by 10.74% in 9 months ending on December, 2019.

SIDBI is managing two funds (i) Fund of Funds for Startups and (ii) ASPIRE Fund through which contributions are made to Alternative Investment Funds for investments in companies. As per RBI Norms, NBFC-Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC-MFI) are required to adhere to a robust regulatory framework which, *inter-alia*, includes entry point norms, prudential norms regarding capital adequacy, asset classification and provisioning requirements, guidelines on pricing of credit including transparency in interest rates and a detailed fair practices code.

Revival of MSMEs in Punjab

3304. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken steps or policy to revive the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in Punjab; and

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

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Under the 'Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises' issued by Reserve Bank of India, banks have been advised to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the Framework for suitable Corrective Action Plan *viz.* rectification, restructuring and recovery. This framework is applicable to all the States and UTs in India including Punjab.

Incentives and concessions given to MSME sector

3305. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes, incentives and concessions being provided to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector, at present in the country;

- (b) the number of beneficiaries under each scheme during the last two years;
- (c) the amount of loan disbursed under various schemes and the number of units benefited during the said period; and
- (d) details of special efforts made to boost the MSME sector in the country in view of economic slow down and outbreak of Coronavirus?

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) implements various schemes and programmes for the promotion and development of the MSME Sector in the country. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs, Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Micro and Small Enterprises Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS).

The details of the schemes during the last two years are given below:
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)

| Financial Year | Margin money subsidy allocated (₹ in lakh) | Margin money subsidy utilized (₹ in lakh) | Number of projects assisted | Estimated employment generated (No. of persons in lakhs) |
|----------------|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| 2017-18 | 1,17,000 | 1,31,240.07 | 48,398 | 3.87 |
| 2018-19 | 1,96,880 | 2,07,000.54 | 73,427 | 5.87 |

Credit Guarantee Scheme

| Financial Year | No. of Credit Facilities Approved | Amount of Guarantees Approved (₹ in crore) |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2017-18 | 2,63,195 | 19,066 |
| 2018-19 | 4,35,520 | 30,168 |

CLCSS Scheme

| Financial Year | No. of Units | Subsidy (₹ in lakh) |
|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| 2017-18 | 4,081 | 26,054.16 |
| 2018-19 | 14,155 | 98,044.05 |

MSE-CDP Programme

| Year | Projects Approved | Projects completed |
|---------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 2017-18 | 21 | 24 |
| 2018-19 | 36 | 28 |

Number of Persons Trained

| Year | Tool Rooms | NSIC | NI-MSME | Khadi and Village Industries (KVIC) | Coir Board | Total |
|---------|------------|--------|---------|--|---------------|----------|
| 2017-18 | 1,47,033 | 37,459 | 2,608 | 78,841 | 2,481 | 2,68,422 |
| 2018-19 | 2,08,174 | 41,201 | 990 | 81,906 | 4,153 | 3,36,424 |

Auction of mines in India

3306. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) details of mines that have been auctioned in the last five years and revenue accrued to the States, State-wise and year wise; and

(b) details of mines that would be auctioned in the next five years and revenue expected to accrue to the States, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) 95 mines of major minerals have been auctioned by the States in the last five years under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act, 1957. The estimated revenue likely to accrue to the State Governments over the lease period of these auctioned mines is ₹ 6,83,048 crore. The actual revenue accruing to the States depends

on the actual value of mineral despatched in a month. The details of the auctioned mines are as under:-

| State | No. of mines auctioned | Estimated revenue over the lease period (in crore) |
|----------------|---|--|
| Andhra Pradesh | 5 mines (4 Limestone, 1 Gold) | 2,869 |
| Chhattisgarh | 5 mines (4 Limestone, 1 Gold) | 27,193 |
| Gujarat | 3 Limestone mines | 16,202 |
| Jharkhand | 7 mines (2 Limestone, 2 Gold, 2 Graphite, 1 Iron Ore) | 5,635 |
| Karnataka | 18 Iron Ore mines | 73,854 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 8 mines (3 Limestone, 2 Graphite, 2 Diamond, 1 Iron Ore) | 28,416 |
| Maharashtra | 13 mines (6 Bauxite, 2 Limestone, 2 Manganese, 2 Copper, 1 Iron Ore) | 4,750 |
| Odisha | 28 mines (14 Iron Ore, 6 Iron Ore and Manganese, 3 Manganese, 2 Chromite, 2 Limestone, 1 Graphite) | 4,88,499 |
| Rajasthan | 8 Limestone mines | 35,629 |
| TOTAL | 95 mines (35 Iron Ore, 28 Limestone, 6 Iron Ore and Manganese, 6 Bauxite, 5 Graphite, 5 Manganese, 4 Gold, 2 Copper, 2 Diamond, 2 Chromite) | 6,83,048 |

(b) As per the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and the Rules framed thereunder, the State Governments are empowered to carry out auction of mines/mineral block in accordance with the prescribed law. The expected revenue to be accrued through e-auction process to the State Governments therefrom is contingent upon the final bids at the time of the auction.

Amendments to legislations pertaining to mining sector

3307. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of bills proposed for enactment of new Acts or amendments to existing Acts moved by the Ministry and later on passed by the Parliament during 2004-2014;

(b) the details of subordinate legislations drafted and passed pertaining to these new legislations; and

(c) the current status of implementation of these legislations and whether any critical assessment of the impact of the same has been made, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The Ministry of Mines has formulated/enacted the following Amendment Act during the period from 2004-2014:

(i) The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2010.

(b) and (c) The Central Government makes amendments in the subordinate legislation in consultation with the State Government and other stake holders. The implementation of the provisions of the Acts and the Rules are done by the State Governments and the other implementing agencies.

Compensation fund for families of the deceased in mines

3308. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) data on mining fatalities in India for the last five years, year-wise;

(b) whether any compensation fund has been created by the Ministry for the families of the deceased;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) As per information available, mining fatalities in India for the past five years (year-wise) are given below:-

| Year | fatalities |
|------|------------|
| 2015 | 103 |
| 2016 | 144 |
| 2017 | 129 |
| 2018 | 115 |
| 2019 | 108 |

Note: Data for the year 2017 to 2019 are provisional.

The compensation is covered under the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 and is given by the respective mining companies or mines owners.

Revision in rates of royalty

3309. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is giving royalty for minerals other than coal, lignite, sand and minor minerals for stowing;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering enhancing the rate(s) of royalty for Iron/Chromite/Bauxite ore as per the demand of the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) The revision of rates of royalty and dead rent for minerals (other than coal, lignite, sand for stowing, and minor minerals) including iron/chromite/bauxite are under consideration of this Ministry.

Assets owned by NALCO

3310. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National Aluminium Company (NALCO) is slipping into loss;
- (b) details of profit or loss in the last five years;
- (c) the trend of profit and loss in the last five years;
- (d) the Total immovable assets owned by NALCO;
- (e) the assets that have been demonetised; and
- (f) the remuneration directors are paid for attending board of directors meeting?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) No, Sir. NALCO is making profit since inception. The Company is hopeful to earn profit, during current financial year despite recession in the Global economy.

(b) and (c) The profit or loss and trend of profit and loss in the last five years for NALCO is as under.

| Financial Year | Profit (₹ in crore) | Trend: Increase/ (Decrease) over last year (₹ in crore) |
|----------------|---------------------|---|
| 2014-15 | 1,321.85 | 679.50 |
| 2015-16 | 731.01 | (590.84) |
| 2016-17 | 668.53 | (62.48) |
| 2017-18 | 1,342.41 | 673.88 |
| 2018-19 | 1,732.40 | 389.99 |

(d) The carrying value of immovable asset (Free hold Land and Building) owned by NALCO in 2018-19 was ₹ 664.58 crore.

(e) No assets of NALCO have been demonetised.

(f) The remuneration to directors are paid for attending board of directors meeting is as under:-

- (i) The Functional Directors are in whole time employment and have salary structure as per DPE guidelines.
- (ii) The Independent Directors are paid sitting fee for Board meetings and Board Sub-Committee meetings as follows:-

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------------|
| I. Board Meetings | - | ₹ 30,000/- |
| II. Board Sub-Committee Meetings | - | ₹ 25,000/- |

Utilisation of funds under PMKKKY

†3311. SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds collected during the last three years in Singrauli, Sidhi, Shahdol, Anuppur and Umariya districts under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY), year-wise and area-wise;

(b) the details of utilisation of the funds collected during the last three years, area wise and year- wise; and

(c) whether any rules and procedure have been made for the allocation of these funds for execution of various works, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The details of funds collected and utilised during the last three years in Singrauli, Sidhi, Shahdol, Anuppur and Umariya districts under Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Ministry of Mines issued guidelines for Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana (PMKKKY) under Section 20A of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) (MMDR) Act on 16.09.2015 to all the States with a direction to incorporate the 'PMKKKY' guidelines into the rules framed by them for the District Mineral Foundations (DMFs). PMKKKY will be implemented by the DMFs of the respective districts using the funds accruing to the DMF.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of funds collected and utilised during the last three years
under the PMKKKY*

(As on February, 2020)

| Sl. No. | Name of Districts | DMF Collection (In crore) | Fund Utilised (In crore) |
|---------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Anooppur | 299.04 | 105.60 |
| 2. | Shahdol | 75.98 | 38.01 |
| 3. | Sidhi | 12.34 | 0.00 |
| 4. | Singrauli | 1805.46 | 444.91 |
| 5. | Ummaria | 51.68 | 39.31 |

Facilities for Haj pilgrims

3312. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of preparations made to ensure the smooth journey of Haj pilgrims and to facilitate their recurring problems;

(b) the steps taken/being taken for accommodation of Haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia; and

(c) the details of decision taken in the annual inter-Ministerial Haj review meeting?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Haj-related arrangements in India prior to departure for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) are made by various agencies in India. To make the Haj journey smooth for the pilgrims coming through Haj Committee of India (HCoI), from arrival at KSA till their return to India, elaborate logistic and administrative arrangements are set up by the Consulate General of India, Jeddah, for their comfortable stay and hassle-free movement during their stay in Saudi Arabia.

Haj Committee of India (HCoI), a statutory organization under Ministry of Minority Affairs is mandated to make all arrangements for the pilgrims in India as per extant

policy. HCoI invites applications from the intending Haj pilgrims, makes selection of pilgrims, makes arrangements for Group Insurance, vaccination of pilgrims, stainless steel Bracelets/ tri-colour identity cards for identification of the pilgrims, foreign exchange in Saudi Riyals, Adahi coupons, distribution of SIM cards for mobile phones and conducts orientation/ training programmes in close coordination with State/ Union Territory Haj Committees (SHCs). It also makes arrangements for endorsement of Haj Visa in coordination with Saudi Consulate in Mumbai and its delivery to the pilgrims in coordination with SHCs. It also deutes Khadim ul Hujjaj for the assistance of Haj pilgrims during their stay in Saudi Arabia.

Ministry of Civil Aviation makes arrangements for air travel of HCoI pilgrims. It issues the tender inviting bids from the eligible Airlines as per bilateral agreement with Saudi Arabia for transporting the pilgrims of HCoI and supervises the air charter operations during Haj period from the designated Embarkation Points across India. The selected airlines, concerned airport authorities, HCoI and SHCs deploy officials at the embarkation points to assist the pilgrims in embarkation and disembarkation of pilgrims. Ministry of External Affairs facilitates timely issue of passports and Haj visas for the intending pilgrims and facilitates communication with the Saudi Government on Haj matters. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare makes arrangements for requisite number of mandatory vaccines for the Haj pilgrims and its timely supply to the State/ District health authorities for administration to the pilgrims in coordination with HCoI/ SHCs.

Ministry of Minority Affairs deutes administrative and medical staff, as Coordinators/Assistant Haj Officers/Haj Assistants/Doctors/paramedical staff including women staff for providing round-the clock facilities to Haj pilgrims during their stay in Makkah and Madinah in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It makes arrangements for supply of medicines/medical equipments to CGI, Jeddah for use in the temporary hospitals and dispensaries set up in Saudi Arabia during Haj season. It also registers and allocates Haj quota to private Haj Group Organisers (HGOs) through a transparent procedure. It coordinates with different Ministries and stakeholders, for the smooth and hassle free journey of Haj pilgrims to Saudi Arabia.

Consulate General of India (CGI), Jeddah, under the overall supervision of Ambassador of India in Saudi Arabia makes arrangements for accommodation, local transport, etc. for the Indian haj pilgrims in Saudi Arabia in coordination with Haj Committee of India and Ministry of Minority Affairs. It facilitates baggage collection

from airport, pre-allotment of accommodation, provides tricolor umbrellas and two sets of bedsheets and pillow covers to each Indian pilgrim. Temporary offices, hospitals and dispensaries are opened in Saudi Arabia for the Indian haj pilgrims. Provision is made for 16 temporary branch cum dispensaries in Makkah and 3 temporary branch cum dispensaries in Madinah. In addition, 40 bedded, 30 bedded and 10 bedded temporary Hospitals in Makkah and another 10 bedded temporary Hospital in Madinah, equipped with diagnostic facilities such as Ultrasound, ECG etc., are set up during Haj season to ensure proper health facilities to Haj Pilgrims. Seventeen ambulances and several medical task force teams run round-the-clock to cater to pilgrims' urgent medical requirements and special needs of pilgrims falling in the High-Risk Group. During core Haj-Period, a camp office cum dispensary operates from Mina and Arafat, to cater to the concerns of the pilgrims in Mashaer region. The Consulate closely coordinates with Maktabas (Saudi agencies based in Makkah) to ensure that the Maktabas are made fully aware of the requirements of Indian pilgrims and deliver good services particularly in Mashaer region during core-Haj period. In the departure phase, remote city check-in of pilgrims' baggage in their own buildings ensures a hassle-free and comfortable return of pilgrims to India. Modern tools of IT are extensively harnessed in the Haj operation. e-MASIHA (Medical Assistance System for Indian Hajis Abroad) is a portal for comprehensive management of pilgrims' medical database and medical stock. Mobile app "Indian Haji Information System" aids pilgrims to locate their accommodation, Maktabas in Mina, branch office etc. and can be used to lodge grievances or submit feedback. Updates on Haj operation are provided on Facebook and Twitter, and daily video report on Haj are uploaded on Youtube channel. A film titled 'A Practical Guide to Perform Haj', made by the Consulate, provides comprehensive information about the journey of Haj and is used for training and orientation of pilgrims. The Consulate also prints maps of Makkah, Madinah, Mina and Arafat for distribution. Also, tricolor signboards are put on all HCoI pilgrims' buildings giving important information in 3 languages - Hindi, English and Arabic. In addition to the above, various other services are provided for HCoI pilgrims, including distribution of free Saudi SIM cards in India; distribution of Adahi (Qurbani) coupons to all pilgrims who opted for Adahi; distribution of metro train tickets to the pilgrims of all the maktabas which have been allotted train facility; ferrying of zamzam water (5 litre can per pilgrim) to embarkation points etc. Several online and offline means to lodge grievance are made available to pilgrims, and the grievances are monitored 24X7, and addressed swiftly. For pilgrims, who travel

through Haj Group Organizers (HGOs), a HGO desk is set up in Main Offices in Makkah and Madinah.

However, the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia *vide* letter dated 06.03.2020 has requested the Indian Government, that they should not make any new commitments regarding the Haj of this year 1441 (2020) and wait until the course of epidemic (new Coronavirus) becomes clear.

(b) Accommodation in Makkah is arranged in two categories, viz., Azizia and NCNTZ (Non-Cooking Non-Transportation Zone). For hired accommodation of HCOI pilgrims in Makkah, call for offers are advertised and the buildings submitted are inspected in two-tiers. A Building Selection Team (BST), comprising representative of State Haj Committees/ Officials of State Governments, inspects the buildings on offer and recommends or rejects the buildings. Then, a Building Selection Committee (BSC), comprising Members of HCOI and an Officer from the Consulate, undertakes inspection of buildings recommended by BST and approves or rejects the buildings. Once approved, hiring process of Saudi Haj Ministry (including signing of contract through online portal Sejel and payment) is followed. For Haj-2020, two teams of BST and one team of BSC has already visited and approved 191 buildings having a tasreeh (Saudi license) capacity of 66716 accommodation units. For hiring accommodation of HCOI pilgrims in Madinah, a tender is floated and bids invited. The bids submitted are evaluated by a Committee. The accommodation hired usually come through licensed Housing Groups. Accommodation in Madinah is hired in two categories, viz., Markazia and Non-Markazia.

(c) The decisions taken in the Annual Inter-Ministerial Haj review meeting held on 4th October, 2019 in New Delhi is given in the Statement.

Statement

*Decisions taken during the inter-ministerial haj review meeting held on
4th October, 2019 at New Delhi*

- (i) It was decided that the Saudi Government may be requested for increase in quota for India beyond 2 lakh pilgrims.
- (ii) It was decided that the ratio of quota sharing between HCoI and HGOs will remain 70:30. For Haj 2020, Haj quota of HCoI may be fixed at 1,40,000 pilgrims and 60,000 pilgrims for HGO.

- (iii) It was decided that HCoI may invite online applications for Haj 2020 from 10th October, 2019. Online applications for registration of private Haj Group Organisers (HGOs) may be invited from 1st November, 2019. HCoI may endeavor to achieve 100% online applications and dispense with submission of hard copies of the application form.
- (iv) The proposal to allow one additional companion to 70+ pilgrims in case the existing companion is more than 60 years old, was discussed in detail and it was decided to continue with the existing policy.
- (v) The proposal regarding minimizing the documentation to be submitted as proof of address was discussed and it was decided that in case the address in Passport of the application is issued in other State, (i) Aadhar card, (ii) Voter ID Card and (iii) Utility bills note more than 3 months old, may be taken as proof of residence, (vi) After detailed review, of the arrangements made for accommodation in Saudi Arabia, the following were decided:-
 - (a) For Haj 2020, the existing two categories of accommodation in Makkah namely Non Cooking Non Transport Zone (NCNTZ) and Azizia category will continue.
 - (b) Keeping in view the demand for NCNTZ category, CGI, Jeddah may make effort to hire at least 15,000 units of accommodation in this category. Hiring of buildings may be preferred in the areas without slope on the way to Haram. Rest of the units can be hired in Azizia. The existing norms for hiring building within 1000 mtrs of outer periphery of Haram Sharief will be retained for Haj 2020.
 - (c) The proposal to hire big hotel-type buildings in Azizia without cooking facility was discussed in detail and it was decided, for the present, to continue with the existing practice of hiring buildings with kitchen facilities.
 - (d) It was decided that buildings with lower ratio of toilet (3 to 4) and kitchen facilities may be preferred.
 - (e) For Haj 2020, it may be ensured that all the hired buildings irrespective of their general health, must have the basic facilities and services like cleanliness, working lifts, prayer area and proper drinking water, etc.
 - (f) HCoI will generate awareness regarding the comparative advantages/disadvantages of NCNTZ and Azizia category of accommodation among the

pilgrims through visuals and short videos, which may help in reducing load from the NCNTZ category. It may clearly indicate in the application form that the accommodation in NCNTZ is not guaranteed.

- (g) The issue of providing 100% Metro train facility to the pilgrims who are accommodated outside the traditional boundaries of Mina with the Saudi authorities may be taken up during the bilateral meeting with Saudi authorities.

(vii) Following decisions were taken with regard to Madinah accommodation:-

- (a) The proposal of HCoI for abolition of choice of Markazia/ outside Markazia for Madinah accommodation category in the Haj Application Form was agreed.
- (b) Efforts shall be made for 100% accommodation in Markazia area in Madinah.
- (c) 50:50 distribution of pilgrims in Madinah in pre-Haj and post Haj period may be ensured to avoid concentration of pilgrims and number of flights from and to Madinah airport.

(viii) It was decided that the existing practice of deciding upper ceilings of rates for the accommodation may continue and buildings may be hired at uniform rates to obviate any discretion. CGI, Jeddah may formulate minimum benchmark facilities for hiring of buildings. After detailed discussion, following decisions were taken for Haj 2020 with regard to the rates of accommodation:-

- (a) The upper ceiling of rentals of Madinah accommodation may be kept at the same rate as was in Haj-2019 (*i.e.* SR 800 in Markazia and SR 400 for non-Markazia). However, efforts may be made by CGI, Jeddah to reduce the rates further.
- (b) In Makkah also, the upper ceiling of rentals may be kept at the same rate as was in Haj-2019 *i.e.* SR 4450 in NCNTZ and SR 2480 in Azizia (2250 building rental+ SR 230 for transport).
- (c) Buildings below the benchmark facilities will not be hired.
- (d) For Azizia-Haram transport service, use of buses of 2018 and above model in Haj-2019 was appreciated by Hajis and can be continued in Haj-2020 also. Pilgrims accommodated in Azizia can be charged accordingly.

- (ix) It was decided that CGI, Jeddah may take a conscious decision in consultation with HCoI regarding the optimum number of BST/ BSC required for inspection of buildings for Haj 2020 and send a proposal to the Ministry.
- (x) With regard to supply of umbrella, bedsheets, pillow covers, bucket, mug, lota, wiper, WC brush, disinfectant, cleaning brush and pan, etc., by the building owners, it was decided that for Haj 2020, the existing practice may continue. Meanwhile, CGI, Jeddah in consultation with HCoI will explore various options and suggest a viable solution for consideration.
- (xi) After discussing the various issues related to air charter operations, the following decisions were taken:-
 - (a) All the Embarkation Points (EP) for Haj 2019 will continue for Haj 2020.
 - (b) Vijayawada will be started as new embarkation point for the pilgrims of Andhra Pradesh.
 - (c) The proposal for starting of Kannur airport as additional embarkation point for the pilgrims of Kerala will be examined in the Haj Committee. The viability of starting additional EP in Kerala along with proper justification may be submitted to the Ministry for further examination in consultation with MoCA.
 - (d) To minimize the fluctuation in number of pilgrims EP-wise given in the tender document and to reduce the operational difficulties by the airlines, choice once given by the pilgrims at the application stage will be final and no change for the same will be considered by HCoI.
 - (e) Suggestions given by HCoI and CGI, Jeddah for improvement in the services of Airlines may be considered in the Haj Air Travel Committee (HATC) meeting.
 - (f) MoCA may ensure improved facilities and services of airlines for the Haj pilgrims during Haj 2019.
- (xii) It was decided that the existing practice of hiring of newer model of buses (2018 & above) at an additional payment of SR 50/-, over and above the common Bus Transportation charges paid to Naqaba Sayyarat for bus transportation between Makkah and Madinah, may be continued.
- (xiii) With regard to vaccines and medicines for Haj pilgrims, the following decisions were taken:-

- (a) M/o H&FW will ensure that the vaccines are procured and supplied to State Haj Committees well in advance.
 - (b) HCoI will provide tentative number of pilgrims based on the current year's Haj quota to M/o Health with a scope of 10% variation so that the process of procurement of vaccines could be started immediately.
 - (c) MoH&FW may ensure timely verification of list of medicines for supply to CGI, Jeddah for Haj 2020 and nominate an agency for procurement and supply of medicines/ medical items to CGI, Jeddah. Based on the supply and leftover stock of Haj 2019, CGI, Jeddah will provide the indent of medicines/ medical items by November, 2019 so that the same could be sent to MoHFW
 - (d) M/o H&FW / DGHS may issue suitable advisories to the State Governments for strict screening of Haj pilgrims so that the cases of terminal illness and infectious diseases may be restricted.
 - (e) M/o Health will issue an advisory to all the Principal Secretaries of States/ UTs to forward the applications of candidates in time and relieve them quickly, in case of their selection.
- (iv) On the proposal of CGI, Jeddah for additional Assistant Haj Officers and Haj Assistants for Haj 2020, it was decided that CGI, Jeddah will send a proposal in this regard to the Ministry including its financial implication and availability of budget, which will be examined separately.
- (xv) With regard to Khadim-UI-Hujjaj, the following were decided:-
- (a) The existing name of the post may be retained.
 - (b) HCoI will ensure that flight schedule of Khadimul Hujjaj is prepared in such a way that at least one Khadimul Hujjaj is present in all incoming flights. If they come late they will have to bear their own cost.
 - (c) HCoI will ensure that rigorous training to Khadim-ul-Hujjaj is imparted well in advance before their departure so that they travel along with the Hajis, appropriately guide their Hajis and work under the Consulate General of India, Jeddah.
- (xvi) HCoI was advised to refund the due amount to other pilgrims, if any, within one month. It was also suggested that refund of amount to the pilgrims should be a routine process and a system should be developed so that the refunds are

remitted automatically to the pilgrims account immediately after completion of Haj.

- (xvii) It was decided that intensive training should be imparted to the pilgrims in India. Training should not be only limited to specific period of time for the selected pilgrims but it should be an year long activity for all the intending pilgrims. HCoI should develop comprehensive training modules for the training in consultation with the CGI, Jeddah such as Haj Rituals, Logistics in India and Saudi Arabia, Accommodation and Transport, Mina Movement, Madinah Stay, Personal Health, Air, Travel, Disaster Management, etc. Each Module should be printed in vernacular languages and widely distributed. Short videos and films on ground realities of arrangements in Saudi Arabia may be made and should be available for downloads from the HCoI website and mobile application. A State-wise pool of official deputationists sent on Haj duty in the past may be created, which may be used for training purposes.
- (xviii) On the issue of pilgrims going for on Haj pilgrimage on business visa to Saudi Arabia and getting stranded there it was noted that there is need for generating awareness among the people on a wide scale to prevent them from fraud and cheating by the unscrupulous elements on the name of Haj pilgrimages.
- (xix) On the issue of issuing thousands of complimentary Haj visas (Furada) by the Saudi embassy, MEA was requested to take up this issue with the Saudi Embassy appropriately.

National Commission for Minorities

3313. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the objective of setting up National Commission for Minorities; and
- (b) the achievement of the Commission during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) The Minorities Commission was established in 1978 as a Non-Statutory Body *vide* Home Ministry Notification No. 11-16012/2/77-NID of 12.01.1978. The Government resolution stated as follows:-

- (i) Despite the safeguards provided in the Constitution and the laws in force there persist amongst the Minorities a feeling of inequality and discrimination.

- (ii) In order to preserve secular tradition and to promote national integration, the Government of India attaches the highest importance to the enforcement of the safeguards provided for the Minorities and is of the firm view that effective institutional arrangements are urgently required for the enforcement and implementation of all the safeguards provided for the Minorities in the Constitution in Central and State laws and in Government policies and administrative schemes enunciated from time to time.

On 4th May, 1992, the then Social Welfare Minister introduced in the Lok Sabha a "National Commission for Minorities Bill" accompanied by the following statement of objects and reasons:

"The Minorities Commission with statutory status would infuse confidence among the Minorities about the working and effectiveness of the Commission. It would also carry more weight with the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations and the Ministries/ departments and other organizations of the Central Government."

The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 was passed by the Parliament which established the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) in its current form as a statutory body, on 17th May, 1993.

(b) During the last 3 years, Chairman and Members of the Commission have extensively toured 219 districts in the country in discharge of the functions mandated under the NCM Act, 1992 and interacted with the minority communities and the concerned authorities to evaluate the progress of development of Minorities. Such visits have also afforded opportunities to enhance the awareness of minority communities of various welfare schemes at the grass root level being implemented by the Government for them. The details are available on the website www.ncm.nic.in.

Work done for minorities in Goa

3314. SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of work approved under the Ministry and the criteria thereof; and
- (b) the details of work done in Goa and assistance provided in various items of work in the last five years, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) The Ministry implements Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram (PMJVK) 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 25% or more of notified minority population and backwardness of the area in terms of socio-economic indicators (literacy rate and work participation rate) or basic amenities indicators (percentage of households with pucca walls, households with safe drinking water, households with electricity, households with latrine facility within the premise). The MCAs identified include 109 Minority Concentration Districts Headquarters, 870 Minority Concentration Blocks and 321 Minority Concentration Towns. The thrust of the PMJVK scheme is to allocate at least 80% of the resources to education, health and skill development sectors of which atleast 33-40% is allocated for women centric projects.

Projects like Residential Schools, New School Buildings, College Buildings, Student Hostels, Additional Class Rooms, Laboratory Rooms in Schools, Computer Rooms, Smart Classrooms, Toilets, ITIs, Polytechnics, Skill Training Centres, Working Women Hostels, Hospitals, Health Centres, Anganwadi Centres, Drinking Water Projects, Common Service Centres, Sadbhav Mandaps, Market Sheds, Hunar Hubs etc. as proposed by the State Governments/UT Administrations are sanctioned under the scheme. Details of the projects approved are available on the Ministry's website www.minorityaffairs.gov.in

The MCAs identified in the State of Goa includes one District Headquarter (South Goa) and two Towns (Mormugoa and Margao). The State of Goa has been included in the PMJVK scheme in 2018-19. The State has submitted a proposal for construction of an Administrative Building Block in Government Industrial Training Institute (ITI) in the current financial year 2019-20 for which additional information has been requested from the State.

Besides, details of beneficiaries in various other educational and economic empowerment schemes are available on the websites www.minorityaffairs.gov.in, www.maef.nic.in and www.nmdfc.org.

Status of Hunar Haat

3315. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Hunar Haat organised till date;
- (b) the revenue generated during Hunar Haat; and
- (c) whether there is any plan to take Hunar Haat to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) Ministry of Minority Affairs launched Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme on 14th May, 2015 to preserve the rich heritage of traditional arts/crafts of minorities. Hunar Haat is being implemented since 2016-17 as a component of USTTAD scheme. The Hunar Haat is an effective platform wherein opportunity is given to minority artisans/craftsmen and culinary experts from across the country to showcase and market their finest handicraft and exquisitely crafted indigenous products. So far, 21 Hunar Haats have been organized by the Ministry of Minority Affairs since November, 2016 at:

2016

1. India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, 2016.

2017

2. India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, 2017
3. Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi, February, 2017.
4. Puducherry in September 2017

2018

5. India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, 2018
6. Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi, February 2018.
7. Mumbai in January 2018, December 2018.
8. Prayagraj in September 2018
9. Puducherry in October 2018.

2019

10. India International Trade Fair, New Delhi, 2019
11. Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi in January 2019.
12. Mumbai in January 2019
13. Mumbai in December 2019
14. Prayagraj in November, 2019.
15. Jaipur in Aug.-Sept. 2019.
16. Ahmedabad in December 2019.

2020

17. Hyderabad in January, 2020.
18. Lucknow in January, 2020.
19. Indore, February, 2020 (08.02.2020 to 16.02.2020)
20. India Gate Lawns, February, 2020 (13.02.2020 to 23.02.2020)
21. Ranchi in February- March, 2020 (29.02.2020 to 08.03.2020)
22. Venues for organising Hunar Haats during the remaining period of the calendar year 2020 include Chandigarh, Pune, Bengaluru, Kota, Panaji, Kochi and Chennai.

(b) As per the available information, Total sales of ₹57.93 Crore were generated in the 21 Hunar Haats organized so far.

- (c) No such proposal is presently under consideration of this Ministry.

Rehabilitation of minorities injured in the 2020 riots

3316. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has taken measures to rehabilitate the minority communities affected by the Delhi riots of February 23rd-25th, 2020;
- (b) whether the Ministry proposes to provide special schemes for the minority community's families who have been affected in the above mentioned riots; and

(c) whether the Ministry will take steps to ensure that the places of worship that have been destroyed in the above mentioned riots, be protected and reconstructed?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Minority Affairs implements various welfare schemes for the socio-economic and educational empowerment of six centrally notified minority communities namely Buddhists, Christians, Jains, Muslims, Parsis and Sikhs. The details of the schemes are available at www.minorityaffairs.gov.in.

As informed by the Government of NCT of Delhi, various relief and rehabilitation efforts have been taken up in the riot affected areas of Delhi. It has, *inter-alia*, ordered grant of ex-gratia relief and compensation in various eventualities such as death, injuries, loss of movable property, damage to residential units, household items, commercial property etc.

Increase in sittings of Parliament

3317. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to re-schedule and increase the sittings of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has noticed that the Parliament has functioned the least during 2014-2019; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, time and duration of each session is decided by the Government keeping in view exigencies of Legislative Business before Government and it is the prerogative of the Government to decide the priority of Government legislative business to be transacted in Parliament.

Nominated Members as Chairman / Board Members

3318. SHRI A. VIJAYKUMAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Number and names of Ministries and Government Departments where nominated Member of Parliament are Chairman, Board Members etc. in the country;

(b) whether such nominations continues even after loss/resignation of membership of Parliament; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) During the Current 17th Lok Sabha, only three nominated Members have been nominated as a member on the Committees/Samitis by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs on request of the concerned Ministry/Department as shown against their name in the following table:-

| Sl. No. | Name of Members of Parliament | Name of the Committee/Samiti | Concerned Ministry | Term of the Committee/Samiti |
|---------|-------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati | Hindi Salahkar Samiti | Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution | Three Years |
| 2. | Suit. Roopa Ganguly | Metro Railway User's Consultative Committee, Kolkata | Ministry of Railways | Two Years |
| 3. | Shri Ram Shakal | Hindi Salahkar Samiti | Ministry of Tourism | Three Years |

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in fatal road accidents on NHS

3319. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been increase in the fatal road accidents on the National Highways (NHs), even after implementation of new Motor Vehicles Act;

- (b) if so, details thereof and the manner it compares in the last two years;
- (c) whether Government proposes to install Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras to monitor rash driving and to regulate speed and lane discipline;
- (d) if so, the details of NHs where CCTV cameras are being installed;
- (e) whether there is any proposal to install Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) system on the National Highways, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per the available data, there has been an average decline of 10% in Total accidents after implementation of the Motor Vehicles(Amendment) Act, 2019 in some States.

(c) to (f) The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 recently passed by the Parliament provides for electronic monitoring and enforcement of road safety. NHAI is presently implementing ATMS (Advance Traffic Management System) on EPE (Eastern Peripheral Expressway) with installation of CCTV cameras and control systems to monitor speed violations, lane discipline etc.

Agencies involved in construction of roads in Gujarat

†3320. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many agencies are engaged in construction of roads in Gujarat;
- (b) if so, the road-wise details of the agencies handling the construction of roads;
- (c) the names of the roads whose construction work is lagging behind the set timeline for construction and the road-wise and delay-wise details of the construction; and
- (d) whether Government has taken any action against any agency for not doing the job as per the conditions during the last three years, if so, the agency-wise details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

(b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways. The work of development and maintenance of National Highways is carried out through various agencies such as National Highway wing of State Public Works Departments (PWDs), National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), Border Roads Organization (BRO) and other agencies. In the State of Gujarat, National Highway wing of State PWD and NHAI are handling the construction of National Highways. The Total length of National Highways in Gujarat is 6900 km, out of which 3162 km is with State PWD and 3738 km is with NHAI.

(c) and (d) Details of the delayed NH projects in Gujarat are given in the Statement (*See below*). NHAI and State PWD are authorized to take action against the contractor as per provisions of the contract agreement. In case, where there is a fault of the agency deduction is made in from the agency charges due to them:

Statement

Details of the delayed NH projects in Gujarat

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Name of Agency | Start Date | Completion date as per contract | Reason for Delay and Action taken by Govt. |
|---------|--|----------------|------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Six Laning from existing Km.494.410 to existing Km.509.550 of NH-8 (PKG-VII) | NHAI | 11.05.2017 | 10.05.2019 | Reasons for delay are |
| 2. | 2 Laning with PS of Gadu - Porbandar | NH-8E | 04.09.2017 | 03.03.2020 | mainly due to |
| 3. | Four laning of Mahuva to Kagavadar section of PKG-III NH-8E | | 15.05.2017 | 14.11.2019 | land |
| 4. | Four laning of Bhavnagar - Talaja NH-8E | | 07.02.2017 | 06.08.2019 | acqui- |
| 5. | Four laning of Kagavadar - Una NH-8E | | 20.03.2017 | 19.09.2019 | tion, |
| 6. | Four laning of Talaja - Mahuva NH-8E | | 25.04.2017 | 24.10.2019 | forest |
| 7. | Four laning of Una - Kodinar NH-8E | | 09.02.2017 | 08.08.2019 | clearance, |
| 8. | Six Laning of Kamrej-Chalthan NH-8 | | 21.03.2017 | 20.02.2019 | utility |
| 9. | Strengthening & Widening of Una-Delvada- Ahmedpur-Mandvi Road between Km.0/0 | State PWD | 17.01.2017 | 16.12.2017 | shifting, non- |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----|---|---|------------|------------|---|
| | to 11/0 of N.H. 251 | | | | availability |
| 10. | Widening & Strengthening of existing carriageway from 7m to 10m (Two lane road with PSS) km 115/320 to 126/320 and km 141/320 to 152/920 on NH 58 Khokhra Gujarat border Vijaynagar Vadali Dharoi Satlasana Palanpur Road | | 13.02.2017 | 11.01.2018 | of work front etc. Action is being taken on case to |
| 11. | Improvement of Road Safety through footpaths, drains, improvements of junctions, road signs/ markings etc. in Anand City limits from km.85/600 to 90/300 on NH-64 (Old NH-228) | | 16.01.2018 | 15.04.2019 | case basis |
| 12. | Upgradation of newly declared National Highway No. 168A to two lane with paved shoulder configuration between km 11/800 to 33/600 (Package-III) (Rajasthan/ Gujarat boarder at Nenava-Dhanera section) | | 01.01.2018 | 31.12.2018 | |
| 13. | Widening and Stg. 2 lane to 4 lane between Km. 71/200 to 77/64 of N.H. 64 (Nadiad-Uttarsanda-Bhumel in Kheda District (Pkg.I) | | 04.06.2018 | 03.05.2019 | |
| 14. | Rehabilitation and Restoration of Bridge on Banas River at km 437/300 on NH-68Tharad-Radhanpur-Kamalpur-Khakhhal-Roda-Dunawada-Patan-Chanasama-Mehsana-Kherva-Gojariya-Sauma-Charad-Kuvadara-Prantij | | 12.07.2018 | 11.11.2018 | |
| 15. | Construction of Major Bridge on River Narmada from Km.469/00 to 470/00 of NH-56 | | 09.01.2018 | 08.01.2020 | |

Construction of flyovers in Chhattisgarh

†3321. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made an announcement on 10.09.2018 regarding the construction of a flyover at Tatibandh crossing Railway Junction, Raipur Durg, Raipur-Arang Road, Raipur-Simga, Tatibandh-AamaNaka and Tatibandh-Bhanpuri railway junction in Raipur city at 280.800 km mark of National Highways-53 in Chhattisgarh; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details thereof and along with the details of action taken in compliance to the said announcement?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, the said flyover at km 280.800 on NH-53 in the state of Chhattisgarh having a length of 3.565 km for an amount of ₹ 127.98 Cr. has been sanctioned for construction.

Assessment regarding reduction of vehicular emission

3322. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment regarding reduction in vehicular emission after introducing and implementing various measures to control vehicular emissions which are considered as major pollutants in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to augment the measures for controlling vehicular emissions in the country;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (e) To promote alternate fuels and to bring down pollution levels across the country, Government has taken proactive steps to promote environment friendly vehicles which are innovative, ushering in proactive use of natural resources. The Government has mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI vehicles throughout the country with effect from 1st April, 2020. There would be an expected 50% reduction in PM due to BS-VI as compared to BS-IV fuels. BS VI fuel has 5 times less sulphur content (10 ppm) as compare to BS IV fuel (50 ppm) which will help in reducing emissions from vehicles. Hydrocarbon emissions are expected to be reduced by 72% in BSVI (0.13 g/kwh) compared to BS-IV (0.46 g/kwh) in diesel based Heavy Duty Vehicles. Further, the Government has also issued various notifications specifying mass emission standards for Compressed Natural Gas, Biodiesel(B-100), ethanol (E85 or E100 and ED95), Methanol (M15 or M100 or M85 and MD 95), Liquefied Natural Gas, dual

fuel (diesel with Compressed Natural Gas or Bio-Compressed Natural Gas or Liquefied Natural Gas), Di Methyl Ether (D100). The Government has also mandated mass emission standard for BS-VI throughout the country with effect from 1st April, 2020.

Further, for promotion of electric vehicles, Government has notified for retrofitment of hybrid electric system or electric kit to vehicles and has specified the type approval procedure of electric hybrid vehicles. The Government has notified that the registration mark for Battery Operated Vehicles to be in Green background. 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 requirement of permit. The Department of Heavy Industry has notified Phase-II of the FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Electric (& Hybrid) Vehicles in India], *vide* S.O. 1300 dated 8th March 2019, with the approval of Cabinet with an outlay of ₹ 10,000 crore for a period of three years commencing from 1st April, 2019.

Further, the National Green Tribunal (NGT) *vide* its order dated 07.04.2015 has directed that Petrol vehicles which are more than 15 years old and diesel vehicles that are more than 10 years old shall not be registered in the NCR, Delhi.

Investment required for pavement construction in hilly areas

3323. SHRI RONALD SAPATLAU: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the Total amount of investments required for construction of Bitumin pavement and Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) pavement respectively, per km in highways in hilly areas for last 10 years;

(b) in heavy monsoon areas, which system does Government recommend along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) action taken by Government or needed to be taken to improve the pathetic conditions of roads/highways in the country to make those 'World Class'?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The cost of National Highways varies depending upon the terrain, type of pavement, width of highway, number and length of structure, availability of material

etc. In hilly areas, the normative civil works cost, excluding provision of various miscellaneous items, for widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder is ₹ 6.29 crore per km for flexible pavement as per the circular issued by the Ministry on 25.04.2018. However, the basic cost and additional cost is required for slope stabilization, landslide retention measures etc. depending on site condition. As per the earlier norms, the normative Total project cost (TPC) of widening to 2 lane with paved shoulder per km worked out was as under:

| TPC per km (2009-10)* | TPC per km. (₹ in crore) | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | (2010-11) | (2011-12) | (2012-13) | (2013-14) | (2014-15) | (2015-16) | (2016-17) |
| 3.5 | 3.83 | 4.18 | 4.48 | 4.75 | 4.845 | 4.724 | 4.606 |

(* Worked out by B K Chaturvedi Committee)

(b) The type of pavement to be adopted for National Highways projects is to be decided on the basis of durability, site constraints, drainage conditions, life cycle cost etc. Considering the issues related to longer service life, fuel consumption, resistance to extreme weather conditions, saving of natural resources and maintenance etc. the rigid pavements may be more advantageous. However, if price comparison between the rigid pavement and flexible pavement is not within an acceptable limit of 20%, the use of flexible pavements are continued.

(c) NHs are designed and constructed as per Standards /Guidelines issued by Indian Roads Congress (IRC) / Ministry. There are provisions in the contract agreement for checking quality during construction by the implementing agencies/independent Engineers/Authority Engineers etc. Further, for all the constructed works (NHs) there is minimum defect liability period within which Contractor/Concessionaire has to rectify the defects/repair at his own cost. Contractor /Concessionaire has to carry out repair work adhering to Ministry's Specification and IRC codes for maintenance of pavements.

Exclusive bays for basic facilities for trucks

3324. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to set up an exclusive lorry bays with basic facilities for resting and securing trucks on National Highways;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the number of road fatalities caused by trucks parked by the roadside is found to be increasing in the country;

(c) whether Government has received any representation from the Kerala Government for setting up of exclusive lorry bays with basic facilities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) Lorry bays are provided as per section 12 of the IRC: SP:84/ 87-2019 (Manual of specifications and standards for four /six laning of highways) and as per site requirement.

In addition, NHAI is also developing wayside amenities (Rest Areas) for truckers with basic amenities such as fuel station, eating facility, toilets, dormitory, parking etc. at appropriate places.

(b) No specific information is available with the Ministry.

(c) and (d) No such representation has been received from the Kerala Government.

Complaints of irregularities in NHAI

3325. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1711 given in the Rajya Sabha on 8th July, 2019 and state:

(a) whether inquiry has been initiated against the officials of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) against whom complaints for irregularities and corruption have been received during 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of action taken/ responsibility fixed in this regard as per the extant rules and guidelines, official-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons for protecting the corrupt officials; and

(d) the concrete steps Government would take to root out massive corruption in NHAI projects in connivance with contractors and officials of NHAI?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) Total three complaints have been received against the officers

of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) during the year 2019. The details are as below:-

1. Complaint regarding corruption and irregularities in awarding of works in Eastern UP region. Allegation regarding connivance of Regional officer in eligible awarding of works with the help of Project Directors.
2. Complaint against delaying all the road Repairs and Reconstruction in Nil-163 (Telangana) at 22.90 kms at Ghatkcsar (Opp:Vandhan Restaurant) and Smoke from Bitumen (Dambar) Plant on Nil-163 at Ghatkcsar 'X' Road which is causing lot of pollution and inconvenience to residents and road movers. Allegation has been made against NHAI officers for not checking the roads.
3. A complaint against Shri. CP. Namdeo, Accountant regarding irregularity in financial transactions made by him in RO-Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh and PIU-Sagar.

Complaints against various officers in NHAI are received in the Ministry. Such complaints, when received are dealt in accordance with the established law and extant guidelines on the subject.

Projects sanctioned relating to West Bengal and Rajasthan

3326. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the list of all the projects sanctioned by the Ministry in past five years in the States of West Bengal and Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of the status of those projects, along with deadlines; and
- (c) the details of the projects that have failed to meet the respective deadlines?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. Projects sanctioned during last five years in the State of West Bengal and Rajasthan are as under:

| Financial Year | No. | Length (Km) | Amount (₹ in crore) |
|----------------|-----|-------------|------------------------|
| 2014-15 | 44 | 1760.74 | 9877.32 |
| 2015-16 | 45 | 640.43 | 5848.58 |
| 2016-17 | 98 | 1570.42 | 9163.23 |
| 2017-18 | 55 | 1836.76 | 13829.84 |
| 2018-19 | 21 | 360.17 | 3605.69 |
| TOTAL | 263 | 6168.52 | 42324.66 |

Out of 263 projects sanctioned during last five years, 87 projects covering 3452.06 km at an estimated cost of ₹ 30198.18 crore are in progress.

(c) 43 nos. projects covering 1441.76 km at an estimated cost of ₹ 11802.41 crore have failed to meet the respective deadline mainly due to Land acquisition, shifting of Utility service, Forest clearance etc.

Permits for public transport buses between cities

3327. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. GVENKATESH:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is keen on giving permits to more State Government luxury inter-city buses for plying between cities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether relaxation is extended to private players also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) As a part of the initiative to provide a safe, reliable, dignified, comfortable, affordable and overcrowding free public transport in Indian cities, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has circulated a draft notification on 07.01.2020 to provide for the luxury segment of buses free from the requirement of permit for public comments.

Action taken to prevent road accidents

3328. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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 youths of the country in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 recently 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.

The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has notified "Member of Parliaments' Road Safety Committee" in each district of the country to promote awareness amongst road users under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) from the district.

The Ministry has formulated a multi-pronged strategy to address the issue of road safety based on Education, Engineering (both of roads and vehicles), Enforcement and Emergency Care. Accordingly, various initiatives have been taken by the Ministry as detailed below:-

(i) Education:

- The Ministry implements a scheme for undertaking publicity measures and awareness campaigns on road safety to create awareness among road users through the electronic media, print media, NGOs etc.
- Observance of National Road Safety Week every year for spreading awareness

and strengthening road safety.

- A Certification Course for Road Safety Auditors has been commenced in Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE).

(ii) Engineering (both of Roads and vehicles)

- Road engineering
 - High priority to identification and rectification of black spots (accident prone spots) on national highways.
 - Road safety has been made an integral part of road design at planning stage.
 - The threshold for four laning of national highway has been reduced from 15,000 Passenger Car Units (PCUs) to 10,000 PCUs.
 - Ministry has delegated powers to Regional Officers of MORTH for technical approval to the detailed estimates for rectification of identified Road Accident black spots.
 - Guidelines for pedestrian facilities on National Highways for persons with disabilities have also been issued to all States / UTs.
- Vehicle engineering:
 - Safety standards for automobiles have been improved.
 - Ministry has notified fitment of Speed Limiting devices on all transport vehicles
 - Scheme for setting up one model Inspection and Certification Centre in each State/UT with Central assistance for testing the fitness of vehicles through an automated system

(iii) Enforcement

- The recently passed motor vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides for strict enforcement through use of technology and further provides for strict penalties for ensuring strict compliance and enhancing deterrence for violation of traffic rules.
- Issue of Guidelines for protection of Good Samaritans and draft rules as per MV(amendment) Act, 2019 has been published.

(iv) Emergency care:

- The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides for a scheme for the cashless treatment of victims of the accident during the golden hour.
- The National Highways Authority of India has also deployed 466 ambulances at toll plazas on the completed corridor of National Highways.

Upgradation of highways

3329. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to upgrade certain highways to world class express highways in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with other steps taken/being taken by Government to boost the highways construction in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The Government of India had approved Bharatmala Pariyojana Phase-I in October, 2017 with an aggregate length of about 34,800 km (including 10,000 km residual NHDP stretches) at an estimated outlay of ₹ 5,35,000.00 crores. This programme also includes development of about 800 km length of Expressways. The works of Vadodara-Mumbai Expressway and Delhi-Meerut Expressway have been taken up under Bharatmala Pariyojana Programme.

Delay in awarding highway projects

3330. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is struggling to award more highway projects due to delay in land acquisition and the delay will slacken the pace of highway construction in the country;

(b) if so, the number of highway projects awarded for the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to overcome the delay in land acquisition and to speed up the award of highway projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Land Acquisition is critical for the commencement and completion of construction of National Highways. Delay in land Acquisition is one of the major factors besides delay in utility shifting, environment/ forest/wildlife clearances, Road Over Bridge (ROB) and Road Under Bridge (RUB), issues with Railways in causing delay in award of Highway projects. Though NH length awarded during F.Y. 2018-19 was less than the length awarded during F.Y. 2017-18, however, the length awarded during the current F.Y. up to Feb. 2020 is 4775 km which is more than the length awarded up to the corresponding month of F.Y. 2018-19 *i.e.* 3309 km. All efforts are being made to maintain the pace of construction in the country. Details of highway projects awarded during last three years in the country are tabulated below.

| Year | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Length awarded (km) | 15948 | 17055 | 5493 |

Details of remedial measures taken by Government to expedite the land acquisition for Highway projects are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of the remedial measures taken by Government to expedite the land acquisition for highway projects

- (i) Delegation of powers to Regional Officers for speedier decision making.
- (ii) Engagement of retired revenue personnel at Regional Officer/ Project Director Level as well as at Competent Authority for Land Acquisition level to assist in Land Acquisition matters.
- (iii) Completion of major portion of land acquisition prior to invitation of bid.
- (iv) Constitution of High Power Committee under Chief Secretary to resolve the issue related to land acquisition.
- (v) Introduction of Bhoomi Rashi portal for online processing of Land Acquisition process for reducing the time in LA.

- (vi) Regular review at the level of Hon'ble Minister (RTH, MSME), Secretary (RTH), DO (RD) &SS and Chairman, NHAI and other senior officers.
- (vii) Close coordination with other Ministries and State Governments.

Fulfillment of target set for construction of NHS

3331. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that construction of National Highway on per day per kilometer basis in the country has been lagging behind the target fixed by Government;
- (b) if so, the reasons behind this delay; and
- (c) the details of steps that have been taken by Government to achieve targets to fulfil their commitments?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) The average daily pace of construction of National Highways is 25.23 km per day till December in fiscal year 2019-20 which is almost in pace with the target for construction of National Highways in current fiscal year.

Various steps are taken by Government from time to time to achieve the targets. To expedite completion of NHs projects various steps are taken which include streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearances, premium re-scheduling, close coordination with other Ministries, revamping of dispute resolution mechanism, regular meetings with project developers, State Governments and contractors at various levels etc.

Roads and highways along international borders

†3332. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of roads and highways constructed in the country, in the areas bordering China, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh during last five years; and
- (b) the areas wherein the said construction has been carried out and the expenditure incurred thereon?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) The details of roads and highways constructed in the areas bordering China, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh during last five years, executed through Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence and this Ministry are as under:

| Sl. No. | Executing Agency/ Ministry | Length of road and highways (in km) | Expenditure (₹ in Cr.) | Area |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | BRO, MoD | 3191 | 23,650.00 | Areas bordering |
| 2. | Border Management Department, MHA | 855.26 | 2777.08 | China, Pakistan, Nepal and |
| 3. | Road Wing, RT&H | 1932.06 | 4522.37 | Bangladesh |
| 4. | NHIDCL, MoRTH | 122 | 817.00 | |
| TOTAL | | 6100.32 | 31,766.45 | |

Development of additional NHS

3333. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to develop an additional 60,000 kms of National Highways in the next five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the highways earmarked in the State of Tamil Nadu under the said proposals;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to improve connectivity for tourist destinations; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that under the said proposal Government intends to construct many bypasses as well?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (d) It has been targeted to develop 60,000 km length of National Highways (NHs) upto year 2024-25 in the country including Tamil Nadu. This development of National Highways also includes improvement of road connectivity for tourist destinations, construction of Bypasses, development of ring roads, decongestion

of choke points and congestion points, etc. Bypasses are primarily constructed as part of projects taken up on NHs on corridor development approach.

Change in rule of number of drivers in National Permit Vehicle

3334. SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the tragic accident which happened in Avinashi, Tamil Nadu recently;
- (b) the reasons for that accident;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government recently changed the rule necessitating more than one person (driver and helper) to be there at a time in long distance trucks and National Permit heavy vehicles;
- (d) the reason for such change; and
- (e) whether Government is ready to review it in light of this accident?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per report from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, an accident took place on 20-02-2020 at 3.30 A.M. on National Highways (NH-544), near Ruchi Hotel, Avinashi Bye pass (Coimbatore to Salem road) in Thirumurugan Poondi Police Station limit, Avinashi Taluk. Tiruppur district in Tamil Nadu.

A Vehicle- HMV LORRY (Container) No. KL07CS6325 was proceeding from Ernakulam to Salem and at around 3.20 a.m. on 20-02-2020, the driver lost control over the vehicle which rammed over the centre median and passed to the opposite lane. The KSRTC Omni bus was coming from the opposite side towards Ernakulam from Bangalore. After the lorry rammed the centre median, the container was detached from the driver cabin and fell in the opposite lane with which the Omni Bus collided leading to 19 fatalities and 24 injuries.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has notified the G.S.R. 1081(E) dated 2nd November, 2018 to amend the rule 90 of the Central Motor vehicles Rules, 1989 *vide* which the minimum requirement of having two drivers has been omitted.

- (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Victims of road accidents

3335. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of pedestrians killed under the category of road user has increased in the country;
- (b) whether any financial assistance is available for the victims of road accidents and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, whether Government proposes to bring any legislation for rendering financial assistance to the victims of road accidents and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to prevent such incidents of pedestrian deaths/killings on roads in the country?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) As per the available information, the Total number of Pedestrians killed under the category of road user during the last three calendar years *i.e.* 2016 to 2018 are given in the table given below:

| Years | Pedestrian killed under the category of road user in the country |
|-------|--|
| 2016 | 15746 |
| 2017 | 20457 |
| 2018 | 22656 |

(b) and (c) The provisions relating to compensation for the road accident victims under third party insurance and under Hit and run cases are provided under Chapter XI of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

(d) The provisions of PUPs, CUPs, Footpath, Foot over Bridge and other pedestrian facilities and other grade separated structures etc. are integral part of the design of Highways development projects keeping in view the site requirement and as per provisions given in IRC: SP-73:2018-"Manual of Specifications and Standards for Two Lanning of Highways with Paved Shoulders", IRC: SP-84-2014- "Manual for

Specifications and Standards for Four Lanning of Highways Through Public Private Partnership" IRC-.SP-87-2013- "Manual of Specification and Standards for Six Lanning of Highways through Public Private Partnership". Further IRC has also published the IRC: 103-2012 for "Guidelines for pedestrian facilities".

The Ministry implements a scheme for undertaking publicity measures and awareness campaigns on road safety to create awareness among road users through the electronic media, print media, NGOs etc. Besides, National Road Safety Week is observed every calendar year for spreading awareness and strengthening road safety.

NHS under construction in the country

3336. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways under construction in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the details of amount spent out of the allocated fund on construction of National Highways during the last three years and status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) Details of National Highways under construction in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the funds allocated and released during the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the projects which are under construction as on 31.12.2019

| Sl. No. | State | No. | Length (Km) | Cost (₹ in Cr.) |
|---------|---------------------|-----|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 58 | 2031 | 27435 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 46 | 1086 | 10736 |
| 3. | Assam | 50 | 1350 | 8037 |
| 4. | Andaman and Nicobar | 9 | 262 | 1734 |
| 5. | Bihar | 74 | 2416 | 28397 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|------------------------|------|-------|--------|
| 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 |
| 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/utilized for development of NHs during each of the last three years and current year:

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| Sl. No. | States / UTs / Schemes / Agency | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | |
|---------|---------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| | | Alloc. | Expd. | Alloc. | Expd. | Alloc. | Expd. | Alloc. | Expd.* |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 2,010 | 2,015 | 1,781 | 1,781 | 2,260 | 2,054 | 1,739 | 1,724 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 100 | 91 | 62 | 62 | 90 | 89 | 70 | 56 |
| 3. | Assam | 177 | 138 | 308 | 308 | 414 | 421 | 392 | 0 |
| 4. | Bihar | 1,363 | 1,332 | 1,690 | 1,524 | 1,598 | 1,554 | 1,798 | 1,165 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 1,553 | 1,496 | 1,108 | 1,072 | 1,831 | 1,342 | 700 | 495 |
| 6. | Goa | 400 | 435 | 527 | 527 | 940 | 973 | 997 | 785 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 252 | 213 | 166 | 163 | 392 | 390 | 457 | 516 |
| 8. | Haryana | 150 | 161 | 105 | 105 | 330 | 375 | 103 | 103 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 211 | 182 | 307 | 306 | 351 | 328 | 155 | 90 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 40 | 23 | 35 | 35 | 45 | 44 | 46 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 11. Jharkhand | 200 | 213 | 261 | 261 | 320 | 320 | 143 | 155 | Written Answers to [23 March, 2020] |
| 12. Karnataka | 784 | 872 | 1,241 | 1,203 | 1,630 | 1,561 | 1,271 | 1,041 | |
| 13. Kerala | 260 | 238 | 172 | 172 | 280 | 301 | 263 | 281 | |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh | 1,760 | 1,559 | 855 | 855 | 1,665 | 1,887 | 2,185 | 2,076 | |
| 15. Maharashtra | 1,372 | 1,154 | 2,966 | 2,964 | 7,051 | 7,445 | 9,718 | 9,217 | |
| 16. Manipur | 25 | 19 | 76 | 75 | 260 | 260 | 300 | 0 | |
| 17. Meghalaya | 41 | 28 | 30 | 28 | 71 | 58 | 55 | 14 | |
| 18. Mizoram | 40 | 46 | 41 | 41 | 80 | 80 | 120 | 68 | |
| 19. Nagaland | 50 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 200 | 200 | 405 | 302 | |
| 20. Odisha | 926 | 951 | 708 | 717 | 790 | 774 | 410 | 383 | |
| 21. Punjab | 2,741 | 2,702 | 746 | 746 | 786 | 808 | 798 | 772 | Unstarred Questions |
| 22. Rajasthan | 965 | 1,013 | 888 | 886 | 1,296 | 1,290 | 887 | 793 | |
| 23. Sikkim | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 24. Tamil Nadu | 575 | 640 | 664 | 664 | 870 | 884 | 478 | 347 | |
| 25. Telangana | 380 | 358 | 410 | 410 | 1,220 | 1,213 | 1,398 | 1,257 | |
| 26. Tripura | 5 | 2 | 61 | 61 | 50 | 50 | 65 | 44 | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 318 |
|---|---|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|
| 27. Uttar Pradesh | | 1,849 | 1,821 | 1,111 | 1,107 | 2,040 | 1,996 | 1,696 | 1,511 | Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] |
| 28. Uttarakhand | | 333 | 314 | 981 | 980 | 1,000 | 1,011 | 878 | 938 | |
| 29. West Bengal | | 1,334 | 1,223 | 1,230 | 1,185 | 991 | 980 | 748 | 684 | |
| 30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 31. Chandigarh | | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | |
| 32. Delhi | | 1 | 1 | 36 | 23 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| 33. Puducherry | | 20 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 30 | 13 | 2 | 1 | |
| 34. Other projects under NH(O)* | | 781 | 780 | 214 | 212 | 3 | 2 | | | |
| 35. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)-Cess* | | 2,327 | 2,327 | 12,429 | 12,429 | 11,569 | 11,569 | 11,091 | 10,091 | |
| 36. NHAI- Toll | | 7,500 | 7,500 | 8,462 | 8,462 | 9,570 | 9,570 | 10,600 | 10,600 | Unstarred Questions |
| 37. NHAI- NH(O) | | 5,389 | 5,389 | 3,900 | 3,900 | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | |
| 38. NHAI-TOT | | 9,682 | 9,682 | 10,000 | 5,000 | | | | | |
| 39. National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) under NH(O)* | | 72 | 72 | 296 | 296 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,650 | 1,650 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 40. Border Roads Organization (BRO)' | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 135 | 350 | 246 |
| 41. Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East Region (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package* | 4,520 | 4,465 | 4,865 | 4,838 | 5,610 | 5,345 | 5,370 | 781 |
| 42. Special Programme for development of Roads In Left Wing Extremism affected Area (LWE) including Development of Vijayawada-Ranchi Road | 760 | 739 | 1,050 | 902 | 905 | 552 | 950 | 317 |
| 43. Externally Aided Projects -Head Quarters*, NHAI, NHIDCL | 59 | 57 | 316 | 283 | 222 | 219 | 900 | 881 |
| TOTAL (Budget) | 41,327 | 40,623 | 50,160 | 49,645 | 67,583 | 66,776 | 70,195 | 55,396 |
| 44. IEBR / Borrowings by NHAI | 59,279 | 33,118 | 59,279 | 50,533 | 62,000 | 61,217 | 75,000 | 47,862 |
| TOTAL (Budget + IEBR) | 1,00,606 | 73,741 | 1,09,439 | 1,00,178 | 1,29,583 | 1,27,993 | 1,45,195 | 1,03,258 |

*Expd. Upto December, 2019

Written Answers to

[23 March, 2020]

Unstarred Questions

319

Delay in National Highway projects

3337. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 566 National Highway projects are running behind the schedule;

(b) to what extent, newly launched GATI portal will be useful to track the progress; and

(c) to what extent Government is planning to solve the problem of land acquisition and environment clearance that are deemed as the main reasons for a delay in projects?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) 773 National Highways projects are running behind their schedule, as of December 2019.

(b) GATI portal shall be useful in quick response/decision making on project related issues raised by contractors/concessionaires/consultants (AE/IE). The portal has facility to alert the concerned Project Director, Regional Officer and headquarter officer by email and SMS when any project specific issue is raised on the portal. The issues raised on the GATI Portal will be periodically reviewed by senior officers at headquarter. This will help in speedy resolution of issues related to construction of National Highways.

(c) Government takes various steps from time to time to solve project related issues. To solve the problem of land acquisition and environment clearances various steps such as streamlining of land acquisition and environment clearance process, close coordination with other Ministries, frequent review meetings with project developers, State Government and contractors at various levels etc. have been taken up.

Road projects launched in Chhattisgarh

†3338. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of road projects launched in Chhattisgarh during the last four years and in the current year and the present status thereof;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the condition of road from Ambikapur to Ramanujganj in the block of NH-343 of Chhattisgarh is in miserable state and the maintenance regarding this has not been initiated so far, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any time-line regarding above construction work, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) The details of road projects launched in Chhattisgarh during the last four years and in the current year and their present status are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Out of Total length of 110 km of NH-343 (from Ambikapur to Ramanujganj), 47 km length has been taken up under strengthening and periodic renewal to improve the condition and riding quality of the road with targeted completion for in the year 2020-21.

Statement

Details of road projects launched in Chhattisgarh during the last four years and in the current year and their present status

| Sl. No. | Financial year | No. of projects | Awarded length (in Km.) | Awarded cost (in ₹ Cr) | Status |
|---------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| 1. | 2015-16 | 18 | 683.597 | 2515.89 | Out of 46 projects, 24 projects have been completed. Rest are under implementation |
| 2. | 2016-17 | 14 | 345.145 | 2532.56 | |
| 3. | 2017-18 | 7 | 191.765 | 588.16 | |
| 4. | 2018-19 | 6 | 117.700 | 1583.17 | |
| 5. | 2019-20 | 1 | 3.565 | 88.67 | |
| TOTAL | | 46 | 1341.772 | 7308.45 | |

Policy formulation for investigation of road accidents

‡3339. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether country had the highest number of people getting injured and killed in road accidents;

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard;
- (c) if so, the outcome of the survey;
- (d) whether any effective policy has been formulated to investigate road accidents in the country;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) Road accidents continue to be a major developmental issue, a public health concern and a leading cause of death and injury across the World killing around 1.35 million globally. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways collects data of road accidents from the Department of Police of the States/UTs. The same is published by the Ministry on calendar year basis. The Total number of road accidents, the number of persons killed and no. of persons injured in such accidents in the country during the calendar year 2018 is available in report "Road Accidents in India" at Ministry's website <https://morth.nic.in/road-accident-in-india>.

(d) to (f) To review the road accident data collection / reporting format so as to make recording and reporting of road accident data more accurate, objective and ensuring coverage of all relevant information, a Committee was constituted consisting experts from Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi, IIT Kharagpur, World Health Organization (WHO), senior officers from Police and Transport Departments of States, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and officers of the Ministry. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee, a revised uniform road accident recording and reporting format has been adopted since calendar year 2017.

The recently passed Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 has introduced a new provision in section 135(3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which reads as "The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make one or more schemes to conduct in-depth studies on the causes and analysis of road accidents."

Road accidents in the country

3340. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 40 per cent of road accidents are caused by sleep deprived drivers;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that fatigue is the main reason for dozing off on the wheels;
- (c) whether Government will take a note of a recent accident involving a passenger bus and a container lorry in which 19 persons had lost their life at Tiruppur in Tamil Nadu on 20.02.2020; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) and (b) As per the available information, Road Accidents are multi-causal Over speeding, Drunken driving/consumption of alcohol, Driving on wrong side/ lane indiscipline, Fault of the driver of motor vehicle, use of mobile phones, Mechanical defect/fault of the vehicle and lack of knowledge on road signage are the various factors, which can broadly be categorized into human error, road condition/environment and vehicular condition, that lead to accidents on roads.

(c) to (d) As per report from the State Government of Tamil Nadu, an accident took place on 20-02-2020 at 3.30 A.M. on National Highways (NH-544), near Ruchi Hotel, Avinashi Bye pass (Coimbatore to Salem road) in Thirumurugan Poondi Police Station limit, Avinashi Taluk, Tiruppur district in Tamil Nadu.

A Vehicle- HMV LORRY (Container) No. KL07CS6325 was proceeding from Ernakulam to Salem and at around 3.20 A.M. on 20-02-2020, the driver lost control over the vehicle which rammed over the centre median and passed to the opposite lane. The KSRTC Omni bus was coming from the opposite side towards Ernakulam from Bangalore. After the lorry rammed the centre median, the container was detached from the driver cabin and fell in the opposite lane with which the Omni Bus collided leading to 19 fatalities and 24 injuries.

New and inovative measures undertaken by Ministry

3341. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the impact of these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (c) During the last 5 years, the Ministry as well as NHAI have taken various new and innovative measures to improve work culture, enhance transparency, accountability and result orientations. Some of these measures are (i) BHOOMI RASHI portal (for online processing of land acquisition notifications and payment of compensation to the land owners), (ii) ERP Software (Enterprise Resource Planning Software - an integrated digital platform to manage and control various NH projects.), (iii) A centralised command and control centre in NHAI for close monitoring of various ongoing projects, and (iv) GATI software (for project monitoring regarding extension of time and change of scope).

These measures have helped in bringing in more transparency and accountability in overall working and speedy execution of various NH projects.

Driving training centres in Bihar

†3342. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of driving training centres and institutes of driving training and research centres in operation in the State of Bihar, district-wise; and

(b) if not, whether any centre is proposed?

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (SHRI NITIN JAIRAM GADKARI): (a) to (b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has launched a scheme for setting up of Driving Training Centre (DTC) to provide quality training to commercial vehicle drivers, improve road and environment safety and strengthen overall

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

mobility on roads. However, no project has been sanctioned under the scheme as on date due to stay on the operation of the scheme by Madras High Court.

Further, one Institute of Driving Training and Research (IDTR) at Aurangabad in Bihar was sanctioned in July, 2011 by the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. As per report from Central Institute of Road Transport, Pune, IDTR has been inaugurated in May, 2018.

Impact of Coronavirus on Indian ports

3343. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) will impact Indian Port operations:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of action Government has taken or proposes to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) There is no impact on Cargo Vessels. However, as per the directions of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International cruise vessels arriving from foreign destinations are not allowed to call Indian Ports till 31st March 2020.

(c) Ministry of Shipping has issued necessary directions from time to time to all ports to put in place a screening, detection and quarantine system for disembarking Seafarer or cruise passengers, to obtain self declaration from arriving crews/passengers, to install thermal scanners and procure Personal Protection Equipment readiness, N-95 masks, create awareness among the travelers at Ports and Port officials. Further, Major ports under the administrative control of Ministry of Shipping have taken several steps like formation of SoP for disease surveillance/Vessel and crew/passenger management, thermal scanning while moving outside port prohibited area, isolation wards at port hospitals, IEC activities through electronic/print media/LED display boards of port trust and display in port hospital.

Status of the vessels arriving at Ports and screening of the crew members/passengers as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in

prescribed format is being collected and uploaded daily on e-samiksha portal of Cabinet Secretariat. The developments are also being monitored in the Ministry on daily basis. As on date 18.3.2020, 25394 passengers/crew in 559 vessels were scanned.

Port hospitals have been kept in a state of readiness with isolation ward.

Development of Baitarani River National Waterway no. 14 in Odisha

3344. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any step to initiate development/ procurement activities for Baitarani River National Waterway No. 14 in Odisha during the financial year 2019-20;

(b) the projected expenditure for the development of Baitarani River National Waterway for the next five years;

(c) whether Government has made any budgetary provision or plans to allocate funds from extra budgetary resources during the financial year 2019-20;

(d) whether Government has any plan to allocate funds from Central Road and Infrastructure fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (e) As per its Detailed Project Report (DPR), National Waterway-14 (Baitarani River in Odisha) has not been found feasible for cargo transportation, shipping and navigation by the Inland Waterways Authority of India. Therefore, no budgetary allocations have been made for its development.

Operation of large transport cargo on Ganga river

†3345. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to operate large transport cargo in Ganga river in Bihar for freight transportation by waterways;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such works are being done in Ganga river that do not cause any inconvenience to the operation of transport cargos; and

(d) if so, the details of the works being done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) is implementing the Jal Marg Vikas Project (JMVP), with technical and financial assistance of the World Bank, at an estimated cost of ₹5369 crore for augmentation of navigation capacity on the Haldia-Varanasi stretch of National Waterway-1 (Ganga). The major objective of the project is to enable movement of 1500-2000 Dead Weight Tonnage (DWT) vessels. Projects worth ₹1800 crore (approximately) have commenced on ground under the JMVP.

(c) and (d) The works on National Waterway-1 under JMVP include construction of multimodal terminals at Varanasi, Sahibganj and Haldia, Ro-Ro terminals, navigation lock at Farakka, development of channel marking system, integrated vessel repair and maintenance facilities, automated information techniques of Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS), River Information System (RIS), day and night navigation aids, slipways, bunkering facilities, river training and river conservancy works etc. with the ultimate objective of safe shipping and navigation on Ganga.

Development of major port in Andhra Pradesh

3346. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has constituted any expert committee to examine the matter of alternate sites for development of major port in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expert committee submitted its recommendation/observation to Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee was constituted to examine the proposal for development of a Major Port in Andhra Pradesh and recommend further course of action.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Expert Committee has submitted its Report and has examined the viability of various possible sites and recommended that land lord model of port development is most preferable as it blends public and private sector well. The Committee has also recommended that the State Government may also think of establishing coastal economic zone or industrial zone in the vicinity of the port site so as to provide cargo support to the newly established port.

(e) Does not arise.

Capacity utilisation of ports

3347. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the average capacity utilisation of major ports during the last five years, port-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred by Government to enhance the capacity of the major ports during each of the last five years, port-wise; and

(c) the percentage increase in cumulative traffic handled and percentage increase in freight handling capacity by the major ports, over the last five years, port-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) The average capacity utilization of major ports during the last 5 years is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) A number of projects with a Total cost of ₹39186.65 crore. have been awarded in the last five years on upgradation and capacity enhancement of the major ports. The details of the expenditure/investment incurred/involved in these projects during the last five years, port-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The percentage increase in cumulative traffic handled and percentage increase

in freight handling capacity by the major ports during the last five years, port-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Average capacity utilization of major ports during the last 5 years

| | (In Percent) | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Major Ports | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
| Kolkata Dock System | 72.42 | 79.54 | 64.14 | 55.08 | 58.76 |
| Haldia Dock Complex | 62.33 | 50.85 | 48.85 | 79.41 | 88.65 |
| Paradip | 59.27 | 60.17 | 62.02 | 42.68 | 45.72 |
| Visakhapatnam | 59.94 | 52.93 | 55.10 | 48.47 | 49.81 |
| Kamarajar (Ennore) | 81.76 | 71.57 | 52.67 | 36.25 | 37.91 |
| Chennai | 61.06 | 53.57 | 53.74 | 38.72 | 39.56 |
| V.O. Chidambaranar | 72.75 | 62.18 | 58.37 | 38.58 | 30.81 |
| Cochin | 43.50 | 44.50 | 44.21 | 39.11 | 40.74 |
| New Mangalore | 47.02 | 45.75 | 45.58 | 42.91 | 43.38 |
| Mormugao | 33.62 | 42.58 | 66.31 | 42.69 | 27.89 |
| Mumbai | 138.47 | 123.88 | 96.51 | 79.53 | 76.70 |
| JNPT | 80.38 | 71.64 | 69.54 | 55.94 | 50.92 |
| Deendayal | 76.18 | 76.34 | 70.17 | 43.48 | 43.20 |
| Overall: | 66.70 | 62.82 | 60.84 | 46.81 | 46.17 |

Statement-II

Investment on Projects awarded in Major ports during the last 5 years

| | (₹ in Crore) |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Major Ports | Investment |
| 1 | 2 |
| Deendayal Port Trust | 3734.05 |
| Mumbai Port Trust | 1710.57 |

| 1 | 2 |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust | 13587.35 |
| Mormugao Port Trust | 1374.58 |
| New Mangalore Port Trust | 591.54 |
| Cochin Port Trust | 245.64 |
| VO Chidambarnar Port Trust | 1716.00 |
| Chennai Port Trust | 314.72 |
| Kamarajar Port Limited | 2749.34 |
| Visakhapatnam Port Trust | 1862.58 |
| Paradip Port Trust | 5374.33 |
| Kolkata Port Trust | 5925.95 |
| TOTAL | 39186.65 |

Statement-III*(A) Traffic handled in Major Ports during the last 5 years**(In Million Tonnes)*

| Major Ports | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Kolkata Dock System | 15.28 | 16.78 | 16.81 | 17.39 | 18.55 |
| Haldia Dock Complex | 31.01 | 33.51 | 34.14 | 40.50 | 45.21 |
| Paradip | 71.01 | 76.39 | 88.96 | 102.01 | 109.28 |
| Visakhapatnam | 58.00 | 57.03 | 61.02 | 63.54 | 65.30 |
| Kamarajar (Ennore) | 30.25 | 32.21 | 30.02 | 30.45 | 34.50 |
| Chennai | 52.54 | 50.06 | 50.21 | 51.88 | 53.01 |
| V.O. Chidambaranar | 32.41 | 36.85 | 38.46 | 36.58 | 34.34 |
| Cochin | 21.60 | 22.10 | 25.01 | 29.14 | 32.02 |
| New Mangalore | 36.57 | 35.58 | 39.95 | 42.06 | 42.51 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Mormugao | 14.71 | 20.78 | 33.18 | 26.90 | 17.68 |
| Mumbai | 61.66 | 61.11 | 63.05 | 62.83 | 60.59 |
| JNPT | 63.80 | 64.03 | 62.15 | 66.00 | 70.71 |
| Deendayal | 92.50 | 100.05 | 105.44 | 110.10 | 115.40 |
| Overall: | 581.34 | 606.47 | 648.40 | 679.37 | 699.10 |

(B) Percentage increase in traffic in Major Ports during the last 5 years

(In Percent)

| Major Ports | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Kolkata Dock System | 18.73 | 9.82 | 0.18 | 3.45 | 6.67 |
| Haldia Dock Complex | 8.77 | 8.06 | 1.88 | 18.63 | 11.63 |
| Paradip | 4.43 | 7.58 | 16.46 | 14.67 | 7.13 |
| Visakhapatnam | -0.85 | -1.67 | 7.00 | 4.13 | 2.77 |
| Kamarajar (Ennore) | 10.64 | 6.48 | -6.80 | 1.43 | 13.30 |
| Chennai | 2.80 | -4.72 | 0.30 | 3.33 | 2.18 |
| V.O. Chidambaranar | 13.16 | 13.70 | 4.37 | -4.89 | -6.12 |
| Cochin | 3.40 | 2.31 | 13.17 | 16.51 | 9.88 |
| New Mangalore | -7.11 | -2.71 | 12.28 | 5.28 | 1.07 |
| Mormugao | 25.30 | 41.26 | 59.67 | -18.93 | -34.28 |
| Mumbai | 4.17 | -0.89 | 3.17 | -0.35 | -3.57 |
| JNPT | 2.36 | 0.36 | -2.94 | 6.19 | 7.14 |
| Deendayal | 6.32 | 8.16 | 5.39 | 4.42 | 4.81 |
| Overall: | 4.65 | 4.32 | 6.91 | 4.78 | 2.90 |

(C) Freight handling capacity of Major Ports during the last five years

| Major Ports | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Kolkata Dock System | 21.10 | 21.10 | 26.21 | 31.57 | 31.57 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| Haldia Dock Complex | 49.75 | 65.89 | 69.89 | 51.00 | 51.00 |
| Paradip | 119.80 | 126.94 | 143.44 | 239.00 | 239.00 |
| Visakhapatnam | 96.76 | 107.75 | 110.75 | 131.09 | 131.09 |
| Kamarajar (Ennore) | 37.00 | 45.00 | 57.00 | 84.00 | 91.00 |
| Chennai | 86.04 | 93.44 | 93.44 | 134.00 | 134.00 |
| V.O. Chidambaranar | 44.55 | 59.26 | 65.90 | 94.83 | 111.46 |
| Cochin | 49.66 | 49.66 | 56.57 | 74.50 | 78.60 |
| New Mangalore | 77.77 | 77.77 | 87.63 | 98.00 | 98.00 |
| Mormugao | 43.76 | 48.79 | 50.04 | 63.00 | 63.40 |
| Mumbai | 44.53 | 49.33 | 65.33 | 79.00 | 79.00 |
| JNPT | 79.37 | 89.37 | 89.37 | 118.00 | 138.87 |
| Deendayal | 121.43 | 131.06 | 150.26 | 253.20 | 267.10 |
| Overall: | 871.52 | 965.36 | 1065.83 | 1451.19 | 1514.09 |

Note: Major Ports capacity re-rated by Ministry based on Berthing Policy as per international norms. Total re-rated capacity during 2016-17 was 1359 MTPA.

(D) Percentage increase in freight handling capacity of Major Ports during the last 5 years

(In Percent)

| Major Ports | 2014-15 | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Kolkata Dock System | 23.10 | 0.00 | 24.22 | 20.45 | 0.00 |
| Haldia Dock Complex | 0.00 | 32.44 | 6.07 | -27.03 | 0.00 |
| Paradip | 10.11 | 5.96 | 13.00 | 66.62 | 0.00 |
| Visakhapatnam | 8.82 | 11.36 | 2.78 | 18.37 | 0.00 |
| Kamarajar (Ennore) | 19.35 | 21.62 | 26.67 | 47.37 | 8.33 |
| Chennai | 0.00 | 8.60 | 0.00 | 43.41 | 0.00 |
| V.O. Chidambaranar | 5.92 | 33.02 | 11.20 | 43.90 | 17.54 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Cochin | 0.00 | 0.00 | 13.91 | 31.70 | 5.50 |
| New Mangalore | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.68 | 11.83 | 0.00 |
| Mormugao | 19.40 | 11.49 | 2.56 | 25.90 | 0.63 |
| Mumbai | 0.00 | 10.78 | 32.43 | 20.92 | 0.00 |
| JNPT | 20.48 | 12.60 | 0.00 | 32.04 | 17.69 |
| Deendayal | 18.68 | 7.93 | 14.65 | 68.51 | 5.49 |
| Overall: | 8.87 | 10.77 | 10.41 | 36.16 | 4.33 |

(In Million Tonnes Per Annum)

(E) Percentage increase in cumulative traffic handled and percentage increase in
 ireighr / handling capacity by all the major ports year-wise for the last 5 years

| Period | Traffic Handled (In Million Tonnes) | % Increase against last year | Total Capacity (In MTPA) | % Increase against last year |
|---------|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2014-15 | 581.34 | 4.65 | 871.52 | 8.87 |
| 2015-16 | 606.47 | 4.32 | 965.36 | 10.77 |
| 2016-17 | 648.40 | 6.91 | 1065.83 | 10.41 |
| 2017-18 | 679.37 | 4.78 | 1451.19 | 36.16 |
| 2018-19 | 699.10 | 2.90 | 1514.09 | 4.33 |

Greenfield seaport at Ramayapatnam

3348. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is proposing to set up Greenfield seaport at Ramayapatnam in Prakasam district;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Expert Appraisal Committee has cleared the project; and

(d) type of assistance including finance, either as loan or grants, to be provided by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) and (b) Yes. Government of Andhra Pradesh has granted in-principle approval for setting up a Greenfield port at Ramayapatnam in Prakasam District and also for formation of appropriate SPV/entity to take up port development. Land acquisition is under progress and preparation of DPR is at advance stage.

(c) No.

(d) Type of assistance including finance has not been decided yet.

Encouraging women in sports

3349. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) percentage of Total sports budget allocated towards the advancement of women in sports; and

(b) number of female athletes employed as coaches under each category of sports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) All sports promotional schemes of the Department of Sports are gender neutral, hence, budget allocated under these schemes is also irrespective of gender.

(b) The discipline-wise details of female athletes employed as coaches in Sports Authority of India (SAI) are given in the Statement.

Statement

Strength of Female Coaches in SAI

| Sl. No. | Discipline | Number of Regular Coaches | Number of Contract Coaches | Total |
|---------|------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Archery | 10 | 3 | 13 |
| 2. | Athletics | 17 | 6 | 23 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-------|--------------|-----|----|-----|
| 3. | Badminton | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| 4. | Basketball | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 5. | Boxing | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| 6. | Cricket | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 7. | Cycling | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| 8. | Football | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 9. | Fencing | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| 10. | Gymnastics | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| 11. | Handball | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 12. | Hockey | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| 13. | Judo | 17 | 2 | 19 |
| 14. | K&C | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 15. | KKK | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 16. | Karate | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| 17. | Rowing | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 18. | Swimming | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 19. | Shooting | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 20. | Table Tennis | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| 21. | Lawn Tennis | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 22. | Taekwondo | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 23. | Volleyball | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 24. | Wt. Lifting | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 25. | Wrestling | 5 | 8 | 13 |
| 26. | Wushu | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| TOTAL | | 163 | 69 | 232 |

New record in Kampala games

3350. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of recent news of Kampala games in the State of Karnataka in which rural man beats world number one athlete;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government will give recognition at domestic/International level to such rural records;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the steps taken to bring such records into mainstream?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Ministry is aware about the said news of Kambala event held recently in Karnataka. However, the said sports is not a recognized Olympic Sports discipline. The news items is not factually tenable as performance by the rural man in such sport cannot be compared to performance of the said world number one athlete.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Schemes for development of sports

3351. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the existing Central Government schemes for the development of sports, implemented in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra;
- (b) the amount allocated for each discipline of sports under these schemes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and
- (c) the details of expenditure incurred on sports in last three years and current year in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Following schemes are being implemented by the

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for development of sports across the country, including in the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Maharashtra:

(i) Khelo India-, (ii) Assistance to National Sports Federations; (iii) Special Awards to Winners in International sports events and their Coaches; (iv) National Sports Awards; (v) Pension to Meritorious Sports Persons; (vi) Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons; (vii) National Sports Development Fund; and (viii) Sports Authority of India (SAI).

Details of these schemes are in the public domain on the websites of this Ministry and Sports Authority of India.

(b) Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the schemes mentioned in part (a) during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*). Funds are not allocated sport discipline-wise.

(c) Funds are not spent State-wise. Expenditure incurred on sports across the country, during the last three years and in the current year, is as under:

| (₹ in crore) | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------------------------------|
| Year | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 | 2019-20 (upto 19.03.2020) |
| Expenditure incurred on sports | 1074.66 | 1229.32 | 1297.32 | 1693.15 |

Statement

Details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last 3 years and in the current year on sports promotional and development schemes.

| (₹ in crore) | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Sl. No. Scheme | | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20(as on 19.03.2020) | |
| | | Allo- cation | Expen- diture | Allo- cation | Expen- diture | Allo- cation | Expen- diture | Allo- cation | Expen- diture |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Sports Authority of India | 438.20 | 438.20 | 495.73 | 495.73 | 395.00 | 395.00 | 615.00 | 539.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|---|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 2. | Special (Cash) Awards | 22.00 | 21.75 | 14.13 | 10.34 | 31.00 | 30.94 | 62.00 | 45.95 |
| 3. | National Sports Awards | 1.80 | 1.37 | 2.00 | 1.61 | 2.00 | 1.83 | 2.00 | 1.65 |
| 4. | Pension to Meritorious Sports persons | 1.70 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.96 | 30.00 | 29.77 | 47.00 | 36.97 |
| 5. | Assistance to National Sports Federation | 359.93 | 358.97 | 302.18 | 277.68 | 245.13 | 243.63 | 300.85 | 267.16 |
| 6. | National Sports Development Fund | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 77.15 | 70.00 |
| 7. | Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.80 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| 8. | Khelo India | 118.10 | 118.09 | 350.00 | 346.99 | 500.09 | 342.24 | 578.00 | 544.46 |
| TOTAL | | 947.73 | 945.88 | 1170.04 | 1136.61 | 1207.02 | 1046.41 | 1684.00 | 1506.19 |

Khelo India programme

‡3352. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure and method adopted for selection, training, upgradation and regular education of sports talent from "Khelo India" and the number of sports persons selected from "Khelo India" so far; and

(b) the current status of financial assistance given to each sportsperson in form of sportsperson scholarship'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) For identification and selection of athletes under Khelo India Scheme, this Ministry has put in place a two-tier structure consisting of Talent Scouting Committee (TSC) and Talent Identification and Development Committee (TIDC) for selection of players.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The players are selected/identified from various streams like Khelo India Games, National Championships conducted by the concerned National Sports Federations, School Games Federation of India, etc. Further, the players shortlisted by the TSC from various competitions of same/varied age groups are called for an assessment camp wherein the TIDC finally selects the talented players, who are then subjected to age verification test. The players who clear the age verification test are finally selected to the Khelo India Scheme with the approval of the High Powered Committee (HPC).

In individual events, usually position holders are inducted into the scheme whereas in team events short listing is done initially and then the selection takes place during the assessment camp.

So far 2880 athletes (Khelo India Athletes) have been selected/identified for training under the Khelo India. Further, 11829 athletes are being trained through the Sports Authority of India (SAI) under the said scheme. The details of these athletes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The approved norms for residential training of Khelo India Athletes provide for financial assistance of up to ₹6,28,400/- per annum based on actual expenditure incurred, which includes an out of pocket allowance of ₹ 1,20,000/- per annum (₹ 10,000/- per month) to the selected athletes from the month of his/her joining the Scheme.

Statement

*State/union territory-wise details of athletes being trained under
Khelo India scheme*

| Sl. No. | State/Union Territory | Khelo India Athletes | Other Athletes |
|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 30 | 143 |
| 2. | Arunachal Pradesh | 6 | 106 |
| 3. | Assam | 58 | 830 |
| 4. | Bihar | 5 | 166 |
| 5. | Chhattisgarh | 12 | 91 |
| 6. | Goa | 15 | 84 |
| 7. | Gujarat | 202 | 195 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|-----------------------------|-----|------|
| 8. | Haryana | 358 | 815 |
| 9. | Himachal Pradesh | 50 | 147 |
| 10. | Jammu and Kashmir | 18 | 93 |
| 11. | Jharkhand | 23 | 224 |
| 12. | Karnataka | 173 | 492 |
| 13. | Kerala | 122 | 782 |
| 14. | Madhya Pradesh | 128 | 563 |
| 15. | Maharashtra | 400 | 1022 |
| 16. | Manipur | 68 | 799 |
| 17. | Meghalaya | 3 | 329 |
| 18. | Mizoram | 19 | 153 |
| 19. | Nagaland | 0 | 70 |
| 20. | Odisha | 67 | 408 |
| 21. | Punjab | 221 | 485 |
| 22. | Rajasthan | 40 | 623 |
| 23. | Sikkim | 2 | 75 |
| 24. | Tamil Nadu | 167 | 355 |
| 25. | Telangana | 105 | 228 |
| 26. | Tripura | 7 | 141 |
| 27. | Uttar Pradesh | 93 | 816 |
| 28. | Uttarakhand | 12 | 237 |
| 29. | West Bengal | 95 | 421 |
| 30. | Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 8 | 0 |
| 31. | Chandigarh | 27 | 39 |
| 32. | Delhi | 341 | 77 |
| 33. | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 0 | 19 |
| 34. | Daman and Diu | 2 | 576 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-------|-------------|------|-------|
| 35. | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 |
| 36. | Puducherry | 2 | 0 |
| 37. | Ladakh | 1 | 225 |
| TOTAL | | 2880 | 11829 |

Private investment in sports

3353. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons as to why Government is not pushing private investment in sports;
- (b) the reasons why Government does not have any policy on Public Private Partnership (PPP) in the field of sports; and
- (c) the manner in which Government thinks that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds, as allowed under Companies Act, is sufficient for training and promoting sports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) and (b) For forging collaborative partnership between Government and corporates for enhancing sports ecosystem, certain corporate houses are bringing soft skills such as management support and staff for harnessing sporting talent for excellence. In recent years, corporate houses have invested in sports like Cricket, Football, Hockey, Badminton, Kabaddi, Boxing to organize the sports leagues in these particular disciplines. Government has established National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) to mobilize resources from corporate, NGOs, individuals to augment funds for promotion and development of sports and it adds matching contribution in this fund.

Till date, contribution of ₹ 160.81 crore has been received from various donors, out of which ₹ 31.85 crore have been contributed from private companies and individuals.

This policy for collaboration of corporates and individuals for development of sports is working out better than traditional PPP model.

(c) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility of promotion and development of sports, rests with State Governments. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments to attain excellence in sports. There is a provision under Companies Act, 2013 that corporate entity may contribute under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) and is utilized in enhancing the efforts of the Government by providing the identified promising sportspersons and teams support of modern sports science, exposure abroad under experts of respective sports discipline, participation in International events/ competitions. At present, the funds contributed by companies under CSR to NSDF is not sufficient for training and promotion of sports across the country.

Sports infrastructure at village/ panchayat level

†3354. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce any scheme for the development/ improvement of basic infrastructure to promote sports at village/panchayat level in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility for development/improvement of basic infrastructure to promote sports at village/ panchayat level in the country rests with the State/Union Territory Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State/Union Territory Governments. There is no such proposal in this Ministry to introduce any scheme for the development/ improvement of basic infrastructure to promote sports at village/panchayat level in the country. However, under the 'Utilization and Creation/Upgradation of Sports Infrastructure' vertical of the Khelo India Scheme this Ministry has sanctioned a Total of 179 sports infrastructure projects in various States/Union Territories of the country, including in rural areas.

(c) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development proposals received from Konkan region

‡3355. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of development related proposals received from districts under Konkan region of Maharashtra during the last three years and the nature of these proposals;

(b) the current status of the above mentioned proposals;

(c) the amount of funds allocated/ released/spent for the proposals which have been approved; and

(d) the reasons as to why some of the forwarded proposals mentioned above, have not yet been approved and are still pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (d) The details of development of infrastructure projects proposals received by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports from the State of Maharashtra relating to districts under Konkan region during the last three years, including the current status, funds allocated/ spent for the sanctioned proposals and the reasons for pendency are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement*Details of development of infrastructure projects relating to districts under Konkan region during the last three years*

| Sl. No. | Project Name | Estimated cost (₹ in crore) | Sanctioned cost (₹ in crore) | Amount released (₹ in crore) | Status |
|---------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Construction of Multipurpose Indoor Hail at SAI Regional Centre, Mumbai (Maharashtra) | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.00 | The project was Sanctioned at a Total estimated cost of ₹ 8.00 crore out of which ₹7.00 crore has been released. |
| 2. | Proposal for construction of Synthetic Athletic Track | 7.00 | - | - | Applicant is not an eligible entity under Khelo India |

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|----|--|-------|---|---|--|
| | at late Kakasaheb Pandit Educational Campus, Ozare Road. Near Mate -Bhojana Hall, at/Post-Devrukh, Tal. -Sangmeshwar, Dist-Ratnagiri under Khelo India Scheme. | | | | Scheme. It has been conveyed to the concerned Department of State Govt. <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter dated 15.10.2019. |
| 3. | Proposal for construction of Synthetic Athletic Track at Mirjole MIDC near Bafana Motars, Ratnagiri under Khelo India Scheme. | 7.98 | - | - | Proposal is under examination. |
| 4. | Construction of District Sports Complex at District Sports Complex, Mumbai Suburban Aakurli Road, Kandivali(E) Mumbai Maharashtra. | 7.69 | - | - | Few discrepancies were noticed in the said proposal and it has been conveyed to the concerned Department State Govt. <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter dated 26.09.2019 |
| 5. | Construction of Division Sports Complex at Mumbai CTS No. 1C/HPT) Chiku Wadi, Shimpoli, Khandivali (West), Mumbai Suburban District. | 7.02 | - | - | Few discrepancies were noticed in the said proposal and it has been conveyed to the concerned Department State Govt. <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter dated 07.10.2019 |
| 6. | Construction of Multi-purpose Indoor Hall at Mirjoli MIDC, District Ratnagiri | 10.00 | - | - | Few discrepancies were noticed in the said proposal and it has been conveyed to the concerned Department State Govt. <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter dated 20.01.2020 |
| 7. | Proposal for construction/up-gradation of sports infrastructure (Swimming pool) with filtration plant and changing room at Taluka Sports Complex, Roha, District Raigad. | 8.63 | - | - | Few discrepancies were noticed in the said proposal and it has been conveyed to the concerned Department State Govt. <i>vide</i> this Ministry's letter dated 13.03.2020 |

Age frauds in sports

3356. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to control age frauds in sports;
- (b) whether any policy has been evolved for detecting and eliminating age frauds from the sports;
- (c) the number of such frauds identified in the recent past; and
- (d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (d) The Government, in the year 2010, issued "National Code against Age Fraud in Sports", which provides for mandatory medical examination on the first occasion for any athlete participating in an age restricted competition or at the time of admission into any of the Sports Promotional Schemes of the Sports Authority of India (SAI). Once an I-Card is issued to a tested athlete, it remains valid for his/her participation in subsequent events. The National Sports Federations (NSFs) and SAI are mandated to implement the Code and accordingly, complaints regarding age fraud are dealt by the concerned NSFs/SAI. The Ministry does not maintain data on this issue.

Development of sports infrastructure

3357. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds allocated for sports infrastructure facilities and promotion of sports in country, particularly in rural areas during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government is considering to take or has taken technical and financial assistance from private institutions for development/maintenance of sports infrastructure and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to ensure availability of modern sports equipment to athletes;

(d) whether regular sports training programmes were conducted for athletes/coaches and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether any study has been undertaken to assess deficiencies in sports infrastructure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Funds are allocated by this Ministry Scheme-wise, not State-wise. The details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under various sports schemes for sports infrastructure facilities and promotion of sports in the country, including rural areas, during the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Elite athletes preparing for international competitions are provided with international standard State-of-the-art sports equipment and infrastructure besides services of Indian and foreign coaches and support staff as per specific requirement of the individual/team. Sports Authority of India (SAI) Headquarter provides good quality products/items to the Regional Centres across the country for training of players and National Campers. Special emphasis is given to procure best sporting goods/items available in the market as per specifications recommended by International Sports Federations. The sporting goods/items are procured as per the laid down procedure and as per demand received from elite players and National Sports Federations.

Further, under the National Sports Development Fund (NSDF) and Target Olympic Podium Scheme (TOPS) athletes are provided financial assistance to acquire modern sports equipment as per their choice to promote excellence in sports.

(d) Yes, Sir. Under the Scheme of Assistance to National Sports Federations, the identified promising athletes/teams are provided preparatory training at the National Coaching Camps, including wholesome nutritious diet, food supplements, equipments, state-of-the-art infrastructure, lodging, travelling facilities, services of reputed Indian and foreign coaches/supporting staff, scientific and medical support, sports kit, etc., besides financial assistance for their training abroad and participation in international competitions in India and abroad.

(e) No, Sir. 'Sports' being a State subject, the responsibility to undertake any study to assess deficiencies in sports infrastructure rests with the respective State/ Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements the efforts of States/Union Territory Governments by providing financial assistance through its various schemes. Sports infrastructure available under this Ministry can cater to larger number of athletes.

Statement

Details of the funds allocated and expenditure incurred under the sports schemes for sports infrastructure facilities and promotion of sports in country during the last three years and the current year (as on 03.03.2020)

(Amount in ₹ crore)

| Sl. No. | Scheme | 2016-17 | | 2017-18 | | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | |
|---------|---|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|--------|
| | | Allo- cation | Spent | Allo- cation | Spent | Allo- cation | Spent | Allo- cation | Spent |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. | Sports Authority of India | 438.20 | 438.20 | 495.73 | 495.73 | 395.00 | 395.00 | 615.00 | 539.00 |
| 2. | Laxmibai National Institute of Physical Education | 52.60 | 52.60 | 45.02 | 44.27 | 45.00 | 45.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| 3. | National Dope Testing Laboratory | 8.90 | 8.90 | 10.00 | 9.90 | 7.50 | 7.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| 4. | National Anti-Doping Agency | 2.80 | 2.80 | 4.15 | 4.15 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 8.50 | 5.54 |
| 5. | World Anti-Doping Agency | 0.60 | 0.60 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.00 |
| 6. | National Centre for Sports Science and Research | 0.50 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 12.97 | 28.00 | 20.33 | 45.00 | 19.62 |
| 7. | National Centre of Sports Coaching | 0.50 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. | Sports University in North East | 15.00 | 15.00 | 30.00 | 10.75 | 25.00 | 5.00 | 50.00 | 35.37 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-----|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 9. | Special Cash Awards | 22.00 | 21.75 | 14.13 | 10.34 | 31.00 | 30.94 | 62.00 | 46.86 |
| 10. | Awards | 1.80 | 1.37 | 2.00 | 1.61 | 2.00 | 1.83 | 2.00 | 1.65 |
| 11. | Pension to Meritorious Sports Person | 1.70 | 1.50 | 2.00 | 1.96 | 30.00 | 29.77 | 47.00 | 36.97 |
| 12. | Assistance to National Sports Federation | 359.93 | 358.97 | 302.18 | 277.68 | 245.13 | 243.63 | 300.85 | 267.16 |
| 13. | Human Resource Development in Sports | 5.00 | 4.70 | 10.00 | 5.38 | 5.00 | 3.11 | 5.00 | 2.38 |
| 14. | National Sports Development Fund | 5.00 | 5.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 77.15 | 70.00 |
| 15. | National Sports Welfare Fund | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.80 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 |
| 16. | Promotion of Sports among Disabled | 4.00 | 3.68 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 17. | Other Programme | 0.20 | 0.00 | | | | | | |
| 18. | Khelo India Scheme | 118.10 | 118.09 | 350.00 | 346.99 | 500.09 | 342.24 | 578.00 | 508.21 |
| 19. | SAI Stadia Renovation | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 125.00 | 96.00 | 32.37 |
| 20. | National Physical Fitness Programme Resource centre of LNUPE Gwalior | 0.01 | 0.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 21. | Scheme for Identification and Nurturing of Sports Talent | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 22. | Enhancement of Sports Facility in J&K | 40.00 | 40.00 | 75.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 33.57 | 50.00 | 30.00 |
| 23. | Himalayan Region Sports Festival | | | 15.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 24. | Seminar, Committee etc. | | | 0.50 | 0.29 | 0.40 | 0.41 | 1.00 | 0.57 |
| TOTAL | | 1078.35 | 1074.66 | 1393.21 | 1229.32 | 1381.52 | 1297.32 | 2000.00 | 1651.20 |

National Sports University in Manipur

3358. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of the National Sports University in Manipur as on date;
- (b) whether the land acquisition is complete;
- (c) whether any company has been awarded the contract for construction of the National Sports University in Manipur;
- (d) the timeline for completion of this project; and
- (e) the details of funds allocated and spent for the construction and land acquisition of the National Sports University in Manipur till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The National Sports University Act was promulgated on 17.08.2018 during Monsoon Session, 2018 of the Parliament. Pending construction of campus of the National Sports University in West Imphal District, the University is at present functioning from temporary campus located in Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, Imphal.

(b) Yes, Sir. State Government of Manipur has allotted 325.98 acres of land in West Imphal District for construction of Campus of NSU.

(c) M/s NBCC (India) Limited has been engaged as the Project Management Consultant for Construction of NSU.

(d) The construction is estimated to take 48 months.

(e) As far as the land for campus of NSU is concerned, same has already been allotted by the Government of Manipur. Towards construction of Campus, a sum of ₹ 53.25 crore has so far been released to the Project Management Consultants of NSU out of which a sum of ₹ 18.44 crore has been utilized as per the Utilization Certificate submitted by the PMC.

Multipurpose indoor hall at Vizzy stadium, A.P.

3359. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) when was the approval for construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Vizzy stadium in Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh given;

(b) whether it is a fact that rupees six crores have been sanctioned for this purpose, but so far only rupees one crore has been released;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) by when the track would be completed and will come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) The approval for construction of multipurpose indoor hall at Vizzy Stadium in Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh was given on 10.09.2015 under the erstwhile Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. A sum of ₹ 6.00 crore was sanctioned for this purpose. Out of this, fifty percent *i.e.*, ₹ 3.00 crore, was to be contributed together from MPLAD Fund (₹ 0.25 crore), Vizianagaram Municipal Corporation (₹ 0.25 crore) and Vishakhapatnam Urban Development Authority (₹ 2.50 crore) and the balance ₹ 3.00 crore was to be released by this Ministry. Out of this Ministry's share of ₹ 3.00 crore, an amount of ₹ 1.00 crore was released as the first installment to the Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh (SAAP). Further installment could not be released due to non-settlement of Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of grants released earlier for the projects already

sanctioned under Khelo India Scheme and non-submission of required documents by the SAAP.

(d) As per the progress report received in March, 2019 from the Sports Authority of Andhra Pradesh, the likely date of completion of the project is June, 2020.

Incentives for wrestlers from rural Maharashtra

3360. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that wrestling is a traditional activity in rural Maharashtra;
- (b) whether Government has any plans to provide any special training facilities to pehalwans from rural background to sharpen their wrestling skill to win more higher positions in international sports events and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to reduce political interference in sports administration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Promotion of specific sports discipline is the responsibility of the concerned National Sports Federation (NSF). This Ministry supplements the efforts of the NSFs by implementing the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs under which funds are provided to recognized National Sports Federations for conducting national/international tournaments, participation in international events, coaching camps, purchase of equipments, etc. Sports discipline of wrestling has been placed under "High Priority category", resultantly the Wrestling Federation of India gets requisite and adequate financial assistance for preparation and participation of Indian Wrestlers in the international events.

Further, Sports Authority of India (SAI) is implementing various sports promotional schemes in wrestling. SAI is providing international standard sports facilities to the wrestlers including from rural and backward areas of the country. At present, a Total of 422 wrestlers (386 Boys and 36 Girls) are being trained under various sports promotional schemes of Sports Authority of India.

(c) The National Sports Development Code of India 2011 lays down basic universal principles of good governance for National Sports Federations (NSFs). The code lays down that the Federation must be autonomous and resist all pressures of any kind, whatsoever, whether of a political, religious, racial or economic nature. Further, in order to ensure that the NSFs function in a democratic manner and free from undesirable interference in sports administration, the Government has prescribed model election guidelines to be followed by the NSFs for their elections which has been made an integral part of the Code.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

\$The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw the Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

****The Pesticides Management Bill, 2008***

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री; ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री; तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर): महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि नाशकजीवमार प्रबंध विधेयक, 2008 को वापस लेने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को वापस लेता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is introduction of a new Bill. We are not discussing it, but, introduction is there.

The Pesticides Management Bill, 2020

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि नाशकजीवमार, जिनके अंतर्गत सुरक्षित और प्रभावी नाशकजीवमारों की उपलब्धता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उनका विनिर्माण, आयात,

\$ The Bill was introduced on the 13th August, 2007.

** The Bill was introduced on the 21st October, 2008*

पैक करना, लेबल लगाना, कीमत निर्धारित करना, भंडारण, विज्ञापन, विक्रय, परिवहन, वितरण, उपयोग और निपटान भी है, को विनियमित करने के लिए और मनुष्य, जीवजंतुओं, नाशकजीव से भिन्न, जीवित जीवों के प्रति जोखिम को कम करने का प्रयत्न करने के लिए तथा ऐसे नाशकजीवमारों, जो जैविक हैं और पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर आधारित हैं, का संवर्धन करने के लिए प्रयास युक्त वातावरण तथा उससे संबंधित या उसके आनुवंशिक विषयों के लिए विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर: महोदय, मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that after discussing with leaders of various political parties, the Leader of the Opposition, the and Leader of the House, and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister, it is decided that the House will be adjourned after completion of our Business today in view of the coronavirus and related issues. So, that is the decision for information. Announcement will be made subsequently.

Second is that the Members who are retiring next month, so, as the House is not going to be there in Session, the House will also offer farewell to the hon. Members and provide them opportunity also to express their views to the House once I take it up subsequently. So, those retiring Members, who have not been re-elected, I will be reading their names subsequently who have been re-elected, but, Members who are retiring, whoever is interested, they can send their names. I will take them into consideration, and then, we will take it up.

Then, we will be taking up Bills, There are four Bills related to Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh; then, Finance Bill; then, Supplementary Demands. These will be discussed today, and the discussion will be concluded. This has been discussed and a consensus has been arrived at on this. So, I would like the Members to be present till the end of the Session, and there will be observations from the Chair also, concluding remarks. After that, we will be having Vande Mataram. This is for your convenience so that you can adjust accordingly your programmes, if any. Then, Mr. Jairam Ramesh, what do you want to say?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I am going to raise one issue which is of urgent importance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have not allowed. You have to bring it to my notice, I must go through it, and then allow. Other Members have also raised it. I thought you were talking about this Business. Kindly bear with me. Now, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, you move all the four Bills because we have decided to discuss them together.

GOVERNMENT BILLS – *Contd.*

***The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020;**

***The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill (No.2), 2020;**

***The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill (No. 4), 2020;**

***The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill (No. 3), 2020;**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2020-21, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration." and

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from

*Discussed together.

and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020, the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2020, the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2020, and the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020 are now open for discussion.

Hon. Members, who desire to speak should consult their leaders and send their names, accordingly. The time will be allocated to those Members.

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, क्या आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I will listen to the hon. Members and will speak in the end.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, what about Question Hour?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no Question Hour, no Zero Hour and no Special Mentions. Only these finance-related Bills and the related Business will be taken up today. Now, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं यहां पर जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के जो चारों Appropriation Bills हैं, उन पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

कितना अच्छा होता कि जिन बिल्स पर आज इस राज्य सभा में या इससे पहले लोक सभा में चर्चा हुई, ये बिल्स जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान सभा में होते। मैं इस पर आखिर में दुबारा आऊंगा कि ये जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान सभा में क्यों होने चाहिए थे, लेकिन अभी ऐसे हालात में इन बिल्स पर तब चर्चा हो रही है, जब पूरी दुनिया Coronavirus की लपेट में है और उससे निकलने की कोशिश कर रही है। दुनिया में कई लोग quarantine हुए हैं, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर साढ़े सात महीने से political quarantine में है। हमें भी उससे निकलने की जरूरत है। जब तक हम उस political quarantine से बाहर नहीं निकलेंगे, जो कुदरत की तरफ से आफत नहीं है - हमेशा दुनिया में अलग-अलग तरह की आपकें आ जाती हैं, बाढ़ आ जाती है, वह कुदरत की तरफ से होती है, भूकंप कुदरत की तरफ से होता है, बीमारियां कुदरत की तरफ से होती हैं, जैसे

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

आज यह जो virus फैल रहा है, वह कुदरत की तरफ से है, जिस पर किसी का कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर आज जो साढ़े सात महीने से बीमार है, वह कुदरत की वजह से नहीं है, वह अल्लाह, भगवान या वाहेगुरु की वजह से नहीं है, वह flood या सैलाब की वजह से नहीं है, वह आंधी, तूफान और सूखे से नहीं है, बल्कि वह अपने देश की ही सरकार की वजह से है। वहां पर आपदा लाने वाला कोई विदेशी हमलावर नहीं है। आपदा लाने वाला आसमान से उतरने वाला कोई नहीं है, बल्कि अपने देश के रखवाले ही आपदा बन गए हैं। पिछले 30 वर्षों में जम्मू-कश्मीर में कितने तूफान आए, इनके आंकड़े मैं बाद में दूंगा, लेकिन कभी भी क्या इस तरह का एक्शन लिया गया ? वह स्टेट, जो एक वक्त बिल्कुल at the brink था, वहां कत्लेआम हो रहा था, retrieve करना मुश्किल होता था, जिस स्टेट में वहां के अपने ही लोग लाखों की तादाद में छोड़कर चले गए थे, वहां पर हजारों की तादाद में लोग मारे गए थे, उनके नाम मैं बाद में बताऊंगा, क्योंकि उस तरफ से बड़े सेलेक्टिव नाम आते हैं। आखिर मैं मैं आज इस सदन के द्वारा देश और दुनिया को जरूर बताऊंगा। इस तरह कभी केंद्रीय सरकार की तरफ से निर्णय नहीं हुआ। वहां पर भाजपा की सरकार रही थी और श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी, जिनको हम भी बीजेपी के सबसे टॉलेस्ट लीडर समझते हैं, वे भी सत्ता में रहे, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। उन्होंने भी जनता के साथ वायदे किए थे, लेकिन पार्टी के वादे से देश ज्यादा बड़ा होता है। पार्टी को मजबूत करने से देश को इकट्ठे रखना, सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। पार्टी को तो आप किसी भी slogan से मजबूत कर सकते हो, जैसे regional parties regional slogan से करती हैं, language वाले, language slogan से करते हैं, कुछ धर्म वाले, चाहे वे किसी भी धर्म के हों, वे उससे मजबूत करते हैं। लेकिन देश, सभी जातियों और सभी धर्मों, सभी religion, सभी religion का विश्वास प्राप्त करने के लिए पार्टी को भूल जाना होता है और देश को नज़र में रखना होता है, जोकि इस सरकार ने नहीं रखा। इस सरकार ने यही नज़र में रखा कि 70 साल पहले हमने धारा 370 के बारे में वादा किया है, तो जब भी मौका आ जाएगा, उसको खत्म करना है, चाहे देश खत्म हो जाए, सूबा खत्म हो जाए, इकोनॉमी खत्म हो जाए, लोग खत्म हो जाएं, उससे कोई गरज नहीं है, लेकिन हमने पार्टी का वादा जरूर पूरा करना है, वरना हम कैसे कहेंगे कि हम बड़े आदमी हैं, हमने पार्टी का वादा पूरा नहीं किया। यह वादा आपसे पहले अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने किया था, लेकिन उन्होंने देश को प्राथमिकता दी, उन्होंने पार्टी को आगे नहीं रखा था। हम आज जो बजट पेश कर रहे हैं, इस पर मैं दो-चार बातें बताऊंगा, लेकिन उन बातों का कोई अर्थ नहीं है, क्योंकि आपने बीमार को वेंटिलेटर पर रखा। अब आप उसको वेंटिलेटर पर क्या देंगे? आप कहोगे कि तुमको वेंटिलेटर पर बैठा दिया है, कश्मीर को वेंटिलेटर पर बैठाया है। हम कहेंगे कि आपके लिए हमने नया घर बनाया है, उसमें बड़ा लॉन होगा, उसमें फूल होंगे, उसमें क्यारियां होंगी, उसमें सब्जियां होंगी, उसमें फ्रूट होंगे, उसमें नौकर-चाकर होंगे, उसमें आपके खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था होगी, उसमें बढ़िया गाड़ी लगी होगी, लेकिन वह कहता है कि मैं इसका इस्तेमाल तो तब करूंगा, जब मैं वेंटिलेटर से उतरूंगा। इसलिए बजट से पहले आपको पेशेंट को वेंटिलेटर से उतारना पड़ेगा और जिस चीज़ की, जिस दवाई की, उसको जरूरत है, वह दवाई उसको देनी होगी। वह दिल का बीमार है और उसे आप पेट के दर्द की दवाई दे रहे हैं। वह गुर्दे का बीमार है और आप उसे सिर की दवाई दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं

कि हम पेशेंट को ठीक कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा आपसे, इस सरकार से निवेदन होगा - बीजेपी के राष्ट्रीय प्रेजिडेंट यहां बैठे हैं, हमारे नेबर भी हैं - और यह बड़ी छुआछूत की बीमारी भी होती है, ये यूटी बनेगा, तो आगे इनकी बारी आएगी, क्योंकि ये नेबरिंग है न! इसलिए उसको बचाना है, तो यहां पहले ठीक कर दो। हमें इसके इलाज के लिए तुरंत स्टेटहुड वापिस करनी होगी, बिना किसी डिले के वापिस करनी होगी। मैं जानता हूं कि आप समझते हैं कि भाई, गलती हो गई। हमको एक तरफ जाना था, हम दूसरी तरफ चले गए। आपको लैंड राइट्स देने होंगे, जैसे नॉर्थ - ईस्ट में हैं, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश में हैं। वहां पर कोई आर्टिकल 370 नहीं है। आपको नौकरी के अख्तियार देने होंगे, ये तीन बेसिक चीजें हैं, जिनके ऊपर जम्मू में कोई विवाद नहीं है। अगर है, तो मुझे बीजेपी का एक लीडर बताइए, जम्मू से एक लीडर बताइए, जो कहेगा कि उसे स्टेटहुड नहीं चाहिए। मुझे एक जम्मू का बीजेपी का लीडर बताइए, जो कहेगा कि हमारे यहां की लैंड को, जिसकी मर्जी हो, वह जम्मू में खरीद ले। आप एक बीजेपी का लीडर बताइए, एक मुझे जम्मू का बीजेपी लीडर बताइए, जो यह कहे कि नहीं, जम्मू में जो 100 वैकेंसीज निकलती हैं, 20 वैकेंसीज निकलती हैं, तो उनके लिए पूरे हिन्दुस्तान से लोग एप्लाई कर सकते हैं। कश्मीर में नहीं, जम्मू में दो दफा वैकेंसीज निकली हैं, एक तो हाई कोर्ट में स्टेनो और क्लर्क्स की जगहें निकली थीं, तीन महीने पहले 100 वैकेंसीज निकली थीं, वहां पर बंद हुआ और 24 घंटे में उसको विद्‌ड्रॉ करना पड़ा, क्योंकि उसमें पूरे देश के लोगों को एप्लाई करना था, इसलिए हाई कोर्ट को भी विद्‌ड्रॉ करना पड़ा। मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए कुछ निचले ग्रेड की वैकेंसीज निकली थीं, वहां पर हड़ताल हुई और वे वैकेंसीज भी वापिस लेनी पड़ीं। इसमें कोई विवाद जम्मू और कश्मीर के बीच में नहीं है और कारगिल के बीच में भी नहीं है, सिर्फ विवाद लेह डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बीच में था। लेह डिस्ट्रिक्ट वाले यूनियन टेरिटरी चाहते थे, आप उनको दे दीजिए, लेकिन लैंड और नौकरी के बारे में वे भी जम्मू और कश्मीर की तरह से चाहते हैं। वे भी नहीं चाहते हैं कि वहां पर कोई बाहर वाला लैंड खरीदे या कोई बाहर वाला आकर नौकरी करे। जब जम्मू वाला नहीं चाहता, कश्मीर वाला नहीं चाहता, लद्दाख वाला नहीं चाहता, तो आप कानून किसके लिए बना रहे हो? बीजेपी वाला नहीं चाहता, काँग्रेस वाला नहीं चाहता, एनसी वाला नहीं चाहता, पीडीपी वाला नहीं चाहता, नेशनल पार्टी वाला नहीं चाहता, रीजनल पार्टी वाला नहीं चाहता, हिन्दू नहीं चाहता, मुसलमान नहीं चाहता, सिख नहीं चाहता, ईसाई नहीं चाहता, बौद्ध नहीं चाहता, जैन नहीं चाहता, तो ये कानून किसके लिए है? मैं सरकार से इसका जवाब चाहता हूं। ठीक है, आप बीजेपी वाले लोगों को नहीं बोलने देते हैं, वे हमको बोलते हैं कि आप बोलो। हमारा तो गला पकड़ते हैं कि तुम्हें नहीं बोलना है, लेकिन स्टेटमेंट दे दें, मैं मानूंगा कि इन तीनों चीजों में से उनको कुछ नहीं चाहिए। मैं विद्‌ड्रॉ कर लूंगा। इनके तीन एम.एल.ए., तीन प्रेजिडेंट्स यह बयान देंगे कि जमीन कोई ले, हमें इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, कोई भी यहां पर आकर नौकरी करे और हमें स्टेट भी नहीं चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस बजट में हाथी के दांत खाने के और दिखाने के अलग-अलग हैं। एक लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा बजट दिखाया गया है, पैसा दिखा दिया गया है, लेकिन यह मिसलीडिंग है। इस पर जो खर्चा है, उसमें 14 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी दिखाई है, लेकिन वास्तविकता में यह 6-8 परसेंट ही बढ़ेगा। खर्च में 12 प्रतिशत इन्क्रीज दिखाया है, जो कि नेशनल

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इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से कम है। जो कैपिटल है, उसका 53 प्रतिशत एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन और सिक्योरिटी पर खर्च दिखाया गया है, तो 53 प्रतिशत तो इसी में चला गया, बाकी डेवलपमेंट के लिए क्या रहा? महोदय, Finance Minister ने फिर कहा कि Prime Minister ने infrastructure के pipeline में 6,000 करोड़ रुपए रखे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन 6,000 करोड़ रुपयों का ब्यौरा क्या है? कहीं आपने old EAP प्रोग्राम्स को इसी के साथ तो नहीं जोड़ दिया? इस काम में यह सरकार बहुत माहिर है। फिर यह कहा है कि हम 4,000 करोड़ रुपए से लोकल रेवेन्यू, local budget mobilisation, resource mobilisation करेंगे। आपका UT में ऐसा कौन सा एरिया है, जहां आप resource mobilization करेंगे और कौन सी खदानें हैं जहां आप resource mobilization करेंगे?

महोदय, सरकार ने Capital Budget, जो Public Engineering का है, उसमें 31 परसेंट कम कर दिया। आपने Industries and Commerce जो कि इस सरकार के सात महीनों में गलत निर्णय के कारण तबाह और बरबाद हो गया, उसमें Capital Budget 6.75 परसेंट कर दिया है। इन तमाम चीजों के बीच में आप कहते हैं कि हम State और Union Territory को आगे ले जाएंगे?

महोदय, वहां national recession तो है ही, लेकिन उसके साथ जो political oppression भी है। आपने सभी political parties के leaders को बन्द करके रखा है। आपने पहली लाइन के लीडर्स को कश्मीर की जेलों में बन्द कर रखा है। दूसरी लाइन के लीडर्स आपने हिन्दुस्तान की पांच से छः राज्यों की जेलों में बन्द कर रखे हैं और आप development की बात करते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि development, political parties के द्वारा होती है। एक political party, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर में है, फिर चाहे national level पर है, लेकिन कश्मीर में उसकी presence, sub-regional के रूप में है। वहां BJP regional नहीं, बल्कि sub-regional political party है, जिसे खुला छोड़ दिया है। उनमें कोई जेल में नहीं है, उनमें कोई नजरबन्द नहीं है, उनमें स्टेट से बाहर कोई जेल में बन्द नहीं है, लेकिन उस sub-regional political party, बीजेपी पार्टी के विरोधी हैं, स्टेट में जो उनके खिलाफ election लड़ते हैं, उन्हें पराजय देते हैं, वे सब स्टेट में और कुछ स्टेट से बाहर जेलों में हैं और यह सरकार कहती है कि हम उस स्टेट का विकास करेंगे? जरा दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी ऐसा करके दिखाइए और फिर विकास देखिए, तो मैं मानूंगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर ही क्यों laboratory बनी हुई है?

महोदय, वहां tourism खत्म कर दिया। जब मैं 1990 में Tourism और Civil Aviation Minister था, तब वहां tourism को develop करने के लिए बहुत प्रयास किए गए। तब हम लोग दर्जनों देशों में, लद्दाख, जम्मू-कश्मीर के दूसरे हिस्सों में tourism को promote करने के लिए गए। हमने कितने ही लोगों को देश के अंदर तैयार किया कि वे अमरनाथ यात्रा करने के लिए जाएं, लेकिन अब पिछली सरकारों ने जो हालात बनाए, उनमें बीजेपी के श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के जमाने की सरकार के लिए भी और काँग्रेस की सरकार के लिए भी मैं कहता हूँ। हमारे प्रयासों से वहां tourism बढ़ गया, वहां militancy न होने के बराबर हो गई, यात्राएं

होने लगीं। दूसरे सूबों से अमरनाथ यात्रा में record लोग जाने लगे। वहां industries बढ़ने लगीं, वहां handicrafts export होने लगा, लेकिन हमने कभी यह नहीं सोचा कि अपनी ही सरकार, धोखे से यह कह देगी कि security का कुछ हो गया, कहीं एक बन्दूक पकड़ी, तो सब tourist withdraw हो जाओ, सब यात्री withdraw हो जाओ। वह खतरा क्या था? वह जिस तरीके से इस सदन में आया, मैं उस पर टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूं, आर्टिकल 370 खत्म। कांउंसिल खत्म हो गई, Statehood खत्म हो गया और दो Union Territories बन गईं। जम्मू-कश्मीर की जो स्टेट ऐसे जा रही थी, वह ऐसे चली गई। आज से तीस साल पहले जिस स्थिति में जम्मू-कश्मीर था, आज उससे भी बदतर हालत जम्मू-कश्मीर की है। आप लोक सभा में, राज्य सभा में बोलते जाएं, लोगों को गुमराह करते जाएं कि सब कुछ ठीक हो गया है, लेकिन आप बताइए कि सब कुछ क्या ठीक हो गया है? वहाँ कितने महीनों के बाद टेलीफोन चालू हुए, कितने महीनों के बाद इंटरनेट सेवा शुरू हुई? वहाँ साढ़े सात महीनों के बाद schools और colleges खुले हैं, लेकिन आज भी आपका इंटरनेट कैसे चलता है? वहाँ दस-पंद्रह दिनों से 2G चल रहा है, 4G नहीं चल रहा है। आज वहाँ school, college, hospitals की क्या हालत है? सड़कों पर कौन काम कर रहा है? आप स्कूल बिल्डिंग की हालत देखिए। महोदय, मैंने उस सदन के जवाब सुने कि करप्शन खत्म हो गया। सही कहा, बिल्कुल करप्शन खत्म हो गया, क्योंकि जब काम ही नहीं हो रहा है, तो करप्शन किसलिए होगा? घर में बैठकर तो कोई करप्शन करेगा नहीं? सड़क पर कहीं कोई काम नहीं चल रहा है। कहीं पर स्कूल बिल्डिंग या कॉलेज बिल्डिंग नहीं बन रही है। मेरे वक्त में जो पाँच medical colleges दिए थे, वे आपसे, अभी तक, इन साढ़े छह सालों में complete नहीं हो रहे हैं। उन पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। जब किसी चीज पर काम ही नहीं होगा, तो आप करप्शन किस पर देंगे? यह क्रेडिट लेना आप शुरू कीजिए जरा।

महोदय, अभी ऑफिसर्स को नया तरीका मालूम ही नहीं है कि U.T. में कैसे काम किया जाता है, क्योंकि उनका Statehood में काम करने का तरीका है। उनका हर दूसरे दिन ट्रांसफर हो जाता है, क्योंकि जो भी ऑफिसर नई जगह पर जाता है, उसे वहाँ U.T. वाला सिस्टम चलाना नहीं आता है। उसे तीसरे दिन फिर ट्रांसफर कर देते हैं, फिर ट्रायल करते हैं। अगर आप पी.जी. वाले स्टूडेंट को दुबारा 10th क्लास में दाखिला देंगे, जो उसने दस साल पहले पढ़ी है, तब वह बेचारा खो जाएगा।

महोदय, टूरिज्म की वजह से कितने लाखों लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है, एप्पल ट्रेड का कितना नुकसान हुआ, handicraft खत्म होने की वजह से कितना नुकसान हुआ? Business losses - कुछ महीनों के लिए ही ट्रेड बॉडीज़ ने 18 हजार करोड़ की बात की थी।

महोदय, सारे बैंक डिफॉल्टर हो गए हैं, होटल वाले डिफॉल्टर हो गए हैं। ट्रांसपोर्ट वाला, वह चाहे जम्मू वाला हो, चाहे कश्मीर वाला हो, टैक्सी वाला हो, चाहे ट्रक वाला हो, चाहे बस वाला हो, बैंक हो, वह डिफॉल्टर है। सरकार ने यह जो गलती की है, उसके लिए क्या सरकार

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

उनको compensate करेगी? सरकार को यह करना चाहिए कि जम्मू के लोगों ने या कश्मीर के लोगों ने जो भी लोन लिए हैं, उनको compensate करे।

महोदय, 7 लाख families का अनुमान है कि तकरीबन 40 से 50 लाख लोगों की livelihood का टूरिज्म की वजह से, एप्पल इंडस्ट्री की वजह से, हैंडिक्राफ्ट खत्म होने की वजह से नुकसान हुआ। जम्मू की 50 से 60 परसेंट स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ खत्म हो गईं और कश्मीर की तकरीबन 90 परसेंट स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ खत्म हो गईं।

महोदय, मैंने इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बारे में बताया है कि वह बिल्कुल ठप है, जीरो है। आप पार्लियामेंट के अंदर लोगों को गुमराह मत कीजिए कि वहाँ का सारा डेवलपमेंट और विकास हो रहा है। इस दफ़ा carpet और handicraft industries के export में 62 परसेंट में कमी आ गई है। छोटे और बड़े सैकड़ों, हजारों contractors की, वे चाहे किसी भी फील्ड के हों, सरकार ने उनकी पेमेंट रोक रखी है। उनको वह पेमेंट कब मिलेगी? 5 साल पहले जब 2015 में पीडीपी के साथ उनकी सरकार बनी थी, तब प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 80 करोड़ के पैकेज की बात की थी। 6 साल बाद उसमें से सिर्फ 48 परसेंट खर्च हुआ है, 52 परसेंट अभी भी खर्च नहीं हुआ है। आपको 6 साल लगते हैं 48 परसेंट खर्च करने में, तो 7 साल लगेंगे आपको दूसरा 52 परसेंट खर्च करने में। इसलिए आप यहाँ 1 लाख, 28 हजार करोड़ बताइए, खर्च तो उतना ही होना है, जितना हमें मालूम है।

केन्द्र सरकार ने last year बड़े fanfare के साथ यह announce किया कि अगर fruits सड़ रहे हैं, तो केन्द्र सरकार NAFED के जरिए ये सब खरीदेगी। पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर और पार्लियामेंट के बाहर प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंसों में अभी भी उसकी चर्चा होती है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने NAFED के द्वारा सेब खरीदे, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसने NAFED के द्वारा कितने सेब खरीदे - 35 हजार बक्से। यह कितना हुआ? जितनी पूरी पैदावार होती है, यह उसका 0.0003 परसेंट है। यह आपने NAFED के जरिए खरीदा। इसमें जीरो कहाँ लगाएँ, यह गिनना भी मुश्किल है। मतलब एक परसेंट का भी one-ninetieth, यह आपने खरीदा है। आप पूरी दुनिया में बोलते जाइए कि हमने NAFED के जरिए सेब खरीदे।

जम्मू-कश्मीर में ट्रांसपोर्ट का क्या हुआ? वहाँ के ट्रांसपोर्टर्स खुदकुशी के, suicide के कगार पर आ गए। ट्रांसपोर्टर्स का क्या हुआ? कश्मीर का कोई ट्रांसपोर्टर नहीं है, ट्रांसपोर्टर्स हमारे जम्मू के सिख भाई और हिन्दू भाई हैं। उनका ट्रांसपोर्ट क्या होता है? कश्मीर का जितना भी लाखों टन सेब होता है, एक साइड से वह कश्मीर से ले जाना और दूसरी साइड से जम्मू से सामान ले आना। जम्मू से कश्मीर के लिए नमक, बज़ाज़ी, कपड़ा, चावल, चाय, तेल, जो भी कश्मीर वैली के लिए जरूरी है, हमारे जम्मू के ट्रक वाले वहाँ ले जाते हैं और वहाँ से पूरे देश में सेब ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से हमारे जम्मू के ट्रांसपोर्ट वाले जिंदा हैं, जिन पर कई ड्राइवर्स और क्लीनर्स

নির্ভর हैं। रास्ते में जो tea stalls और restaurants लगते हैं, वे भी उसी पर पलते हैं। वे आज खत्म हो गए।

जम्मू के व्यापारियों का क्या हुआ? जितना भी माल कश्मीर में जाता था, वह जम्मू के व्यापारियों से जाता था। जब कश्मीर की खरीदने की ताकत one-tenth रह गई, तो जम्मू वाला व्यापारी खुद अपनी दुकान बंद कर घर पर बैठ गया, क्योंकि उसकी दुकान पर कोई जाने वाला नहीं है। कश्मीर से जो लोग winter में जम्मू आते थे, उन पर टैक्सी वालों, restaurants और hotels वालों, उन जम्मू वालों की economy कश्मीर पर चलती थी। वह ठप हो गई। जम्मू में, कठुआ में और सांबा में जो small scale और medium scale industries थीं, वे हजारों की तादाद में थीं। उनमें से 60 परसेंट कश्मीर के लिए बनाई गई थीं, ताकि वे कश्मीर को वे चीजें supply करें, वे सब बैठ गईं। आप यह समझते हैं कि धारा 370 हटाने से और स्टेट को तोड़ने से कश्मीर को फायदा नहीं होगा, लेकिन जब कश्मीर बैठ गया, जब अगले दो पैहिए बैठ गए, तो पिछले पैहिए तो उससे भी पहले puncture हो गए। इस तरह से आप लोगों ने कश्मीर को और जम्मू को भी puncture किया। और लद्दाख! लद्दाख तो दोनों ओर कश्मीर को जोड़ता था। लद्दाख की economy भी जम्मू और कश्मीर पर निर्भर थी। वहाँ का ट्रांसपोर्ट भी बर्बाद हो गया। वहाँ और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। एक तरफ से चीन है, दूसरी तरफ से POK है। वह भी इस तरह से इकोनॉमिकली खत्म हो गया। आपके इस एक झटके से जम्मू और कश्मीर का जो इतिहास था, जो कल्चर था, जो भाईचारा था, हिस्ट्री थी, ज्योग्राफी थी, वह आपने एक झटके से, एक मिनट में खत्म कर दिया। मैं जानता हूँ कि जिस तरह से उस सदन में बताया गया, वहाँ तो आप कुछ भी कहकर you can get away with anything, लेकिन यहाँ मैं अभी जिन्दा हूँ, इसलिए जिन्दा नहीं हूँ कि उन हालात में मैं यहीं इस सदन में या उस सदन में था।

†قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے چیئرمین صاحب، میں یہاں پر جموں-کشمیر اور لڏاخ کے جو چاروں Appropriation Bills ہیں، ان پر بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔

(شری اپ سبھا پتی پیٹھاسین ہوئے)

کتنّا اچھا ہوتا کہ جن بلس پر آج اس راجیہ سبھا میں یا اس سے پہلے لوک سبھا میں چرچا ہوئی، یہ بلس جموں-کشمیر کی ودھان سبھا میں ہوتے۔ میں اس پر آخر میں دوبارہ آؤنگا کہ یہ جموں کشمیر کی ودھان سبھا میں کیوں ہونے چاہئے تھے، لیکن ابھی ایسے حالات میں ان بلس پر تب چرچا ہو رہی ہے، جب پوری دنیا کورونا وائرس کی لپیٹ میں ہے اور اس سے نکلنے کی کوشش کر رہی ہے۔ دنیا میں کئی لوگ کوارنٹائن ہوئے ہیں، لیکن جموں

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

کشمیر ساڑھے سات مہینے سے پولیٹکل کوارنٹائن میں ہے۔ ہمیں بھی اس سے نکلنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جب تک ہم اس پولیٹکل کوارنٹائن سے باہر نہیں نکلیں گے، جو قدرت کی طرف آفت نہیں ہے، ہمیشہ دنیا میں الگ الگ طرح کی آفتیں آ جاتی ہیں، باڑھ آ جاتی ہے، وہ قدرت کی طرف سے ہوتی ہے، زلزلہ قدرت کی طرف سے ہوتا ہے، بیماریاں قدرت کی طرف سے ہوتی ہیں، جیسے آج یہ جو وائرس پھیل رہا ہے، وہ قدرت کی طرف سے ہے، جس پر کسی کا کوئی کنٹرول نہیں ہے، لیکن جموں کشمیر آج جو ساڑھے سات مہینے سے بیمار ہے، وہ قدرت کی وجہ سے نہیں ہے، وہ اللہ بھگوان یا واہے گرو کی وجہ سے نہیں ہے، وہ باڑھ یا سیلاب کی وجہ سے نہیں ہے، وہ آندھی، طوفان اور سوکھے سے نہیں ہے، بلکہ وہ اپنے دیش کی ہی سرکار کی وجہ سے ہے۔ وہاں پر آپدا لانے والا کوئی ودیشی حملہ آور نہیں ہے۔ آپدا لانے والا، آسمان سے اتارنے والا کوئی نہیں ہے، بلکہ اپنے دیش کے رکھوالے ہی آپدا بن گئے ہیں۔ پچھلے تیس سالوں میں جموں کشمیر میں کتنے طوفان آئے، ان کے آنکڑے میں بعد میں دونگا، لیکن کبھی بھی کیا اس طرح کا ایکشن لیا گیا؟ وہ اسٹیٹ، جو ایک وقت بالکل at the brink تھا، وہاں قتل عام ہو رہا تھا، retrieve کرنا مشکل ہوتا تھا، جس اسٹیٹ میں وہاں کے اپنے ہی لوگ لاکھوں کی تعداد میں چھوڑ کر چلے گئے تھے، وہاں پر ہزاروں کی تعداد میں لوگ مارے گئے تھے، ان کے نام میں بعد میں بتاؤں گا، کیوں کہ اس طرف سے بڑے سلیکٹو نام آتے ہیں۔ آخر میں، میں آج اس سدن کے ذریعے دیش اور دنیا کو ضرور بتاؤں گا۔ اس طرح کبھی کیندریہ سرکار کی طرف سے فیصلہ نہیں ہوا۔ وہاں پر بھاجپا کی سرکار رہی تھی اور شری اٹل بھاری واجپی جی، جن کو ہم بھی بی جے پی۔ کے سب سے ٹالیسٹ لیڈر سمجھتے ہیں، وہ بھی ستھ میں رہے، لیکن انہوں نے ایسا کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا۔ انہوں نے بھی جنتا کے ساتھ وعدے کئے تھے، لیکن پارٹی کے وعدے سے دیش زیادہ بڑا ہوتا ہے۔ پارٹی کو مضبوط کرنے سے دیش کو اکٹھے رکھنا، سب سے بڑی طاقت ہے۔ پارٹی کو تو آپ کسی بھی سلوگن سے مضبوط کر سکتے ہو، جیسے regional parties regional slogan سے کرتی ہیں، لینگویج والے، لینگویج سلوگن سے کرتے ہیں، کچھ دھرم والے، چاہے وہ کسی بھی دھرم کے ہوں، وہ

اس سے مضبوط کرتے ہیں۔ لیکن دیش، سبھی جاتیوں اور سبھی دھرموں، سبھی region، سبھی religion کا وشواس حاصل کرنے کے لئے پارٹی کو بھول جانا ہوتا ہے اور دیش کو نظر میں رکھنا ہوتا ہے، جو کہ اس سرکار نے نہیں رکھا۔ اس سرکار نے یہی نظر میں رکھا کہ ستر سال پہلے ہم نے دھارا 370 کے بارے میں وعدہ کیا ہے، تو جب بھی موقع آ جائے گا، اس کو ختم کرنا ہے، چاہے دیش ختم ہو جائے، صوبہ ختم ہو جائے، اکونومی ختم ہو جائے، لوگ ختم ہو جائیں، اس سے کوئی غرض نہیں ہے، لیکن ہم نے پارٹی کا وعدہ ضرور پورا کرنا ہے، ورنہ ہمیں کیسے کہیں گے کہ ہم بڑے آدمی ہیں، ہم نے پارٹی کا وعدہ پورا نہیں کیا۔ یہ وعدہ آپ سے پہلے اٹل بھاری واجپئی نے کیا تھا، لیکن انہوں نے دیش کو پراٹھمکتا دی، انہوں نے پارٹی کو آگے نہیں رکھا تھا۔ ہم آج جو بجٹ پیش کر رہے ہیں، اس پر میں دو چار باتیں بتاؤنگا، لیکن ان باتوں کا کوئی مطلب نہیں ہے، کیوں کہ آپ نے بیمار کو وینٹیلیٹر پر رکھا۔ اب آپ اس کو وینٹیلیٹر پر کیا دیں گے؟ آپ کہیں گے کہ تم کو وینٹیلیٹر پر بٹھا دیا گیا ہے، کشمیر کو وینٹیلیٹر پر بٹھایا ہے۔ ہم کہیں گے کہ آپ کے لئے ہم نے نیا گھر بنایا ہے، اس میں بڑا لان ہوگا، اس میں پھول ہوں گے، اس میں کھیریاں ہوں گی، اس میں سبزیاں ہوں گی، اس میں فروٹ ہوں گے، اس میں نوکر چاکر ہوں گے، اس میں آپ نے کھانے پینے کا انتظام ہوگا، اس میں بڑھیا گاڑی لانی ہوگی، لیکن وہ کہتا ہے کہ میں اس کا استعمال تو تب کروں گا، جب میں وینٹیلیٹر سے اتروں گا۔ اس لئے بجٹ سے پہلے آپ کو پیشینٹس کو وینٹیلیٹر سے اتارنا پڑے گا اور جس چیز کی، جس دوائی کی، اس کو ضرورت ہے، وہ دوائی اس کو دینی ہوگی۔ وہ دل کا بیمار ہے اور اسے آپ پیٹ کے درد کی دوائی دے رہے ہیں۔ وہ گردے کا بیمار ہے اور آپ اسے سر کی دوائی دے رہے ہیں اور کہہ رہے ہیں کہ ہم پیشینٹس کو ٹھیک کر رہے ہیں، اس لئے میرا آپ سے، اس سرکار سے نویدن ہوگا - بی جے پی۔ کے راشٹریہ پرینیڈینٹ یہاں بیٹھے ہیں، ہمارے نیبر ہیں، اور یہ بڑی چھوٹا چھوٹ کی بیماری بھی ہوتی ہے، یہ بوٹی۔ بنے گا، تو آگے ان کی باری آئے گی، کیوں کہ یہ نیبرنگ ہے نا! اس لیے اس کو بچانا ہے، تو یہاں پہلے ٹھیک کردو، ہمیں اس کے علاج کے لیے فوراً اسٹیٹ ہوڈ واپس کرنی ہوگی، بنا کسی ٹیلے

[شری گولام نبی آجڑا]

کے واپس کرنی ہوگی۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ آپ سمجھتے ہیں کہ بھائی، غلطی ہوگئی۔ ہم کو ایک طرف جانا تھا، ہم دوسری طرف چلے گئے۔ آپ کو لینڈ رائٹس دینے ہونگے، جیسے نارٹھ ایسٹ میں ہیں، جیسے ہماچل پردیش میں ہیں۔ وہاں پر کوئی آرٹیکل 370 نہیں ہے۔ آپ کو نوکری کے اختیار دینے ہونگے، یہ تین بیسک چیزیں ہیں، جن کے اوپر جموں میں کوئی وواد نہیں ہے۔ اگر ہے، تو مجھے بی جے پی کا ایک لیڈر بتائیے، جموں سے ایک لیڈر بتائیے، جو کہے گا کہ اسے اسٹیٹ ہوڈ نہیں چاہیے۔ مجھے ایک جموں کا بی جے پی کا لیڈر بتائیے، جو کہے گا کہ اسے اسٹیٹ ہوڈ نہیں چاہیے۔ مجھے ایک جموں کا بی جے پی کا لیڈر بتائیے، جو کہے گا کہ ہمارے یہاں کی لینڈ کو، جس کی مرضی ہو، وہ جموں میں خرید لے۔ آپ ایک بی جے پی کا لیڈر بتائیے، ایک مجھے جموں کا بی جے پی لیڈر بتائیے، جو یہ کہے کہ نہیں، جموں میں جو 100 ویکنسز نکلتی ہیں، 20 ویکنسز نکلتی ہیں، تو ان کے لیے پورے ہندوستان سے لوگ اپیلانی کرسکتے ہیں۔ کشمیر میں نہیں جموں میں دو دفعہ ویکنسز نکلتی ہیں، ایک تو ہائی کورٹ میں اسٹینو اور کلرکس کی جگہیں نکلی تھیں، تین مہینے پہلے 100 ویکنسز نکلی تھیں، وہاں پر بند ہوا اور 24 گھنٹے میں اس کو وڈ ڈرا کرنا پڑا، کیوں کہ اس میں پورے دیش کے لوگوں کو اپیلانی کرنا تھا، اس لیے ہائی کورٹ کو بھی وڈ ڈرا کرنا پڑا۔ میٹیکل کالج کے لیے کچھ نچلے گریڈ کی ویکنسز نکلی تھیں، وہاں پر ہڑتال ہوئی اور وہ ویکنسز بھی واپس لینی پڑیں۔ اس میں کوئی وواد جموں اور کشمیر کے بیچ میں نہیں ہے اور کارگل کے بیچ میں بھی نہیں ہے، صرف وواد لیہ ڈسٹرکٹ کے بیچ میں تھا۔ لیہ ڈسٹرکٹ والے یونین ٹیرٹری چاہتے تھے، آپ ان کو دے دیجیئے، لیکن لینڈ اور نوکری کے بارے میں وہ بھی جموں اور کشمیر کی طرح سے چاہتے ہیں، وہ بھی نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ وہاں پر کوئی باہر والا لینڈ خریدے یا کوئی باہر والا آکر نوکری کرے۔ جب جموں والا نہیں چاہتا، کشمیر والا نہیں چاہتا، لداخ والا نہیں چاہتا، تو آپ قانون کس کے لیے بنا رہے ہو؟ بی جے پی والا نہیں چاہتا، کانگریس والا نہیں چاہتا، این سی والا نہیں چاہتا، پی ڈی پی والا نہیں چاہتا، نیشنل پارٹی والا نہیں چاہتا، ریجنل پارٹی والا نہیں چاہتا، ہندو نہیں چاہتا، مسلمان نہیں چاہتا، سکھ نہیں چاہتا، عیسائی نہیں چاہتا، بوڈ

نہیں چاہتا، جین نہیں چاہتا، تو یہ قانون کس کے لیے ہے؟ میں سرکار سے اس کا جواب چاہتا ہوں۔ ٹھیک ہے، آپ بی جے پی والے لوگوں کو نہیں بولنے دیتے ہیں، وہ ہم کو بولتے ہیں کہ آپ بولو۔ ہمارا تو گلا پکڑتے ہیں کہ تمہیں نہیں بولنا ہے، لیکن اسٹیٹمنٹ دے دیں، میں مانوں گا کہ اس تینوں چیزوں میں سے ان کو کچھ نہیں چاہیئے۔ میں وڈ ٹرا کر لونگا۔ ان کے تین ایم ایل اے تین پریزیڈنٹس یہ بیان دیں گے کہ زمین کوئی لے، ہمیں اس پر کوئی اپنی نہیں ہے، کوئی بھی یہاں پر آپر نوکری کرے اور ہمیں اسٹیٹ بھی نہیں چاہیئے۔

مانیئے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، اس بجٹ میں ہاتھی کے دانت کھانے کے اور دکھانے کے الگ الگ ہیں۔ ایک لاکھ کروڑ سے زیادہ بجٹ دکھایا گیا ہے۔ پیسہ دکھا گیا ہے، لیکن یہ مس لیڈنگ ہے۔ اس پر جو خرچہ ہے، اس میں 14 فیصد کی بڑھوتری دکھائی ہے، لیکن حقیقت میں یہ 6-8 فیصد ہی بڑھے گا۔ خرچ میں 12 فیصد انگریز دکھایا ہے۔ جو کہ نیشنل انگریز سے کم ہے۔ جو کیپٹل ہے، اس کا 53 فیصد ایڈمنسٹریشن اور سیکورٹی پر خرچ دکھایا گیا ہے، تو 53 فیصد تو اسی میں چلا گیا، باقی ڈیولپمنٹ کے لیے کیا رہا؟

مہودے، فائننس منسٹر نے پھر کہا کہ پرائم منسٹر نے انفراسٹرکچر کے پائپ لائن میں چھ ہزار کروڑ روپے رکھے ہیں۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس چھ ہزار کروڑ روپیوں کا بیورا کیا ہے؟ کہیں آپ نے اولڈ ای۔ای۔پی۔ پروگرامس کو اسی کے ساتھ تو نہیں جوڑ دیا؟ اس کام میں یہ سرکار بہت ماہر ہے۔ پھر یہ کہا ہے کہ ہم چار ہزار کروڑ روپے سے لوکل ریونیو، local budget mobilisation, resource mobilisation کریں گے۔ آپ کا یوٹی۔ میں ایسا کون سا ایریا ہے، جہاں آپ resource mobilisation کریں گے اور کون سی کھدائیں ہیں، جہاں آپ resource mobilisation کریں گے؟

مہودے، سرکار نے کیپٹل بجٹ، جو پبلک انجینئرنگ کا ہے، اس میں 31 فیصد کم کر دیا۔ آپ نے انڈسٹریل اینڈ کامرس جو کہ اس سرکار کے سات مہینوں میں غلط فیصلوں کی وجہ سے تباہ اور برباد ہو گیا، اس میں کیپٹل بجٹ 6.75 فیصد کم کر دیا ہے۔ ان تمام چیزوں کے بیچ میں آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم اسٹیٹ اور یونین ٹیریٹی کو آگے لے جائیں گے؟

[شری گولام نبی آجڑا]

مہودے، وہاں نیشنل ریسریشن تو ہے ہی، لیکن اس کے ساتھ جو political oppression بھی ہے۔ آپ نے سبھی پولیٹیکل پارٹیز کے لیڈرس کو بند کر کے رکھا ہے۔ آپ نے پہلی لائن کے لیڈرس کو کشمیر کی جیلوں میں بند کر رکھا ہے۔ دوسری لائن کے لیڈرس آپ نے ہندوستان کی پانچ سے چھ راجیوں کی جیلوں میں بند کر رکھے ہیں اور آپ ڈیولپمنٹ کی بات کرتے ہیں؟ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ڈیولپمنٹ، پولیٹیکل پارٹیز کے ذریعے ہوتی ہے۔ ایک پولیٹیکل پارٹی، جو جموں کشمیر میں ہے، پھر چاہے نیشنل لیول پر ہے، لیکن کشمیر میں اس کی presence, sub-regional کے روپ میں ہے۔ وہاں BJP regional نہیں، بلکہ sub-regional political party ہے، جسے کھلا چھوڑ دیا ہے۔ ان میں کوئی جیل نہیں ہے، ان میں کوئی نظر بند نہیں ہے، ان میں اسٹیٹ سے باہر کوئی جیل میں بند نہیں ہے۔ لیکن اس sub-regional political party بی جے پی۔ پارٹی کے ورودھی ہیں، اسٹیٹ میں جو ان کے خلاف الیکشن لڑتے ہیں، انہیں شکست دیتے ہیں، وہ سب اسٹیٹ میں اور کچھ اسٹیٹ سے باہر جیلوں میں ہیں اور یہ سرکار کہتی ہے کہ ہم اسٹیٹ کا وکاس کریں گے؟ ذرا دوسری اسٹیٹس میں بھی ایسا کر کے دکھائیے اور پھر وکاس دیکھئے، تو میں مانوں گا۔ میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جموں کشمیر ہی کیوں لیبارٹی بنی ہوئی ہے؟

مہودے، وہاں ٹورزم ختم کر دیا۔ جب میں 1990 میں ٹورزم اور سول ایوینشن منسٹر تھا، تب وہاں ٹورزم کو ڈیولپ کرنے کے لئے بہت کوشش کی گئی۔ تب ہم لوگ درجنوں دیشوں میں، لڈاخ، جموں کشمیر کے دوسرے حصوں میں ٹورزم کو پرموٹ کرنے کے لئے گئے۔ ہم نے کتنے ہی لوگوں کو دیش کے اندر تیار کیا کہ وہ امرناتھ یا ترا کرنے کے لئے جائیں، لیکن اب پچھلی سرکاروں نے جو حالات بنائے، ان میں بی جے پی۔ کے شری اٹل بہاری واجپئی جی کے زمانے کی سرکار کے لئے بھی اور کانگریس کی سرکار کے لئے بھی میں کہتا ہوں۔ ہماری کوششوں سے وہاں ٹورزم بڑھ گیا، وہاں ملیٹینسی نہ ہونے کے برابر ہو گئی، یا ترانیں ہونے لگیں۔ دوسرے صوبوں سے امرناتھ یا ترا میں ریکارڈ لوگ جانے لگے۔ وہاں انڈسٹریز بڑھنے لگیں، وہاں handicrafts export ہونے لگا، لیکن ہم نے کبھی یہ نہیں سوچا کہ اپنی ہی سرکار، دھوکے سے یہ کہہ دے گی کہ سیکورٹی کا کچھ

ہو گیا، کہیں ایک بندوق پکڑی، تو سب tourists withdraw ہو جاؤ، سب مسافر withdraw ہو جاؤ۔ وہ خطرہ کیا تھا؟ جو جس طریقے سے اس سدن میں آیا، میں اس پر ٹپنی نہیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں، آرٹیکل 370 ختم۔ کاؤنسل ختم ہو گئی، statehood ختم ہو گیا اور دو یونین ٹیریٹریز بن گئیں۔ جموں کشمیر کی جو اسٹیٹ ایسے جا رہی تھی، وہ ایسے چلی گئی۔ آج سے تیس سال پہلے جس حالت میں جموں کشمیر تھا، آج اس سے بھی بدتر حالت جموں کشمیر کی ہے۔ آپ لوک سبھا میں، راجیہ سبھا میں بولتے جائیں، لوگوں کو گمراہ کرتے جائیں کہ سب کچھ ٹھیک ہو گیا ہے، لیکن آپ بتائیے کہ سب کچھ کیا ٹھیک ہو گیا ہے؟ وہاں کتنے مہینوں کے بعد ٹیلی فون چالو ہوئے، کتنے مہینوں کے بعد انٹرنیٹ سیوا شروع ہوئی؟ وہاں ساڑھے سات مہینوں کے بعد اسکولس اور کالجز کھلے ہیں، لیکن آج بھی آپ کا انٹرنیٹ کیسے چلتا ہے؟ وہاں دس پندرہ دنوں سے ٹو-جی چل رہا ہے، فور-جی نہیں چل رہا ہے۔ آج وہاں اسکول، کالج، ہسپتال کی کیا حالت ہے؟ سڑکوں پر کون کام کر رہا ہے؟ آپ اسکول بلڈنگ کی حالت دیکھئے۔

مہودے، میں نے اس سدن کے جواب سنے کہ کرپشن ختم ہو گیا۔ صحیح کہا، بالکل کرپشن ختم ہو گیا، کیوں کہ جب کام ہی نہیں ہو رہا ہے، تو کرپشن کس لئے ہوگا؟ گھر میں بیٹھ کر تو کوئی کرپشن کرے گا نہیں؟ سڑک پر کہیں کوئی کام نہیں چل رہا ہے۔ کہیں پر اسکول بلڈنگ یا کالج بلڈنگ نہیں بن رہی ہے۔ میرے وقت میں جو پانچ میڈیکل کالج دئے تھے، وہ آپ سے، ابھی تک، ان ساڑھے چھ سالوں میں کمپلیٹ نہیں ہو رہے ہیں۔ ان پر کوئی کام نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ جب کسی چیز پر کام ہی نہیں ہوگا، تو آپ کرپشن کس پر دیں گے؟ یہ کریڈٹ لینا آپ شروع کیجئے ذرا۔

مہودے، ابھی آفیسرس کو نیا طریقہ معلوم ہی نہیں ہے کہ یونین ٹیریٹی میں کیسے کام کیا جاتا ہے، کیوں کہ ان کا statehood میں کام کرنے کا طریقہ ہے۔ ان کا ہر دوسرے دن ٹرانسفر ہو جاتا ہے، کیوں کہ جو بھی آفیسر نئی جگہ پر جاتا ہے، اسے وہاں یونین ٹیریٹی والا سسٹم چلانا نہیں آتا ہے۔ اسے تیسرے دن پھر ٹرانسفر کر دیتے ہیں، پھر ٹرانل کرتے

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ہیں۔ اگر آپ پی جی۔ والے اسٹوڈینٹ کو دوبارہ دسویں کلاس میں داخلہ دیں گے، جو اس نے دس سال پہلے پڑھی ہے، تب وہ بیچارہ کھو جائے گا۔

مہودے، ٹورزم کی وجہ سے کتنے لاکھوں لوگوں کا نقصان ہوا ہے، ایپل ٹریڈ کا کتنا نقصان ہوا، handicraft ختم ہونے کی وجہ سے کتنا نقصان ہوا؟ Business losses کچھ مہینوں کی ہی ٹریڈ باڈیز نے اٹھارہ ہزار کروڑ کی بات کی تھی۔

مہودے، سارے بینک ڈیفالٹر ہو گئے ہیں، ہوٹل والے ڈیفالٹر ہو گئے ہیں۔ ٹرانسپورٹ والا، وہ چاہے جموں والا ہو، چاہے کشمیر والا ہو، ٹیکسی والا ہے، چاہے ترک والا ہے، چاہے بس والا ہے، بینک ہو، وہ ڈیفالٹر ہے۔ سرکار نے یہ جو غلطی کی ہے، اس کے لئے کیا سرکار ان کو compensate کرے گی؟ سرکار کو یہ کرنا چاہئے کہ جموں کے لوگوں نے یا کشمیر کے لوگوں نے جو بھی لون کئے ہیں، ان compensate کرے۔

مہودے، سات لاکھ فیملیز کا اندازہ ہے بے تقریباً چالیس سے پچاس لاکھ لوگوں کی livelihood کا ٹورزم کی وجہ سے، ایپل انڈسٹری کی وجہ سے، handicraft ختم ہونے کی وجہ سے نقصان ہوا۔ جموں کی پچاس سے ساٹھ فیصد اسمال اسکیل انڈسٹریز اور میڈم اسکیل انڈسٹریز ختم ہو گئیں اور کشمیر کی تقریباً نوے فیصد اسمال اسکیل انڈسٹریز اور میڈیم اسکیل انڈسٹریز ختم ہو گئیں۔

مہودے، میں نے انفراسٹرکچر کے بارے میں بتا ہے کہ وہ بالکل ٹھپ ہے، زیرو ہے۔ آپ پارلیمنٹ کے اندر لوگوں کو گمراہ مت کیجئے کہ وہاں کا سار ڈیولپمنٹ اور وکاس ہو رہا ہے۔ اس دفعہ کاریٹ اور handicraft industries کے export میں 62 فیصد میں کمی آگئی ہے۔ چھوٹے اور بڑے سینکڑوں، ہزاروں contractors کی، وہ چاہے کسی بھی فیلڈ کے ہوں، سرکار نے ان کی پیمینٹ روک رکھی ہے۔ ان کو وہ پیمینٹ کب ملے گی؟ پانچ سال پہلے جب 2015 میں پی ڈی پی کے ساتھ ان کی سرکار بنی تھی، تب پرائم منسٹر نے 80 کروڑ کے پیکیج کی بات کی تھی۔ 6 سال بعد اس میں سے صرف 48 فیصد خرچ ہوا ہے، 52 فیصد ابھی بھی خرچ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ آپ کو چھ سال لگتے ہیں 48 فیصد خرچ کرنے میں، تو سات سال لگیں گے آپ کو دوسرا 52 فیصد ابھی بھی خرچ نہیں ہوا

ہے۔ آپ کو چھ سال لگتے ہیں 48 فیصد خرچ کرنے میں، تو سات سال لگیں گے آپ کو دوسرا 52 فیصد خرچ کرنے میں۔ اس لیے آپ یہاں 1 لاکھ 28 ہزار کروڑ بتائیے، خرچ تو اتنا ہی ہونا ہے، جتنا ہمیں معلوم ہے۔

مرکزی سرکار نے last year بڑے fanfare کے ساتھ یہ announce کیا کہ اگر fruits سٹڑے ہیں، تو مرکزی سرکار NAFED کے ذریعہ یہ سب خریدے گی۔ پارلیمنٹ کے اندر اور پارلیمنٹ کے باہر پریس کانفرنسوں میں ابھی بھی اس کی چرچہ ہوتی ہے کہ مرکزی سرکار نے NAFED کے ذریعہ سیب خریدے، لیکن میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس نے NAFED کے ذریعہ کتنے سیب خریدے، 35 ہزار بکسے۔ یہ کتنا ہوا؟ جتنی پوری پیداوار ہوتی ہے، یہ اس کا فیصد 0.0003 ہے۔ یہ اپنے NAFED کے ذریعہ خریدا۔ اس میں زیرو کہاں لگائیں، یہ گننا بھی مشکل ہے۔ مطلب ایک فیصد کا بھی one-ninetieth، یہ آپ نے خریدا ہے۔ آپ پوری دنیا میں بولتے جائیے کہ ہم نے NAFED کے ذریعہ سیب خریدے۔

جموں و کشمیر میں ٹرانسپورٹ کا کیا ہوا؟ وہاں کے ٹرانسپورٹر خودکشی کے، suicide کے کگار پر آگئے۔ ٹرانسپورٹ کا کیا ہوا؟ کشمیر کا کوئی ٹرانسپورٹر نہیں ہے، ٹرانسپورٹس ہمارے جموں کے سکھ بھائی اور ہندو بھائی ہیں۔ ان کا ٹرانسپورٹ کیا ہوتا ہے؟ کشمیر کا جتنا بھی لاکھوں ٹن سیب ہوتا ہے، ایک سائیڈ سے وہ کشمیر سے لے جانا اور دوسری سائیڈ سے جموں سے سامان لے آنا۔ جموں سے کشمیر کے لیے نمک، بزازی، کپڑا، چاول، چائے، تیل جو بھی کشمیر ویلی کے لیے ضروری ہے، ہمارے جموں کے ٹرک والے وہاں لے جاتے ہیں اور وہاں سے پورے دیش میں سیب لے جاتے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے ہمارے جموں کے ٹرانسپورٹ والے زندہ ہیں، جن پر کئی ٹرائیورس اور کلینرس نربھر ہیں۔ راستے میں جو ٹی اسٹال اور ریسٹورینٹ لگتے ہیں، وہ بھی اسی پر پلٹے ہیں۔ وہ آج ختم ہو گئے۔

جموں کے ویپاریوں کا کیا ہوا؟ جتنا بھی مال کشمیر میں جاتا تھا، وہ جموں کے ویپاریوں سے جاتا تھا۔ جب کشمیر کی خریدنے کی طاقت one-tenth رہ گئی، تو جموں والا ویپاری خود اپنی دکان بند کر گھر پر بیٹھ گیا، کیوں کہ اس کی دکان پر کوئی جانے والا

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

نہیں ہے۔ کشمیر سے جو لوگ winter میں جموں آتے تھے، ان پر ٹیکسی والوں، ریسٹورینٹس اور ہوٹل والوں، ان جموں والوں کی اکانامی کشمیر پر چلتی تھی۔ وہ ٹھپ ہو گئی۔ جموں میں، کٹھوعہ میں اور سامبا میں جو اسمال اسکیل اور میڈیم اسکیل انڈسٹریز تھیں، وہ ہزاروں کی تعداد میں تھیں۔ ان میں سے 60 فیصد کشمیر کے لیے بنائی گئی تھیں، تاکہ وہ کشمیر کو وہ چیزیں سپلائی کریں، وہ سب بیٹھ گئیں۔ آپ یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ دھارا 370 ہٹانے سے اور اسٹیٹ کو توڑنے سے کشمیر کو فائدہ نہیں ہوگا، لیکن جب کشمیر بیٹھ گیا، جب اگلے دو پہیے بیٹھ گئے، تو پچھلے پہنیے تو اس سے بھی پہلے puncture ہو گئے۔ اس طرح سے آپ لوگوں نے کشمیر کو اور جموں کو بھی puncture کیا۔ اور لداخ۔ لداخ تو دونوں طرف کشمیر کو جوڑتا تھا۔ لداخ کی اکانامی بھی جموں اور کشمیر پر زریہر تھی۔ وہاں کا ٹرانسپورٹ بھی برباد ہو گیا۔ وہاں اور کوئی راستہ نہیں ہے۔ ایک طرف سے چین ہے، دوسری طرف PoK ہے۔ وہ بھی اس طرح سے اکونومکلی ختم ہو گیا۔ آپ کے اس ایک جھٹکے سے جموں کشمیر کا جو اتباس تھا، جو کلچر تھا، جو بھائی چارہ تھا، بستی تھی، جغرافیہ تھا، وہ آپ نے ایک جھٹکے سے، ایک منٹ میں ختم کر دیا۔ میں جانتا ہوں کہ جس طرح سے اس سدن میں بتایا گیا، وہاں تو آپ کچھ بھی کہہ کر you can get away with anything، لیکن یہاں میں ابھی زندہ ہوں، اس لئے زندہ نہیں ہوں کہ ان حالات میں، میں یہیں اس سدن میں یا اس سدن میں تھا۔

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री (श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान): आप सौ साल जिन्दा रहें।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: नो, मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यहां गप नहीं लड़ सकती है, मैं उसको कंट्राडिक्ट कर सकता हूँ। क्योंकि मैंने वहां के कई भाषण सुने। कल पूरे सन्डे मैंने देखा कि उसमें कितने भाषण सरकार की तरफ से हुए और कितने विपक्ष की तरफ से हुए, वहीं मैं सुनता था, वे रिपीट होंगे। इसलिए जो पुराने जर्म हैं, मैं उनको कुरेदना नहीं चाहता हूँ, न मैं कुरेदूंगा और मैं उधर से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि आप भी नहीं कुरेदें। लेकिन वे ऐसे के ऐसे जाएं, यह मैं नहीं चाहूंगा। क्योंकि मेरे कुछ साथी या तो उस वक्त राजनीति में नहीं थे या हिस्ट्री के उस मुकाम पर शायद नहीं थे। मैं उस मुकाम पर भी एम.पी. था और बीच में मिनिस्टर था। इसलिए जो जानकारी है, वह मुझे व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : نو، میں یہ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یہاں گپ نہیں لڑ سکتی ہے، میں اس کو کنٹراڈکٹ کر سکتا ہوں۔ کیوں کہ میں نے وہاں کے کئی بھاشن سنے۔ کل پورے سنڈے میں نے دیکھا کہ اس میں کتنے بھاشن سرکار کی طرف سے ہوئے اور کتنے وپکش کی طرف سے ہوئے، وہی میں سنتا تھا، وہ ریپیٹ ہوں گے۔ اس لئے جو پرانے زخم ہیں، میں ان کو کریدنا نہیں چاہتا ہوں، نہ میں کریدوں گا اور میں ادھر سے بھی نویدن کروں گا کہ آپ بھی نہیں کریدیں۔ لیکن وہ ایسے کے ایسے جائیں، یہ میں نہیں چاہوں گا۔ کیوں کہ میرے کچھ ساتھی یا تو اس وقت راجنیتی میں نہیں تھے یا بستی کے اس مقام پر شاید نہیں تھے۔ میں اس مقام پر بھی ایم۔پی۔ تھا اور بیچ میں منسٹر تھا۔ اس لئے جو جانکاری ہے وہ مجھے ذاتی جانکاری ہے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय एलओपी साहब मैं एक मिनट का समय लूंगा। बिज़नेस के बारे में जैसा आप सबने तय किया है, यह पहले पांच घंटे का था, अब दो घंटे में सम्पन्न करना है, आप और कितना समय लेंगे, कृपया बता दें।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, पांच घंटे का समय है, मैं इकट्ठा बोल लूंगा।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، پانچ گھنٹے کا وقت ہے، میں اکٹھا بول لوں گا۔

श्री उपसभापति: पांच घंटे को कम करके आप सबने सहमति से दो घंटे किया है तो आपके पास 17 मिनट हैं, आप और कितना समय लेंगे?

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं 10-12 मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। जम्मू-कश्मीर के बजट पर और कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں دس بارہ منٹ میں ختم کر دوں گا۔ جموں کشمیر کے بجٹ پر اور کوئی بولنے والا نہیں ہے۔

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, दो घंटे के हिसाब से अगर एडजस्ट कर देंगे तो सब पार्टियों के लिए ठीक हो जाएगा।

श्री उपसभापति: दो घंटे ही करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्यों ने तय किया है।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: इस सलॉट पर जो टाइम आ रहा है, उसको दो घंटे कर दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: वह तकनीकी दिक्कत है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, दो-तीन चीजों के बारे में जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमें आगे की तरफ बढ़ना है, पीछे की तरफ नहीं। लेकिन मेरे बाद जो आदत है, उस सदन में वक्ताओं की टोका-टाकी करने की और फिर वे ऐसी चीजें बतायेंगे, जिनका मैं उल्लेख नहीं करूंगा। क्योंकि उस सदन में दो-तीन चीजों पर चर्चा हुई है। उस सदन में जब बताया गया कि यह आखिरी दफ़ा होना चाहिए कि इस हाउस में यह बजट पास हो। अगली दफ़ा यह बजट जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान सभा में पास होना चाहिए। लेकिन जवाब में यह बताया गया कि वर्ष 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 और 1996 में आपने यह आवाज क्यों नहीं उठाई? मैं उसका उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ, उस वक्त स्टेट थी, लेकिन गवर्नर रूल था और कैसा गवर्नर रूल था, दो सवाल का इकट्ठा जवाब देना चाहूंगा।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

3.00 P.M.

दूसरा सवाल उठा कि हमारे कश्मीरी पंडित भाई, जिनका हर व्यक्ति को, चाहे वह इधर का हो या उधर का हो, हिन्दू हो या मुसलमान हो, अफसोस है, अफसोस रहेगा और कश्मीर कश्मीर नहीं है, जब तक उसमें कश्मीरी पंडित, कश्मीरी मुसलमान जो बाहर गये हैं, वे वापस न आ जाएं। उनमें कश्मीरी मुसलमान भी हैं। उनकी संख्या भी तकरीबन 3 लाख है, जो नहीं बताया जाता है, जो बाकी देश के हिस्सों में हैं। 50,000 के करीब तो दिल्ली में ही हैं। जब तक ये वहाँ वापस नहीं जायें, तब तक कश्मीर, कश्मीर नहीं है, कश्मीर का कल्चर नहीं है, कश्मीर की सभ्यता incomplete है। कश्मीर की भाषा, कश्मीर का हरेक खाना-पीना incomplete है, जब तक ये सब हमारे भाई और बहन, वहाँ वापस नहीं जायें, लेकिन उसको भी incomplete एक तरफ से कहा जाता है। जवाब में कहा गया कि ठीक है, कश्मीरी पंडित भाई वी.पी. सिंह के जमाने में चले गये। वी.पी. सिंह को बीजेपी सपोर्ट करती थी। So, it was a BJP-supported Government during Shri V.P. Singh, इसलिए काँग्रेस बाहर थी। मैं उसमें भी नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। यह BJP-supported V.P. Singh Government थी। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन्होंने उसमें कुछ काम किया। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि जगमोहन BJP-sponsored Governor थे। उनके वक्त में भी हुआ, लेकिन कहा गया कि 1991 में जब नरसिंह राव जी की गवर्नमेंट आयी, तब क्यों नहीं लिया? नरसिंह राव गवर्नमेंट में तो मैं भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर था। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि 91, 92, 93 और 94 में बजट यहाँ क्यों पास हुआ, जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि 91 में हमारे कश्मीरी पंडित या दूसरे कश्मीरी भाइयों को कश्मीर में वापस क्यों नहीं लेना चाहा-- फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, यह आपके लिए है। उसके लिए मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि 94 से 96 में क्या हालात थे। मैं उन्हीं पाँच साल का पढ़ता हूँ। 34,768 militants-related incidents हुए, 5,411 civilians killed, 1,336 security forces personnel killed, 7,660 domestic terrorists killed and 476 foreign militants killed. तब ऐसे हालात थे और इनमें आप कहते हैं कि आपने कश्मीरी पंडितों को क्यों नहीं लिया और इनमें आप कहते हैं कि आपने वहाँ बजट क्यों नहीं पास किया। इन्हीं छः सालों में destruction of properties - Total incidents were 4,039. 1,060 Government buildings जलायी गयीं, 576 education buildings जलायी गयीं, 332 bridges जलाये गये, 9 हॉस्पिटल्स जलाये गये, 5,665 प्राइवेट घर जलाये गये और 1,610 दुकानें जलायी गयीं। इन हालातों में आप कहते हैं कि आप 1991 में आये, आपने कश्मीरी पंडितों को क्यों नहीं लिया? इन हालातों में हमें कहते हैं कि आपने वहाँ बजट पास क्यों नहीं किया? आप सुनिए। इन्हीं हालातों में, Mr. Neelkanth, Session Judge, जिन्होंने मकबूल भट्ट की फाँसी पर दस्तखत किये थे, उनका कत्ल मिलिटेंट्स द्वारा किया गया। टीका लाल टपलू, जो बीजीपी के local President थे, उनकी हत्या हुई। तेज किशन रैना, जो Food and Civil Supplies Officer थे, उनकी हत्या हुई। भूषण लाल, जो Telecommunication में काम करते थे, उनकी हत्या हुई, उसी 1990 में ही, जिससे shivering शुरू हो गयी और पुलिस घर में बैठ गई। सैदुल्ला, जो Inspector भी था, लाल चौक का SHO था, वह दिन में मारा गया। उसकी बॉडी एक दिन तक मिलिटेंट्स ने उठाने नहीं दी। जिस लाल चौक में अगर एक SHO का कत्ल हो जाए और उसके शव को उठाने न दिया जाए--

مौلوی فاروخ، جو کہ ایک بہت بڑے religious scholar تھے، وہ آج کے مولوی، عمر فاروخ کے پیتا تھے، انکا قتل ہوا۔ موشیرول حک، کشمیر یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر تھے، انکا میلٹنٹس کے ہاتھ قتل ہوا۔ ویلی موہممد ایچ، ایکس-اسپیکر، انکا قتل ہوا۔ انکے چھوٹے भाई، عبدال رجاک ایچ کا قتل ہوا۔ مستاک احمد لون، ایکس ہوم مینسٹر، جو dissolved assembly کے ہوم مینسٹر تھے، انکا قتل ہوا۔ سافدر اعلیٰ بیگ، جو dissolved assembly کے ریوینیو مینسٹر تھے، انکا قتل ہوا۔ شہخ منسور، ایم ایل اے کا قتل ہوا۔ موہممد سوبان، ایم ایل اے، ترائل کا قتل ہوا۔ عبدال مجید بانڈے، کانگریس کے ایم ایل اے کا قتل ہوا۔ عبدال جواہر، ایکس مینسٹر کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام حسین باغ، سٹیم مینسٹر کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام قادر میر، ایکس ایم ایل اے، پولواما کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام نبی ڈار، ایکس ایم ایل اے کا قتل ہوا۔ نجیر احمد ہیلورا، ایم ایل اے، شاپیاں کا قتل ہوا۔ پیر شفیق موہممد جڈیبل، شرینگار کا قتل ہوا۔ عبدال آہد خان، ایم ایل اے، کپواڑا کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام قادر نیلورا، ایم ایل اے کا قتل ہوا۔ مستفا میر، جو چار دفاتر کانگریس کے ایم ایل اے تھے، انکا قتل ہوا۔ غلام رسول، سٹیم ایم ایل اے، کانگریس کا قتل ہوا۔ پیر جادا موہممد سید، پیسیسی، پریذیڈنٹ، کانگریس کی گاڑی پر آٹک ہوا، اس میں پانچ لوگ مارے گئے، انکا پیس او مرن گیا اور سیکورٹی کے چار لوگ مرن گئے، کول میلا کر پانچ لوگ مرن گئے۔ وہ جخمی ہو گئے اور وہ بچ گئے۔ بلاسٹ میں ملتا التاف، ایکس مینسٹر، انسٹی کی گاڑی اتر گئی، انکی ٹانگ کاٹ رہے تھے، تو میں اس وقت Civil Aviation Minister تھا، اسکو ہوائی جہاز سے یہاں لایا اور اسکی ٹانگ بچائی۔ آج وہ چلتا-فیرتا ہے۔ وہ بچ گیا۔ اعلیٰ موہممد نائیک، اسپیکر کو سیر میں گولی لگی اور وہ گولی دوسری طرف نکل گئی، بعد میں وہ بچ گیا، لیکن وہ جب تک زندہ رہا، تب تک آٹھ ماہ والا ہی رہا۔ حسن احمد دین بانڈے، ایکس مینسٹر مارا گیا۔ سکینا ایچ، ایکس اسپیکر کی لڑکی، جو کہ مینسٹر بھی رہی، اس پر ایک درجن سے زیادہ آٹک ہوئے۔ یہ ایم ایل اے، مینسٹرس، اسپیکرس، وائس چانسلرس 1990 سے 1996 کے درمیان اور اس کے بعد مارے گئے ہیں اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ کشمیری پंडیتوں کو کبھی نہیں لے گئے؟ اس وقت کشمیر میں کون تھا؟ ایک پولیٹیکل پارٹی نہیں تھی، سب کشمیر چھوڑ کر چلے گئے تھے، جम्मू چھوڑ گئے تھے۔ راجویری، پُنج کے لوگ وہاں چھوڑ کر جम्मू آ گئے تھے۔ کشمیر میں تھریبن وہی لوگ رہ گئے تھے، چاہے وہ ہندو تھے یا مسلمان تھے، جن کے پاس جम्मू میں یا دہلی میں کرایا دینے کے لیے پیسے نہیں تھے، باقی لوگ آئے۔ میں ان تمام چیزوں کا وٹننس تھا۔

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، دو تین چیزوں کے بارے میں جیسا میں نے کہا کہ ہمیں آگے کی طرف بڑھنا ہے، پیچھے کی طرف نہیں۔ لیکن میرے بعد جو عادت ہے، اس سدن میں وکٹاؤں کے ٹوکاٹوکی کرنے کی اور پھر وہ ایسی چیزیں بتائیں گے، جن کا میں آئیکھ نہیں کروں گا۔ کیوں کہ اس سدن میں دو تین چیزوں پر چرچا ہوئی ہے۔ اس سدن میں جب بتایا گیا ہے کہ یہ آخری دفعہ ہونا چاہئے کہ اس ہاؤس میں یہ بجٹ پاس ہو۔ اگلی دفعہ یہ بجٹ جموں کشمیر کی ودھان سبھا میں پاس ہونا چاہئے۔ لیکن جواب میں یہ بتایا گیا کہ سال 1991، 1992، 1993، 1994، 1995 اور 1996 میں آپ نے یہ آواز کیوں نہیں اٹھائی، میں اس کا جواب دینا چاہتا ہوں، اس وقت اسٹیٹ تھی، لیکن گورنر رول تھا اور کیسا گورنر رول تھا، دو سوالوں کا اکٹھا جواب دینا چاہوں گا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[شری گولام نبی آجڑا]

دوسرا سوال اٹھا کہ ہمارے کشمیری پنڈت بھائی، جن کا ہر شخص کو، چاہے وہ ادھر کا ہو یا ادھر کا ہو، ہندو ہو یا مسلمان ہو، افسوس ہے، افسوس رہے گا اور کشمیر، کشمیر نہیں ہے، جب تک اس میں کشمیری پنڈت، کشمیری مسلمان جو باہر گئے ہیں، وہ واپس نہ آجائیں۔ ان میں کشمیری مسلمان بھی ہیں۔ ان کی تعداد بھی تقریباً تین لاکھ ہے، جو نہیں بتایا جاتا ہے۔ جو باقی دیش کے حصوں میں ہیں۔ 50,000 کے قریب تو دہلی میں ہی ہیں۔ جب تک یہ وہاں واپس نہیں جاتیں، تب تک کشمیر، کشمیر نہیں ہے، کشمیر کا کلچر نہیں ہے، کشمیر کی تہذیب incomplete ہے۔ کشمیر کی بھاشا، کشمیر کا ہر ایک کھانا پینا incomplete ہے۔ جب تک یہ سب ہمارے بھائی اور بہنیں وہاں واپس نہیں جاتیں، لیکن اس کو بھی incomplete ایک طرف سے کہا جاتا ہے۔ جواب میں کہا گیا کہ ٹھیک ہے، کشمیری پنڈت بھائی وی پی سنگھ کے زمانے میں چلے گئے۔ وی پی سنگھ کو بی جے پی سپورٹ کرتی تھی۔ So, it was a BJP-supported Government during Shri V.P. Singh, اس لیے کانگریس باہر تھی۔ میں اس میں بھی نہیں جانا چاہتا ہوں۔ یہ BJP-supported V.P. Singh Government تھی۔ میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ انہوں نے اس میں کچھ کام کیا۔ میں یہ بھی مانتا ہوں کہ جگموہن BJP-sponsored Governor تھے۔ ان کے وقت میں بھی ہوا، لیکن کہا گیا کہ 1991 میں جب نرسمہا راؤ جی کی گورنمنٹ آئی، تب کیوں نہیں لیا؟ نرسمہا راؤ گورنمنٹ میں تو میں بھی کینیٹ منسٹر تھا۔ میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ 91, 92 اور 93 میں بجٹ یہاں کیوں پاس ہوا، جو لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ 91 میں ہمارے کشمیری پنڈت یا دوسرے کشمیری بھائیوں کو کشمیر میں واپس کیوں نہیں لینا چاہا۔ فائنل منسٹر صاحب، یہ آپ کہ لیے ہے۔ اس کے لیے میں بتانا چاہوں گا کہ 91 سے 96 میں کیا حالات تھے۔ میں انہیں پانچ سال کا پڑھتا ہوں۔ 34,768 militant-related incidents ہوئے، 5,411 civilians killed, 1,336 security forces personnel killed, 7,660 domestic terrorists killed and 476 foreign militants killed۔ تب ایسے حالات تھے اور ان میں آپ کہتے ہیں کہ اپنے کشمیری پنڈتوں کو کیوں نہیں لیا اور ان میں آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ نے وہاں بجٹ کیوں نہیں پاس کیا۔ انہیں چھ سالوں میں destruction of properties - total incidents were

4,039. 1,060 Government buildings جلائی گئیں 576 education buildings جلائی گئیں، 332 bridges جلائے گئے، 9 ہاسپٹل جلائے گئے، 5,665 پرائیویٹ گھر جلائے گئے اور 1,610 دکانیں جلائیں گئیں۔ ان حالات میں آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ 1991 میں آئے، آپ نے کشمیری پنڈتوں کو کیوں نہیں لیا؟ ان حالات میں ہمیں کہتے ہیں کہ آپ نے وہاں بجٹ پاس کیوں نہیں کیا؟ آپ سنیئے۔ انہیں حالاتوں، Mr. Neelkanth, Session Judge، جنہوں نے مقبول بھٹ کی پھانسی پر دستخط کئے تھے، ان کا قتل ملی ٹینٹس کے ذریعہ کیا گیا۔ ٹیکا لال ٹپلو، جو بی جے پی کے لوکل پریزیڈنٹ تھے، ان کی ہتھیا ہوئی۔ تیج کشن رینا، جو Food and Civil Supplies Officer تھے، ان کی ہتھیا ہوئی۔ بھوشن لال، جو Telecommunication میں کام کرتے تھے، ان کی ہتھیا ہوئی، اسی 1990 میں ہی، جس سے shivering شروع ہوگئی اور پولیس گھر میں بیٹھ گئی۔ سیداللہ، جو انسپیکٹر بھی تھا، لال چوک کا ایس ایچ او تھا، وہ دن میں مارا گیا۔ اس کی باڈی ایک دن تک ملیٹینٹس نے اٹھانے نہیں دی۔ جس لال چوک میں اگر ایک ایس ایچ او کا قتل ہو جائے اور اس کے شو کو اٹھانے نہ دیا جائے۔ مولوی فاروق، جو کہ ایک بہت بڑے religious scholar تھے، وہ آج کے مولوی، عمر فاروق کے والد تھے، ان کا قتل ہوا۔ مشیر الحق، کشمیر یونیورسٹی کے وائس چانسلر تھے، ان کا ملیٹینٹس کے ہاتھوں قتل ہوا۔ ولی محمد عطو، ایکس اسپیکر، ان کا قتل ہوا۔ ان کے چھوٹے بھائی، عبدالرزاق عطو کا قتل ہوا۔ مشتاق احمد لون، ایکس ہوم منسٹر، جو dissolved assembly کے ہوم منسٹر تھے، ان کا قتل ہوا۔ صفدر علی بیگ، جو dissolved assembly کے ریوینیو منسٹر تھے، ان کا قتل ہوا۔ شیخ منصور، ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ کا قتل ہوا۔ محمد سبحان، ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ ترال کا قتل ہوا۔ عبدالمجید بانڈے، کانگریس کے ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ کا قتل ہوا۔ عبدالجوابر، ایکس منسٹر کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام حسین بیگ، سٹنگ منسٹر کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام قادر میر، ایکس ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ پلوامہ کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام نبی ڈار، ایکس ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ کا قتل ہوا۔ نذیر احمد ہلورا، ایم۔ایل۔اے۔، شوپیاں کا قتل ہوا۔ پیر شفیع محمد جڈیل، سرینگر کا قتل ہوا۔ عبدل احمد خان، ایم۔ایل۔اے۔، کپواڑہ کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام قادر نیلورہ، ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ کا قتل ہوا۔ مصطفیٰ میر، جو چار دفعہ کانگریس کے ایم۔ایل۔اے۔ تھے، ان کا قتل ہوا۔ غلام رسول،

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

सुनंग ایم۔ایل۔اے، کانگریس کا قتل ہوا۔ پیرزادہ محمد سعید، پی۔سی۔سی۔ پریذیڈنٹ، کانگریس کی گاڑی پر اٹیک ہوا، اس میں پانچ لوگ مارے گئے، ان کا پی۔ایس۔او۔ مر گیا اور سیکورٹی کے چار لوگ مر گئے، کل ملا کر پانچ لوگ مر گئے۔ وہ زخمی ہو گئے اور وہ بچ گئے۔ بلاسٹ میں ملدا الطاف، ایکس منسٹر، این۔سی۔ کی گاڑی اتر گئی، ان کی ٹانگ کاٹ رہے تھے، تو میں اس وقت سول ایویشن منسٹر تھا، اس کو ہوائی جہاز سے یہاں لایا گیا اور اس کی ٹانگ بچائی۔ آج وہ چلتا پھرتا ہے۔ وہ بچ گیا۔ علی محمد نائک، اسپیکر کو سر میں گولی لگی اور وہ گولی دوسری طرف نکل گئی، بعد میں وہ بچ گیا، لیکن وہ جب تک زندہ رہا، تب تک آدھا منہ والا ہی رہا۔ حسن احمد بن بانڈے، ایکس منسٹر مارا گیا۔ سکینہ عطا، ایکس اسپیکر کی لڑکی، جو کہ منسٹر بھی رہی، اس پر ایک درجن سے زیادہ اٹیک ہوئے۔ وہ ایم۔ایل۔ایز، منسٹرس، اسپیکرس، وائس چانسلرس 1990 سے 1996 کے بیچ اور اس کے بعد مرے ہیں اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ آپ کشمیری پنڈتوں کو کیوں نہیں لے گئے؟ اس وقت کشمیر میں کون تھا؟ ایک پولیٹیکل پارٹی نہیں تھی، سب کشمیر چھوڑ کر چلے گئے تھے، جموں چھوڑ گئے تھے۔ راجوری، پونچھ کے لوگ وہاں چھوڑ کر جموں آ گئے تھے۔ کشمیر میں تقریباً وہی لوگ رہ گئے تھے، چاہے وہ ہندو تھے یا مسلمان تھے، جن کے پاس جموں میں یا دہلی میں کرایہ دینے کے لئے پیسے نہیں تھے، باقی لوگ بھاگ آئے۔ میں ان تمام چیزوں کا وٹنیس تھا۔

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय एलओपी साहब, टाइम ओवर हो गया है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, मैं आखिरी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अब मैं rehabilitation के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। हाँ, जब हालात ठीक हुए, 2005 में जब मैं चीफ मिनिस्टर था, उस समय हालात कुछ ठीक हो गए थे, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पूरी तरह से ठीक हो गए थे, उस

समय प्राइम मिनिस्टर, मनमोहन सिंह जी ने rehabilitation programme दिया। मैंने उस rehabilitation programme को 24x7 किया। कश्मीरी पंडितों के लिए जगह की तलाश में मैं तीन दिनों तक हेलिकॉप्टर में घूमता रहा कि दरिया के किनारे कश्मीर जैसी कोई जगह मिले। मुझे एक सरकारी stretch मिला, जो दरिया के किनारे था और डेढ़ किलोमीटर का था, उसके चारों तरफ पहाड़ी था और उसका नाम जगती है। शहर से 15 या 20 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। हमने war footing पर 25 हजार लोगों के लिए 4,200 flats बनाए, मुट्ठी में हमारे कश्मीरी पंडितों के लिए एक हजार फ्लैट्स बनाए। इसी तरह से हमने employment के लिए 6 हजार रूल्स चेंज किए और इससे सिर्फ कश्मीर वैली के लिए, कश्मीरी पंडितों के लिए 6 हजार जगहें निकलीं। पहली फेज़ में मेरे वक्त में 3 हजार निकलीं, उनमें से 2,100 ही इंटरव्यू देने के लिए आए, उनमें से 1,500 ने ही ज्वाइन किया। इन 1,500 को ज्वाइन करने के लिए हमने कश्मीर वैली में साउथ कश्मीर, नॉर्थ कश्मीर और सेन्द्रल कश्मीर में तकरीबन 700 लोगों के लिए होस्टल बनवाए। उसके बाद कई और बनाए गए। हमने इस तरह से उनके लिए काम शुरू किया। हमने उनके लिए यह काम शुरू किया, लेकिन मैं इस सरकार से पूछता हूँ... सेकेंड फेज़, जिसे डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जम्मू में announce किया था और शायद केबिनेट ने भी पास किया था। वह सेकेंड फेज़ था, उसमें special incentives for Kashmiri migrants; revival of their agricultural land; provide loans at concessional rates; and 15,000 income-generating units for migrants, ये तमाम चीज़ें हुईं। 2014 में आपकी सरकार बनी, आप लोगों ने दो मीटिंग्स की और उसके बाद अभी तक उसको रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया है। उसके बाद आप लोगों ने कोई बात नहीं की, इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूँगा -- हाउस में तो आप लोग कुछ भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन इस हाउस में मुझे मालूम है कि कश्मीर की एक-एक इंच की धरती पर क्या हुआ है? I am sorry, आप ऐसी कोई गलत चीज़ मत बताइए, जिसके लिए मुझे बार-बार contradict करना पड़े। इसी के साथ, मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि जितने भी political leaders हैं, political supporters हैं, businessmen हैं, workers हैं, उन्हें तुरंत तौर पर रिहा कर दिया जाए, political process कर दिया जाए।

आप बार-बार कहते हैं कि पंचायत इलेक्शन हुए। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब मुफ्ती मोहम्मद सईद और कॉंग्रेस का coalition था, तब भी 2005-06 में पंचायत इलेक्शन हुए थे। हाँ, आप बीडीसी की बात कर रहे हैं, बीडीसी पहली दफा ही लागू हुआ। जम्मू-कश्मीर में ऐसा कानून नहीं था, वह लागू हुआ, लेकिन उसमें जो पंचायत चुनाव हुए, मैंने पिछली दफा इसी हाउस में ... मुझे अभी भी याद है कि मैं बारामूला कॉर्पोरेशन में गया था। वहाँ तीन-चार मेम्बर ऐसे हैं, जिनमें एक को चार वोट आए हैं, एक को तीन वोट आए हैं और एक को सात वोट आए हैं और इस पर आप कहते हैं कि हमने बड़ी सफलतापूर्वक इलेक्शन कराए। आपको 2000-4000 वोट में से दो-तीन वोट मिल गए और उसके लिए आप कहते हुए हैं कि ये इलेक्शन हुए हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, इसको इलेक्शन नहीं कहते हैं, इसको * कहते हैं। आप इस सदन में इस तरह की गिनतियाँ मत गिनिए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगले कुछ महीनों में वहाँ statehood वापस दी जाएगी, जम्मू-कश्मीर व लद्दाख के लोगों का ज़मीन और नौकरी पर अख्तियार होगा और अगला बजट जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान सभा में पेश होगा।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[شری غلام نبی آزاد]

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، میں آخری بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اب میں rehabilitation کے بارے میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔ ہاں، جب حالات ٹھیک ہوئے، 2005 میں جب میں چیف منسٹر تھا، وقت حالات کچھ ٹھیک ہو گئے تھے، میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ پوری طرح سے ٹھیک ہو گئے تھے، اس وقت پرائم منسٹر، منموہن سنگھ جی نے rehabilitation پروگرام دیا۔ میں نے اس rehabilitation پروگرام کو 24x7 کیا۔ کشمیری پنڈتوں کے لئے جگہ کی تلاش میں میں نے تین دنوں تک بلی کاپٹر میں گھومتا رہا کہ دریا کے کنارے کشمیر جیسی کوئی جگہ ملے۔ مجھے ایک سرکاری stretch ملا، جو دریا کے کنارے تھا اور ڈیڑھ کلو میٹر کا تھا، اس کے چاروں طرف پہاڑی تھی اور اس کا نام جگتی ہے۔ شہر سے پندرہ یا بیس کلو میٹر کی دوری پر ہے۔ ہم نے war footing پر پچیس ہزار لوگوں کے لئے 2004 فلیٹس بنائے، مٹی میں ہمارے کشمیری پنڈتوں کے لئے ایک ہزار فلیٹس بنائے۔ اسی طرح سے ہم نے ایمپلائمنٹ کے لئے چھ ہزار رولس چینج کئے اور اس سے صرف کشمیر ویلی کے لئے، کشمیری پنڈتوں کے لئے چھ ہزار جگہیں نکالیں۔ پہلے فیز میں میرے وقت میں تین ہزار نکلیں، ان میں سے 100،2 ہی انٹرویو دینے کے لئے آئے، ان میں سے 500،1 نے ہی جوائن کیا۔ اس 500،1 کو جوائن کرنے کے لئے ہم نے کشمیر ویلی میں ساؤتھ کشمیر، نارٹھ کشمیر اور سینٹرل کشمیر میں تقریباً سات سو لوگوں کے لئے ہوسٹل بنوائے۔ اس کے بعد کئی اور بنائے گئے۔ ہم نے اس طرح سے ان کے لئے کام شروع کیا۔ ہم نے ان کے لئے یہ کام شروع کیا، لیکن میں اس سرکار سے پوچھتا ہوں، سیکنڈ فیز، جسے ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی نے جموں میں اناؤنس کیا تھا اور شاید کیبنیٹ نے بھی پاس کیا تھا۔ وہ سیکنڈ فیز تھا، اس میں special incentives for Kashmiri migrants; revival of their agricultural land; provide loans at concessional rates; and 15,000 income-generating units for migrants, یہ تمام چیزیں ہوئیں۔ 2014 میں آپ کی سرکار بنی، آپ لوگوں نے دو میٹنگس کیں اور اس کے بعد ابھی تک اس کو ردی کی ٹوکری میں ڈال دیا ہے۔ اس کے بعد آپ لوگوں نے کوئی بات نہیں کی۔ اس لئے میں یہ نویدن کروں گا۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہاؤس میں تو آپ لوگ کچھ بھی کہہ سکتے ہیں، لیکن اس ہاؤس میں مجھے معلوم ہے کہ کشمیر کی ایک ایک انچ کی زمین پر کیا ہوا ہے؟ آئی۔ایم۔سوری، آپ ایسی کوئی غلط چیز مت بنائیے، جس کے لئے مجھے بار بار contradict کرنا پڑے۔ اسی کے ساتھ، میں کیندریہ سرکار سے یہ نوید کروں گا کہ جتنے بھی پولیٹکل لیڈرس ہیں، پولیٹکل سپورٹس ہیں، بزنس مین ہیں، ورکرس ہیں، انہیں فوری طور پر رہا کر دیا جائے، پولیٹکل پروسیز کر دیا جائے۔

آپ بار بار کہتے ہیں کہ پنچایت الیکشن ہونے۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب مفتی محمد سعید اور کانگریس کا coalition تھا، تب بھی 2005-06 میں پنچایت الیکشن ہوئے تھے۔ ہاں، آپ بی۔ڈی۔سی۔ کی بات کر رہے ہیں، بی۔ڈی۔سی۔ پہلی دفعہ ہی لاگو ہوا۔ جموں کشمیر میں ایسا قانون نہیں تھا، وہ لاگو ہوا، لیکن اس میں جو پنچایت چناؤ ہوئے، میں نے پچھلی دفعہ اسی ہاؤس میں... مجھے ابھی بھی یاد ہے کہ میں بارہمولہ کارپوریشن میں گیا تھا۔ وہاں تین چار ممبر ایسے ہیں، جن میں ایک کو چار ووٹ آئے ہیں، ایک کو تین ووٹ آئے ہیں اور ایک کو سات ووٹ آئے ہیں اور اس پر آپ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم نے بڑی کامیابی سے الیکشن کرائے۔ آپ کو 2000-4000 ووٹ میں سے دو تین ووٹ مل گئے اور اس کے لئے آپ کہتے ہیں کہ یہ الیکشن ہوئے ہیں۔ مائٹے منتری جی، اس کو الیکشن نہیں کہتے ہیں، اس کو * کہتے ہیں۔ آپ اس سदन میں اس طرح گنتیاں مت گنئے۔ میں آشا کرتا ہوں کہ اگلے کچھ مہینوں میں وہاں statehood واپس دی جائے گی، جموں کشمیر و لڈاخ کے لوگوں کا زمین اور نوکری پر اختیار ہوگا اور اگلا بجٹ جموں کشمیر کی ودھان سبھا میں پیش ہوگا۔

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, is the word * allowed?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, please examine it.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम जम्मू-कश्मीर के बजट के ऊपर बहस कर रहे हैं और मैं विपक्ष के नेता को सुन रहा था। उन्होंने एक बात की हिदायत

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

दी कि हम आज पुराने विवादों को न छेड़ें, लेकिन ऐसा करते हुए वे उन सब बातों को कह गए और काँग्रेस के शासन में जो कमियाँ थी, उनको छिपाने की जितनी कोशिशें हैं, वे करते रहे। मैं स्वयं उन विवादों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इस देश की जनता को जानना और समझना पड़ेगा कि 5 अगस्त, 2019 के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर की फ़िज़ा में जो परिवर्तन हुआ, वह परिवर्तन असाधारण परिवर्तन है। 370 का जाना सिर्फ constitutional transformation ही नहीं है, बल्कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के इतिहास में 370 का जाना तीन क्रांतियों का द्योतक है। पहली क्रांति सामाजिक क्रांति है। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि उस राज्य में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत ओबीसी के लोग रहते हैं, जिनकी अब तक कोई counting नहीं हुई थी। दस से बारह प्रतिशत Scheduled Tribes के लोग रहते हैं, जिनको कोई रिज़र्वेशन नहीं मिलता था और Scheduled Castes के लोगों को सिर्फ दो प्रतिशत रिज़र्वेशन मिलता था। पहली बार रिटायर्ड न्यायाधीश जी.डी. शर्मा जी...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद : Scheduled Castes को कितना मिलता था?

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : شیڈول کاسٹس کو کتنا ملتا تھا؟

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: दो प्रतिशत मिलता था।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सात प्रतिशत मिलता था।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سات فیصد ملتا تھا؟

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं आपको आंकड़े बताता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: एसटीज को दस प्रतिशत मिलता था।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ایس ٹیز کو دس فیصد ملتا تھا۔

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं आंकड़ों पर आता हूँ।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप आंकड़े क्या बताएंगे? मैं तो चीफ मिनिस्टर रहा हूँ। दस परसेंट scheduled Tribes को और सात परसेंट Scheduled Castes को...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ آنکڑے کیا بتائیں گے؟ میں تو چیف منسٹر رہا ہوں۔ دس فیصد شیڈول ٹرائبس کو سات فیصد شیڈول کاسٹس کو...(مداخلت)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं राजनीतिक रिज़र्वेशन की बात कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं सर्विस की बात कर रहा हूँ।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں سروس کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: हमारे-आपके बीच जो दूरी है, कम से कम मैं वह दूरी समाप्त करने जा रहा हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, पहली बार एक बैकवर्ड कमीशन की स्थापना हुई है। हमारे विपक्ष के नेता जिस रिज़र्वेशन की बात कह रहे थे, उस रिज़र्वेशन के लिए, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ओबीसीज़ और अन्य जो हाशिये के लोग हैं, उनको रिज़र्वेशन देने की modalities तय करने के लिए सेवानिवृत्त न्यायाधीश श्री जी.डी. शर्मा जी के नेतृत्व में पहली बार एक Backward Classes Commission की स्थापना जम्मू-कश्मीर की सरकार ने की है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ओबीसीज़ को रिज़र्वेशन जिस तरह से अन्य राज्यों में मिलता है, उस आधार पर उनको रिज़र्वेशन वहाँ क्यों नहीं मिले? काँग्रेस पार्टी ने कभी भी एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी को वह सम्मान नहीं दिया, वह अवसर नहीं दिया, जो उनको अन्य राज्यों में मिलता था। काँग्रेस पार्टी को इसका जवाब देश को देना पड़ेगा। 5 अगस्त, 2019 के बाद इस स्थिति को सरकार ने बदल दिया है।

मैंने सामाजिक क्रांति की बात कही थी। जम्मू-कश्मीर में 3,000 रिफ्यूजीज़, जो पाकिस्तान से आए थे, हमारे विपक्ष के नेता को बताना पड़ेगा कि उन 3,000 रिफ्यूजीज़ को समान अधिकार क्यों नहीं प्राप्त थे? उन्होंने ऐसी कौन-सी गलती की थी? उन्हें जम्मू-कश्मीर के चुनावों में मत देने का अधिकार क्यों नहीं था? धारा 370 के जाने के बाद उनको वह अधिकार दिया गया है। धारा 370 के जाने के बाद जो दूसरी क्रांति हुई, उसको मैं democratic revolution कहता हूँ। सामाजिक क्रांति के बाद एक जनतांत्रिक क्रांति हुई। हम सब जानते हैं कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोकतंत्र का मतलब क्या था। उस लोकतंत्र का तात्पर्य था, मुद्दी भर परिवार और जम्मू-कश्मीर के मुद्दी भर कुलीन। क्या यह बात दुनिया से छिपी हुई है कि कुछ परिवारों ने, कुछ नेताओं ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोकतंत्र को बंधक बना लिया था? चुनाव ही लोकतंत्र नहीं है। चुनाव लोकतंत्र का एक साधन मात्र है। This is a tool for democracy. चुनाव के द्वारा तो स्टालिन भी जीतकर आता था, चुनाव के द्वारा तो हिटलर भी जर्मनी में जीतकर आया था! वास्तव में, लोकतंत्र का तात्पर्य होता है, empowerment of the people. लोगों का सशक्तिकरण करना, यह लोकतंत्र का मूल अर्थ होता है। वहाँ लोकतंत्र का सशक्तिकरण कैसे हुआ? विपक्ष के नेता ने बड़ी आसानी से कहा कि हम sub-divisional पार्टी हैं। हम जम्मू में भी हैं, लद्दाख में भी हैं और Block Development Council के चुनाव में हमें 81 सीटें मिली हैं। 217 सीटें independents को मिली हैं, 81 सीटों पर भारतीय जनता पार्टी जीती है और 8 सीटों पर पैथर्स पार्टी जीती है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

सर, मैं दूसरी बात बताना चाहता हूँ। Black Development Council के चुनाव में यह भ्रम फैलाने की कोशिश हो रही है कि चार वोट मिले, तीन वोट मिले। Block Development Council के चुनाव में 98 per cent voting हुई है। आज की इस सूचना-तंत्र की दुनिया में किसी व्यक्ति को बरगलाया नहीं जा सकता है। सदन में कम से कम ऐसी बातें नहीं करनी चाहिए, जिससे आम लोगों को और भारत से बाहर यूरोपियन यूनियन में बैठे हुए कुछ भारत-विरोधी senators को, House of Representatives में बैठे हुए लोगों को यह संदेश जाए कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में लोकतंत्र नहीं है। हमारी हार या आपकी हार लोकतंत्र की हार नहीं होती है। यह जनता की जीत लोकतंत्र की जीत होती है। हमने जम्मू-कश्मीर में democratic revolution लाने का काम किया है। सर, वहाँ एक तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन भी हुआ है। सर, 370 के जाने के बाद एक Economic Revolution हुआ है। आर्थिक क्रांति हुई है। वह आर्थिक क्रांति क्या है? मैं पुरानी बातों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी की बातों को सुनकर मुझे एक बात की चर्चा तो करनी ही पड़ेगी, जिसके वे स्वयं भी गवाह रहे हैं। जब राज्यपाल का शासन था, तो हमने एक 'रोशनी एक्ट' को समाप्त कर दिया था। इसकी चर्चा मैंने पिछली बार भी जम्मू-कश्मीर पर बहस के दौरान भाषण में की थी। यह 'रोशनी एक्ट' जम्मू-कश्मीर में पावर प्रोजेक्ट के रूप में लाने के लिए धान संग्रह का एक तरीका था। सरकारी जमीन पर सामान्य लोग या कुलीनों ने जो कब्जा कर लिया था, तो सरकार ने उसका एक रास्ता निकाला कि एक खास दर पर हम लोगों को, वह ज़मीन जो उनके कब्जे में है, उनके नाम पर registry कर देंगे, उनके possession में जो ज़मीन है, वह ज़मीन उन्हें प्राप्त हो जाएगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये collect करने का objective था। वहाँ तीन मुख्यमंत्री आए और चले गए। वे तीन मुख्यमंत्री, तीन पार्टियाँ आईं और गईं और कितना कलेक्शन हुआ? सर, केवल 76 करोड़ रुपये कलेक्शन करके रह गए। 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये इकट्ठा करके जम्मू-कश्मीर में अनधिकृत ज़मीन को वास्तव में देकर उस पैसे से जम्मू-कश्मीर में बिजली का एक बल्ब जलाने की जो योजना थी, वह लालटेन तक ही रह गई। सर, 76 करोड़ रुपये में तो हर घर को एक लालटेन दी जा सकती थी, बल्ब नहीं दिया जा सकता, तो काँग्रेस पार्टी को जवाब देना पड़ेगा कि जिस तरह से जम्मू-कश्मीर में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ और केन्द्र सरकार उस भ्रष्टाचार पर इसलिए कुछ नहीं कर सकती थी, क्योंकि हमारे हाथ और पैर बंधे हुए थे। सर, 370 जाने के बाद केन्द्र सरकार के 829 कानून जम्मू-कश्मीर में लागू हुई। मैं दो कानूनों की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर में आठ लाख लोग दिव्यांग हैं। वर्ष 1999 में भारत सरकार ने दिव्यांगों के लिए एक नेशनल ट्रस्ट बनाया था। वर्ष 1999 से लेकर 2019 तक बीस सालों तक आठ लाख दिव्यांगों तक वह ट्रस्ट नहीं पहुँच पाया, लेकिन 5 अगस्त, 2019 के बाद आठ लाख दिव्यांगों को लगा कि वे भारत के सम्मानित नागरिक हैं, भारत का संविधान उन्हें नागरिक समझता है और उन्हें वह सब अधिकार देता है, जो पिछली सरकारों ने नहीं दिया। सर, Right to

Education, जिन बच्चों की बात की जा रही थी। जिस प्रकार से बच्चे स्कूल खुलने के बाद हंसते-कूदते स्कूल जा रहे थे, जिनके हाथों में पत्थर दिया जा रहा था, उनके हाथों में हमने कलम और कंप्यूटर पकड़ाने का काम किया है, यह 370 जाने का परिणाम है। उपसभापति महोदय, आए दिन छोटे बच्चों को सामने रखकर, जिनकी आयु खेलने-कूदने की है, जिनकी आयु कविता और कहानी पढ़ने की है, जिनकी आयु कहानियां पढ़ने की है, उनसे हम राजनीतिज्ञ सिर्फ अपना हित साधने के लिए उनको Trojan horse बना रहे थे।

उपसभापति महोदय, दुनिया के इतिहास में ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। कहीं तालिबानियों ने किया होगा और किया है, लेकिन भारत के इतिहास के लिए वह शर्मसार दिन था, जब बच्चों को सामने रखकर पत्थर फेंकवाते थे और सुरक्षाकर्मियों को कहते थे कि तुम कार्रवाई नहीं कर सकते हो। यह आर्थिक क्रांति क्या हुई, मैं इसका एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जम्मू-कश्मीर के किसानों का जम्मू-कश्मीर की जी.डी.पी. में उनका आठ परसेंट योगदान है, लेकिन सेब के साथ वहां मक्का भी होता है, वहां धान भी होती है, वहां सब्जियां भी होती हैं। मैं अपने काँग्रेस के मित्रों को कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ और पूरे देश को समझना पड़ेगा कि उन आंकड़ों का तात्पर्य क्या है। भारत सरकार ने धारा 370 को देश के हित में हटाया - वह हित किसानों का हित था, वह आर्थिक क्रान्ति का हिस्सा था। मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े देता हूँ। मैं आपको मक्का के उत्पादन के संबंध में बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां 10 से 12 क्विंटल मक्का का उत्पादन होता था। अब जब हस्तक्षेप हुआ है, उसके बाद वह उत्पादन बढ़कर 25 से 30 quintal per hectare हो गया है। मक्का की दर 1,600 रुपए per quintal थी और जो 16,000 रुपए per hectare की दर से उन्हें मिलते थे, वे अब 26,500 रुपए की दर से मिल रहे हैं। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब देश में रोशनी आती है तो काँग्रेस को अंधकार क्यों नज़र आता है और जब देश में अंधकार होता है तो काँग्रेस को रोशनी नज़र आती है! जब भी मैं कोई विकास की बात करता हूँ तो काँग्रेस को ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है! हमने तो उन किसानों को भिखमंगा बनाकर रखा था और भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उन किसानों को एक सम्मानित स्थान दिया है। महोदय, मैं एक और आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें झगड़े की बात नहीं है। ..**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is not yielding ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप झगड़ा क्यों कर रहे हैं, आज आखिरी दिन है।

श्री उपसभापति: वे yield नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय आनन्द जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। मुझे सिर्फ एक बात कहनी है क्योंकि मैं बहुत गौर से सुन रहा था - मैं भी पड़ोस के पहाड़ी राज्य से हूँ, हमारे यहां पर भी मक्का का उत्पादन होता है और वित्त राज्य मंत्री, श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर जी भी वहीं से हैं - तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर दुगुने से ज्यादा per hectare मक्का कैसे हो गया, वे कैसे कृषि के महान विद्वान हैं, वह जानकारी अगर हमें मिले तो हमारे राज्य को भी लाभ होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... 12 से 25 होना ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि यह discussion चलने दें। कोई भी अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, जब विपक्ष के नेता बोल रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, क्योंकि मेरा नाम लिया गया, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य मेरे ही राज्य से आते हैं और इन्हीं की पार्टी के एक पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री जानते हैं कि कैसे सेबों की कमाई भी दस गुणा ज्यादा हो जाती है तो मुझे लगता है कि वे उस विषय में न जाएं।

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, आप बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महोदय, मैं धान की खेती की बात करना चाहता हूँ। 80 से 100 quintal per hectare और दाम 1,000 रुपए per quintal. किसान को 65,000 ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो उस भाषा में बात कर रहा हूँ, जिस भाषा में देश को समझ में आए। ...(व्यवधान)... कनाद हो, ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश जी, आप चेयर को address करें। माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि कृपया वे बीच में न बोलें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: बीघा हो, एकड़ हो या hectare हो, यथार्थ नहीं बदलता है - मैं यथार्थ की बात करना चाहता हूँ, आप तकनीकी की बात करना चाहते हैं। 80 से 100 quintal per hectare होता था और 65,000 रुपए किसानों को मिलते थे। इसी प्रकार 40 से 50 quintal per hectare धान होता था, जिससे किसानों को 13,000 रुपए per hectare मिलते थे, अब 60 से 80 quintal per hectare हो गया है और किसानों को लगभग 17,000 रुपए per hectare मिलने शुरू हो गए हैं। इसी प्रकार से मैं vegetables की बात करना चाहता हूँ। 80 से 100 quintal per hectare एक हजार रुपए के रेट से 65,000 रुपए मिलते थे, अब उन्हें 1,95,000 रुपए per hectare मिल रहे हैं। ये आंकड़े गलत नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप चेयर को address करें।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: और प्रत्येक किसान को इन सभी परिवर्तनों से 0.35 hectare में 19,544 रुपए का लाभ हो रहा है। एक hectare के तिहाई हिस्से में 19,544 रुपए का लाभ किसानों

को हो रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने जो आर्थिक क्रांति के बारे में कहा, उसका एक और बड़ा कारण है। नई सरकार ने किसानों की उपज को commodity based से product based कर दिया है और दूसरा food security में value addition किया है। इन दोनों कारणों से 0.35 हैक्टेयर में किसानों को 27 हजार का additional advantage हो रहा है। जहां लोग शहरों से बाहर किसानों तक, गांवों तक, घाटी तक नहीं ही पहुंच पाए, वहां पहली बार केंद्र सरकार के दो दर्जन से अधिक मंत्री गांव-गांव, घाटी-घाटी, सरहद तक एक-एक घर में पहुंचे। हिंदुस्तान के इतिहास में जम्मू-कश्मीर में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में दिल्ली में बैठी हुई कार्यपालिका के लोग कभी जम्मू-कश्मीर नहीं गए थे, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित किया कि जम्मू-कश्मीर की एक-एक इंच भूमि में यह अनुभूति होनी चाहिए कि नई दिल्ली और जम्मू-कश्मीर के बीच की दूरी ज़ीरो माइल है। आपने उस दूरी के बीच में एक घाटी पैदा कर ली थी, हमने उस घाटी को समाप्त करके, उसे ज़ीरो माइल कर दिया है।

उपसभापति महोदय, एक और महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुआ है। जम्मू-कश्मीर की पंचायतों को आज लगभग दो हजार करोड़ से अधिक रुपये यानी 20 लाख से 1 करोड़ रुपये का फंड पंचायतों की सीमा और उनकी जनसंख्या के अनुसार दिया जा रहा है, जो डायरेक्ट ट्रांसफर हो रहा है। शहरी क्षेत्र के जो local self institutions हैं, उनको लगभग एक हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया जा रहा है। ये पैसे तो कम अनुपात में पहले भी वहां जाते थे, लेकिन पैसे पंचायत के पास नहीं जाकर, परिवारों के पास जाते थे। आज वह पंचायत के पास आम आदमी के पास जा रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, जम्मू-कश्मीर की राजनीति में धारा 370 और 35ए के बाद कैसा परिवर्तन हुआ है? वहां जो ऑफिसर्स, अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं, उन्हें डोमिसाइल दिया गया है, जो डोमिसाइल उन्हें प्राप्त नहीं था। क्या यह परिवर्तन आम लोगों के हित में परिवर्तन नहीं है? इतना ही नहीं जिन महिलाओं के साथ 35ए के कारण भेदभाव होता था, उस भेदभाव को समाप्त करना, जनहितकारी है या जन-विरोधी है? पूरी दुनिया में gender equality की बात करने वाले लोग, बार-बार दूसरों से सवाल करने वाले लोग, जम्मू-कश्मीर पर लगभग पांच दशक तक शासन करते रहे और लगभग तीन पीढ़ी की महिलाओं को समान अधिकार से, सम्मान से वंचित किया गया था। मैंने पिछले भाषण में एक और बात का जिक्र किया था - महाभारत में जिस व्यक्ति का अंगूठा काटा गया था, बाल्मीकि समाज के लोगों को पंजाब से इसलिए लाया गया था कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में सफाई कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल के कारण वहां सफाई कर्मचारी नहीं थे। उनको आश्वासन देकर लाया गया था कि आप आइए, हम आपको अधिकार देंगे, सम्मान देंगे। एक एकलव्य महाभारत का था और उसी एकलव्य नाम का लड़का पोलिटिकल साइंस से पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएशन करता है, पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएशन में अच्छे मार्क्स लाता है, लेकिन नौकरी में कहा जाता है कि तुम सफाई कर्मचारी ही बन सकते हो। भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने पूरी दुनिया को बता दिया है कि अमेरीका में ब्लैक के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो सकता है, अफ्रीका में ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट का डिस्क्रिमिनेशन अभी हो सकता है, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान में किसी भी दलित समाज के व्यक्ति से साथ हिंदुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से में डिस्क्रिमिनेशन नहीं होगा, यह नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार का आह्वाहन

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

है, यह नरेन्द्र मोदी सरकार कृतित्व है, उनका व्यक्तित्व है। जब हम OBC को Scheduled Castes को, Scheduled Tribes and women को बराबर का अधिकार दे रहे हैं, उनको सम्मान दे रहे हैं, तो काँग्रेस के लोगों को परेशानियां हो रही हैं। धारा 370 के बारे में हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने दो बातें कही हैं। जिस बात को पूरे देश को जानना चाहिए, उसको यहां पर इस तरह से प्रस्तुत किया गया है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के सारे राजनीतिक दल के नेता बंद पड़े हुए हैं। जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान सभा में जो एमएलए 2004 में थे, 2008 में थे, उसके चुनाव के बाद थे, सभी विधायकों की सूची ले लीजिए, जो पूर्व विधायक थे, 98 परसेंट लोग सड़कों पर, गलियों में, सभाओं में, होटलों में उन्मुक्त घूम रहे हैं। बंद कौन हैं, जो habitual offenders हैं, चाहे आवाज़ से या पत्थर उठाने वाले। जो habitual offenders थे, 500 से अधिक लोग बंद नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, क्या former Chief Ministers habitual offenders हैं?

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: मैं अधिकांश habitual offenders की बात कर रहा हूँ, जो बार-बार कहते हैं कि पाक ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a personal objection. Sir, a former Chief Minister of a State cannot be called as a habitual offender. He is a former Chief Minister. Please check the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anandji, it will be examined. ...**(Interruptions)**... Shri Rakesh Sinha, please continue your speech. ...**(Interruptions)**... It will be examined.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, बीजेपी ने पीडीपी के साथ मिलकर सरकार बनाई थी। आज आप उनको habitual offenders कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please continue your speech. ...**(Interruptions)**... It will be examined....**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, ये दोनों वाक्यों को एक-एक करके पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको एक साथ नहीं पढ़ना चाहिए। दोनों वाक्य अलग-अलग हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: सर, मैंने तो यह कहा कि अधिकांश habitual offenders में, जो कुछ लोग राजनीतिक नेता हैं, मैंने उन पर कटाक्ष नहीं किया। मैंने कहा कि वे इसलिए बंद हैं, उनमें से एक नेता का मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वे सदन में नहीं हैं, जिन्होंने कहा था कि कश्मीर किसी के बाप की सम्पत्ति नहीं है और पाकिस्तान से बात करने की तब कोशिश की थी, पीओके की बात तब की थी, जब पूरा हिन्दुस्तान कहता है कि पीओके को भारत में लाएं। जब हम पीओके को भारत में लाने की बात कहते हैं, इस सदन ने और उस सदन ने, दोनों ने एक सहमति से प्रस्ताव पारित किया और वहां के एक नेता कहता है कि पीओके मेरा नहीं

है पाकिस्तान का है। जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान की एकता और अखंडता पर प्रहार करेंगे, चाहे वह पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री हों या पूर्व मंत्री हों या पूर्व विधायक हों, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उनको माफ नहीं करेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की एकता और अखंडता पर हमारी विचारधारा, हमारी सरकार, हमारी पार्टी और हिन्दुस्तान के 130 करोड़ लोग समझौता करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

सर, दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हमारे विपक्ष के नेता ने कहा कि आपने धारा 370 को क्यों हटाया। उसकी बार-बार चर्चा करने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1964 में जब एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल आया था, जिसकी चर्चा पहले भी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने सदन में की थी। प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी का वह प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल आया था। प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी बिजनौर से आते थे। लगभग 4 दिनों तक उस पर बहस हुई और उस बहस के बाद जो मतदान हुआ, बहस के दौरान एकमत से काँग्रेस के भागवत झा आजाद, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सरोज पांडे, समाजवादी मधु लिमये और हम तो थे ही, जनसंघ तो स्वाभाविक रूप से धारा 370 को हटाने के लिए अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहा था। श्री एच. वी. कामथ और इन्दर मल्होत्रा, जो वरिष्ठ पत्रकार सदन में नॉमिनेटिड थे, उन्होंने एकमत से धारा 370 को हटाने की बात कही थी। काँग्रेस पार्टी को व्हिप जारी करना पड़ा और व्हिप के बाद जो मतदान हुआ, उस मतदान में लोहिया जी, मधु लिमये जी, सरोज पांडे जी सहित सभी लोगों ने एकमत से कहा कि इसको हटा देना चाहिए। तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री को आश्वासन देना पड़ा कि हम इसको हटाएंगे। प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने तब अपनी कन्क्लूडिंग स्पीच में कहा था ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री बी. के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक): बीजेपी के नेता ने क्यों नहीं कहा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री ने कहा था, मैं आपके ही इतिहास से आपको आईना दिखा रहा हूँ, आप देख लीजिए कि तब की काँग्रेस क्या थी और आज की काँग्रेस क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभापति महोदय, उस समय श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी, देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महोदय, मैंने केवल इतना ही कहा कि जम्मू-कश्मीर से धारा 370 हटाने के लिए वर्ष 1964 में पूरा देश तैयार था और प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने एक पंक्ति में कहा था कि आप किसी दबाव में उसे क्यों नहीं हटा रहे हैं ?आगे आने वाला इतिहास, इसे काला धब्बा मानेगा। जब सदन में अपवाद स्वरूप सहमति बनती है, जब सभी विचारधाराओं के लोग, सभी

[श्री राकेश सिन्हा]

राजनीतिक दलों के लोग, एकमत से किसी प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में आते हैं और रूलिंग पार्टी पीछे हट जाती है। मैंने इतना ही कहा।

महोदय, दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 2019, वह स्वर्णिम दिन है, जिस दिन हमने संविधान के उस धब्बे को समाप्त किया और जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों को empowerment करना शुरू किया। एक तरफ लोकतंत्र का सशक्तिकरण और हाशिये के लोगों का कल्याण, welfare of the people और empowerment of the people, यह धारा 370 के बाद की स्थिति है।

महोदय, मैं अन्त में सिर्फ दो छोटी बातें कह कर, अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। किसी भी लोकतंत्र के लिए यह जरूरी होता है कि किसी घटना के घटने के बाद हम आत्मालोचन करें। जम्मू-कश्मीर में लगातार हमारे सुरक्षा कर्मियों की शहादत होती रही, आम लोग मारे जाते रहे, सीमापार से आतंकवादी आते रहे, लेकिन दिनांक 5 अगस्त, 2019 के बाद सुरक्षा कर्मियों की शहादत में 73 प्रतिशत की कमी आई। पाकिस्तान पूरी दुनिया में घूमता रहा और भारत के खिलाफ प्रचार करता रहा, लेकिन उसका कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा। यदि कोई प्रभाव है, तो भारत के ही कुछ लोगों के बयानों से, जो जम्मू-कश्मीर के संबंध में गलत बयानी करके दुनिया को बताना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं आज इस सदन में उन अखबारों की भी निन्दा करता हूँ- न्यूयार्क टाइम्स, द वॉशिंगटनपोस्ट, द गार्जियन। मैं उन अखबारों की on record निन्दा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वे भारत की एकता, अखंडता और सुरक्षा पर जिस तरह से गलतफहमियाँ और भ्रम फैला रहे हैं, वह लोकतंत्र का संवर्धन नहीं है, बल्कि लोकतंत्र का अवमूल्यन है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि विपक्ष के नेता भी ऐसे अखबारों और अखबारनवीसों की निन्दा करें, जो बाहर बैठकर, पश्चिम में बैठकर, दुनिया में भारत का गलत प्रचार कर रहे हैं। अन्ततः 370 गई और 35ए गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राकेश सिन्हा जी, अब आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महोदय, अगर बजट के उन प्रावधानों को देखा जाए, शिक्षा के लिए प्रावधानों को देखा जाए और स्वास्थ्य के लिए प्रावधानों को देखा जाए, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर के एक करोड़ लोगों के लिए दो All India Institute of Medical Sciences हैं, लगभग 7-8 medical colleges हैं, अब और क्या चाहिए? अब, अर्बन सीलिंग एक्ट भी जाएगा, जिन लोगों ने शहरों में बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें कब्जा कर रखी हैं, वे जमीनें आम लोगों तक जाएंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राकेश सिन्हा जी, अब आप कृपया अपना भाषण समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: महोदय, लोकतंत्र आम लोगों के घर पहुंचा, जनतंत्र समृद्ध हुआ, जनता का कल्याण हुआ, लेकिन काँग्रेस पार्टी घड़ियाली आंसू बहा रही है, क्योंकि उसने वोट बैंक की राजनीति से जम्मू-कश्मीर को ग्रसित करके रखा और उसने उसे उससे मुक्त किया। आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order to raise in the House. Under Part 21 of the Constitution, Article 369 onwards, this is something which had the stamp of approval of the Constituent Assembly, I am talking of Part 21, Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions, beginning from Article 369, 370, 371(1)A, and it continues, covering large number of States, whether it is Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, where special provisions were there for the States, and you can see that. Manipur, Assam, and it goes on. I don't want to read the entire list. Therefore, I have very strong objection to the word and expression that has been used. One may have an opinion, but, to say कांस्टीट्यूशन पर काला धब्बा। यह कभी नहीं कहा जा सकता। Constituent Assembly ने आपको जो बनाकर दिया है, उस पर आपका कोई भी मतभेद हो सकता है, लेकिन आप उसको काला धब्बा नहीं कह सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined. Shri Md. Nadimul Haque is not present. Dr. Keshava Rao, please.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have not much to say for the simple reason that we have had, this morning, a meeting with the Opposition parties. We thought of condensing the entire Business into very few minutes or few hours so that we end the Session today. I had voted for the Bill to abrogate Article 370, with full understanding. At that time, I was given to understand that it was to bring the situation to normalcy from the situation existing then. We requested that the people should never be taken into custody, as is usually done in such circumstances. A few leaders were taken to jail. At that time, I did raise the issue of release of the top leaders, in this House. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad has a list of a lot of people who are in jail. That I don't know; but we, three-four people, requested in writing to the President of India and to the Prime Minister that they should be released, as promised. The promise was also that Jammu and Kashmir, which is made into a Union Territory, would soon be reverted back to the Statehood, as a full-fledged State. That was the top concern of TRS, that it should have a full political role to play. We have no grouse as for Article 370 and Article 35A. But, as far as the situation is concerned, we are still really concerned.

While saying this, as I see, the situation in Kashmir is not dependent on what Azad Saheb said. But, the situation is not as good as we wished it to be. Things are yet too dim and they are in the earlier stages of development, as they took off. Something must be done to see that Kashmir is back on its feet.

[DR. K. Keshava Rao]

Sir, one thing attracted my attention is the report of the CII. Since the Finance Minister is present here, I would bring to her notice CII's latest report. Let me not go into the detail, but it said: "Kashmir economy has suffered losses to the tune of ₹17,878 crore in the first 120 days after August 5, 2019 and continue to do so." It also said, "Around 4.96 lakh jobs were lost during this period as of now." This is the situation. Though it does not reflect truly and Totally, yet there is some truth in this and it should be looked into.

My appeal to the Finance Minister is this. In the name of Jammu and Kashmir, the Fifteenth Finance Commission has taken away one per cent from almost all the States. 42 per cent was our share from the divisible pool, which has been brought down to 41 per cent only because we wanted to accommodate Jammu and Kashmir. We should not suffer just because we wanted more funds for Kashmir. Kashmir does deserve more funds. It should go from your exchequer, from your chests, and please try to give funds from outside. For us, please restore 42 per cent. Thank you.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, we are discussing the Demands for Grants for Jammu and Kashmir amidst the outbreak of Coronavirus in our country. Already 82 districts are directed to be in a lockdown. The hon. Finance Minister is here and I request her to provide some special package for those districts which are severely affected as also to provide free food grains and relief to the workers I am reminding the Government that mere clapping alone would not work. So, I request the Government to provide some assistance to those districts.

Sir, since the abrogation of Article 370, as we all know, the people of Jammu and Kashmir are in quarantine; the entire State was isolated. The hon. Member from the BJP was saying that everything is well and fine and whatever the Government doing is for the people of Jammu and Kashmir. If that is the case, why were the civil liberties suspended? Why were the Freedom of Speech, the Freedom of Assembly and all the civil liberties suspended? Sir, Jawharlal Nehru said, 'If there is a paradise in the world, it is this, it is this, it is this.' But, unfortunately, you made that paradise as a hell and you are saying everything is well and fine! Sir, you are claiming that Kashmir is normal. In fact, people made to be silent and it is possible at gunpoint. And, Sir, making people silent at gunpoint cannot be considered as something normalcy. In fact, they are trying to change the demography of J & K as Kashmir is a Muslim majority State and, in fact, it is a part of their bigger agenda for converting India into a Hindu *Rashtra*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Thank you. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, what is this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, two minutes are over. I am just reminding you.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: But, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nothing will go on record.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: *

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने बहुत चीजें सुनीं, वे यह कहते हैं कश्मीर के बारे में ही,

"सुख़ फूलों से लहू फूट रहा है शायद,

जन्नत में आज जहन्नुम का नज़ारा तो देखो।"

मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ, it is an Appropriation Bill for Appropriation. I stand in solidarity with the Bill. But, then, when the entire State is 'appropriated', the meaning of appropriation, more than in financial terms, acquires a larger meaning.

Sir, my second argument is this. Yesterday I was told in Ladakh, Madam Finance Minister, 13 confirmed cases of Coronavirus reported! Sir, Kashmir has been in lockdown before we got locked down for so many months. As a result of which, many of my friends who were speaking about Kashmir having been transformed, I would want them to travel with me —although the Government did not allow me to travel J&K —and find out the ground reality. But, then, बिहारी होने के अलावा कश्मीर से मेरा बहुत पुराना ताल्लुक है। सर, आप वहां जाकर वहां के शिक्षण संस्थानों को देखिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार जब 'सामान्य' बोलती है, तो वहां वह 'सामान्य' जमीन पर दिखे, क्योंकि 'सामान्य' का rhetoric और 'सामान्य' की reality न तो सेब के बागानों में है, न बाजार में है, न फुटपाथ पर है, न अस्पतालों में है, न विद्यालयों में है।

सर, तीसरी चीज, जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि ऑनरेबल होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि economic development policy shall be immediately initiated. आँखें पथरा गईं इंतजार करते-

*Not recorded.

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

करते। अगस्त के महीने में बात हुई थी, अभी कहाँ है वह economic package वहाँ का जो Chamber of Commerce है, वह कहता है कि धारा 370 के हटने के बाद अब तक 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हो चुका है। यह Kashmir Chamber of Commerce का data है, यह मेरा data नहीं है।

सर, मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करूँगा। Bifurcation से वहाँ की demography भी हिली है। अब आप फिर से राज्य बनाने की बात कर रहे हैं। मैं तो अपने LOP साहब की दुआओं के साथ हूँ कि अगली बार ये सारी financial प्रक्रियाएँ कश्मीर की विधान सभा में हों, लेकिन आप एक बात स्मरण रखिएगा, मैंने कश्मीर के मसले पर पहले भी कहा था कि आज ही यह तय नहीं हो जाता है कि आपका फैसला सही था या गलत था, यह इतिहास तय करेगा कि आपका फैसला सही था या गलत था, क्योंकि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि वहाँ sense of alienation हो रहा है। किसी भी राज्य में, सूबे में अगर sense of alienation आता है, तो आप मजबूत मुल्क नहीं बन सकते। कोई भी देश लंबी-चौड़ी मस्जिदों से और मन्दिरों से नहीं जाना गया है। वह इंसानी रिश्तों से जाना जाता है और हमने उस रिश्ते को तोड़ा है। आज लोहिया जी का जन्मदिवस है। मैंने जेपी को quote किया था, ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं लोहिया जी की बात भी कह रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. आपके तीन मिनट हो गए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, आप मुझे 10 सेकंड दे दें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are going by time.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं जय हिंद बोल लूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं बस जय हिंद बोल कर बैठ रहा हूँ। शुक्रिया सर।

श्री उपसभापति: आप सबने समय तय किया है और माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा कि चार बजे तक खत्म करना है, मेरे पास कोई रास्ता नहीं है। श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी, आप बोलिये।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सभापति महोदय, 5 अगस्त, 2019 को माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने धारा 370 हटाई थी, जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख को राज्य से हटाकर दो यूटीज़ में बांटा था। तब यह कहा गया था कि लद्दाख तो परमानेंट यूटी रहेगा, परन्तु जम्मू-कश्मीर में जल्दी ही सामान्य हालत बनाकर उसे राज्य में तब्दील कर दिया जाएगा। यह कहा गया था कि जो कश्मीरी पंडित विस्थापित हुए हैं, उन्हें जल्द ही कश्मीर के अंदर पुनः अपने पुराने खेत, खलिहान और पुराने मकान दिलवाये जाएंगे। यह भी कहा गया था कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लोग अब वहां जाएंगे, अपनी खेती की जमीन खरीदेंगे, फ़ैक्टरियां लगायेंगे, मकान बनायेंगे और

दुकानें करेंगे। हालात ये हैं कि अभी तक वहां कश्मीरी पंडितों का जाना शुरू होना तो दूर, हिन्दुस्तान के बाकी लोगों का जाना तो दूर, अभी वहीं के कुछ नेता नज़रबंद हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 2019-2020 का बजट 6 खरब, 12 अरब, 80 करोड़ रुपये रखा और 2020-2021 का बजट इससे जस्ट डबल है। यह अच्छी बात है कि वहां का डेवलपमेंट हो, परन्तु मैं चेयर के माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कब सामान्य हालात होंगे और कब जम्मू-कश्मीर यूटी को पुनः राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाएगा? कब सामान्य हालात होंगे और कब विस्थापित कश्मीरी पंडितों को वहां पुनर्वासित किया जाएगा और कब देश के लोग सामान्य हालत के अंदर जम्मू-कश्मीर में आने-जाने लगेंगे और वहां से अपने व्यापारिक संबंध बढ़ाने लगेंगे? इस मौके पर मैं आपसे यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख के निवासियों के पास भूमि का अधिकार बहुत कम है। वहां के लोगों के पास खेती की भूमि बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में है, वहां की अधिक से अधिक भूमि सरकार के पास है। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि जब तक वहां बाहर के लोग नहीं जाते, तब तक कम से कम लद्दाख के लोगों को लम्बी लीज़ के ऊपर या स्वामित्व के आधार पर वहां खेती करने का अधिकार दिया जाए, दुनिया की सबसे खूबसूरत जगह जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख को बताया जाता है। वहां के पहाड़ वीरान न रहें, वहां पर खेती हो और अच्छी फसल हो। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों की जो वोट की कीमत आधी कर दी गई है, उसे पुनः जल्द से जल्द पूरा करें, ताकि देश के बाकी राज्यों के मुकाबले में वहां के लोग भी संविधान के दायरे में रहते हुए अपने बारे में खुद फैसला ले सकें। जय हिन्द।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री बिनोय विश्वम जी, उपस्थित नहीं। श्री रामदास अठावले, उपस्थित नहीं। माननीय मंत्री जी।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आज एक बड़े महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर उन्होंने अपनी बात यहां रखी है। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी से लेकर श्री राकेश सिन्हा जी तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने जम्मू-कश्मीर को लेकर अपनी बात कही है।

मैं यहां दो-तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज मैं आप सबके बीच में चार स्पेसिफिक बजट के और सप्लीमेंट्री ग्रांट्स रिलेटेड इश्यूज़ को लेकर आया हूँ। Supplementary Demands for Grants for the erstwhile J&K State, for the period 1st April, 2019 to 31st October, 2019. यह पहली है और दूसरी Demand for Grants for the remaining part of 2019-2020 with effect from 31st October, 2019, when the State was divided into Union Territories, to 31st March, 2020 for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, which is duly approved by the Lieutenant Governor. It is duly approved by the Lt. Governor. The third is the Demands for Grants for the year 2019-20, w.e.f. 31st October again, till 31st March, for the Union Territory of Ladakh, duly approved by the Lt. Governor. This is the third one.

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

Then, fourth is the Demands for Grants for the year 2020-21, w.e.f. 1st April, 2020 till 31st March, 2021, for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, duly approved by the Lt. Governor.

सर, आदरणीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने यहाँ पर कहा कि यह राज्य की विधान सभा में डिस्कस होना चाहिए था। उन्होंने अपने बारे में लम्बा इतिहास बताया, लेकिन यह बताना भूल गये कि यह पहली बार नहीं है, बहुत बार यह भारतीय संसद में पहले भी हो चुका है। मैं माननीय सांसदों के ध्यान में जरूर लाना चाहूँगा कि कब-कब यह हुआ। J&K का Appropriation Bill इस सदन में भी और लोक सभा में भी पहले भी चर्चा में आया है। Jammu & Kashmir (Appropriation) Bill, (No.5) of 1991, was discussed here. The Jammu & Kashmir (Appropriation Bill (No. 24), 1991, वह भी वहाँ पर आया। उसके बाद दोबारा, The Appropriation Bill, (No. 46), 1991 वह भी डिस्कस हुआ। The Jammu & Kashmir (Appropriation) Bill (No.9), 1992 and Appropriation No. 10 of 1992, यह भी डिस्कस हुआ। Then, Appropriation (No.19) Bill of 1993 and the Appropriation (No.20) Bill of 1993, the Appropriation (No. 55) Bill of 1993, the Appropriation (No.18) Act, 1994, इसके बाद नम्बर 19 1994 में, नम्बर 47 1994 में, नम्बर 14 1995 में, नम्बर 15 1995 में, नम्बर 35 1996 में, नम्बर 13 1996 में, Appropriation Bill फिर 1996 में आया। सर, मैं यह लम्बी लिस्ट पढ़ सकता हूँ। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह पहली बार नहीं हुआ है। जब आपकी सरकार भी 1991 से 1996 में थी, तब भी यहाँ पर डिस्कस हुआ और उस समय भी जम्मू-कश्मीर का बजट यहाँ से पास किया गया था।

यही नहीं, सर, आपने पूछा कि अनुच्छेद 370 और 35ए खत्म होने के बाद क्या बदला है, तो एक बात तो मैं निश्चित तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले करप्शनयुक्त होता था, अब करप्शनमुक्त हुआ है। तो उसके बाद यह एक बड़ा बदलाव वहाँ पर देखने को मिलता है। यह वहीं पर नहीं, हमने देश की सरकारें भी जब चलायीं तो उसके बाद भी पूरे देश में वह देखने को मिला है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, कुछ बातें यहाँ पर उठायी गयीं कि 4,000 करोड़ रुपए का mobilization कहाँ से होगा? सर, Excise Duty हो Local Taxes हों, Stamp Duty में increase हो, Motor Spirit tax में increase हो, Registration Charges में वृद्धि हो या और भी हमारे जो taxationns हैं, इन सबसे कुल मिलाकर 4,000 करोड़ के लगभग Revenue हम generate करेंगे और हमने यह यहाँ पर कहा भी है। हम यहाँ पर एक चीज़ और लाये हैं- realisation of the electricity bills. सर, हमने इस पर एक महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय लिया है। मैं चाहता था कि गुलाम नबी जी इसके बारे में जरूर कहते। जो बिजली के बिल्स वर्षों से लम्बित थे, pending थे, उसकी penalty और उसका interest हमने पूरी तरह माफ कर दिया है और हमने इसको 3 किश्तों

4.00 P.M.

में जमा करने के लिए कहा है। इससे सरकार के खजाने में पैसा भी आयेगा और लोगों को राहत भी मिलेगी। तो एक बहुत बड़ी राहत हमने अपनी ओर से दी है।

यही नहीं, सर, उन्होंने कहा कि डेवलपमेंट तो बिल्कुल रुक गया है। अगर रुक गया होता, तो कश्मीर का सेब कश्मीर में ही पड़ा रह जाता, मार्केट तक नहीं पहुँच पाता। लेकिन इस सदन में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ज्यादा नहीं, तो जितना पिछले साल कश्मीर का सेब बिका था, कम से कम उतना सेब इस साल भी मंडी तक पहुँचा है, तो हमारी सरकार ने यह करने के लिए सुनिश्चित किया है।

सर, यही नहीं, number of projects, जो रुके हुए थे, कई कारणों से रुके हुए थे। चाहे वे State sector के प्रोजेक्ट्स हों, 2,800 के लगभग प्रोजेक्ट्स हमने पूरे किये हैं। जो District sector के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, 1,165 हमने पूरे किये हैं। Back to Village Programme -- यहाँ B to B Programme दूसरा होता है, Business to Business, लेकिन यह B to V है, Back to Village Programme है, जहाँ पर हमने अधिकारियों को वहाँ तक पहुँचाया, भारत सरकार के अधिकतर मंत्री जम्मू-कश्मीर के गाँवों तक स्वयं गये और लोगों की समस्याओं को सुन कर उनका समाधान करने का काम किया, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया।

हमने बैंक टू विलेज प्रोग्राम के तहत 1,930 प्रोजेक्ट्स उठाए और JKIDFC के माध्यम से जो लंबित प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, उनमें से 500 प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे किए हैं। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार के माध्यम से हुआ है। हमने इनमें से अधिक प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे किए और इस साल कई और प्रोजेक्ट्स पूरे हो जाएँगे।

सर, माननीय गुलाम नबी जी ने कहा कि 53 परसेंट खर्च सिर्फ सिक्योरिटी पर हो जाएगा। ऐसा नहीं, बल्कि सिक्योरिटी पर मात्र दस परसेंट खर्च होगा। हम लोग 38 प्रतिशत पैसा कैपिटल कम्पोनेंट्स पर खर्च करेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि हाउस को सही जानकारी देनी चाहिए थी कि 53 परसेंट नहीं, बल्कि केवल 40 परसेंट पैसा सिक्योरिटी पर खर्च होगा। उन्होंने उन लोगों की एक लंबी लिस्ट गिनाई, जिनके ऊपर आतंकवादी हमले हुए, कइयों की जानें गईं, कई लोग घायल हुए, लेकिन आज मैं खुशी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से अनुच्छेद 370, 35(ए) हटा है, वहाँ पर ऐसी एक भी घटना न हो, इसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास किसी ने किया है, तो वह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है। मैं बाद में इसके लिए कुछ आँकड़े भी देना चाहूँगा।

सर, मार्केट इंटरवेंशन के कारण और इसके सफल प्रयोगों के कारण हमारे जो बागवान थे, उनको बेहतर मार्केट एक्सेस मिला, उनका एप्पल एक्सपोर्ट हुआ। इस तरह से उनको पहले से ज्यादा रेवेन्यू भी मिला है। पहले जो कमियाँ रहती थीं, हमने उनको पूरा करके या दूर करके वहाँ बागवानों को लाभ देने का काम किया है।

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

सर, माननीय गुलाम नबी जी ने कॉन्ट्रैक्टर की पेमेंट्स की बात कही, लेकिन शायद सदन के बाकी सांसदों को वे यह बताना भूल गए कि कश्मीर में काम कैसे होता था। सर, देश के लोगों को यह बताना बहुत जरूरी है, क्योंकि आधी-अधूरी जानकारी कई बार घातक भी होती है, क्योंकि बाहर इस तरह की छवि बनाई जाती है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ न जाने कितना भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। सर, सच्चाई तो यह है कि पहले न administrative approval लिया जाता था, न बजट में प्रावधान किया जाता था, न उसकी वेरिफिकेशन की जाती थी, न टेक्नीकल अप्रूवल होती थी, लोग काम कर लेते थे और कहते थे कि सीएम साहब ने कहा है, यह यहाँ की माँग है, डिमांड है। सर, देश का कोई एक राज्य ऐसा बताइए, जहाँ administrative approval न हो, बजट में प्रावधान न हो, टेक्नीकल अप्रूवल न हो और अपने मन में आ गया, तो एक बिल्डिंग खड़ी कर दी और बाद में कहे कि मेरा पैसा नहीं दिया गया। इस बार मंत्री बनने के बाद जब मैं स्वयं जम्मू-कश्मीर के दौरे पर गया, तब दो लोग मेरे पास आए और मुझे कहने लगे कि हमने तीस लाख रुपए की बिल्डिंग बनाई, हमें हमारा पैसा दे दीजिए। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि आप यह बताइए कि इसका अप्रूवल कब हुआ, किस बजट में इसके लिए sanction हुई थी? उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, ऐसा नहीं हुआ, लगा कि यहाँ पर इस चीज की आवश्यकता है, तो बना दिया। सर, ऐसा देश के किस कोने में होता है? इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम चेक करवाएँगे, जहाँ पर administrative approval होगी, genuinely काम हुआ होगा, हमें उसकी पेमेंट करने में कोई एतराज़ नहीं है, लेकिन आगे से ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए 5-6 अगस्त को दोनों सदनों ने जो बिल पास किया, अनुच्छेद 370, 35(ए) समाप्त किया और 31 अक्टूबर को जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए जो एक नया अध्याय शुरू हुआ है, उसमें मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब administrative approval भी होता है, 400 परसेंट वेरिफिकेशन भी होती है, बजट में प्रावधान भी होता है, ई-टेंडरिंग भी होती है और ऑडिट, जो कभी नहीं होता था, वह भी करने का प्रावधान किया। हमारी सरकार ने ये सब करने का प्रावधान किया है।

सर, यहाँ पर यह बात कही गई कि ऑफिसर्स को काम करने का आइडिया नहीं है कि यूटी में कैसे काम किया जाता है। यहाँ भारत में एक पार्टी की सरकार बनती है, फिर दूसरी की बनती है। सभी राज्यों में अधिकारियों को सब पता है कि कैसे काम करना है। ये वही अधिकारी हैं, जो पिछली सरकारों में भी, यूपीए के समय भी काम करते थे। उस समय लाखों-करोड़ों के घोटाले हो गए, लेकिन ये ही अधिकारी हमारी सरकार में आए, तो एनडीए की सरकार में पिछले छः वर्षों में एक रुपए का घोटाला नहीं होने दिया। यह अंतर है। यही पर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कहा जाता है कि पता नहीं... मैंने इससे पहले भी यही कहा कि किस तरह से budgetary provision करना है, किस तरह से physical verification करनी है, उसके technical प्रावधान करने हैं, ये सब होने शुरू हो गए, e-tendering होनी शुरू हो गई। ये वही अधिकारी हैं, जो पहले काम नहीं करते थे, लेकिन आज काम करवाने वाले आ गए, तो करना शुरू कर दिया। यही दो सरकारों के काम करने का अंतर है। सर, यही नहीं, अब तो हमने बाकी सिस्टम्स भी बनाए हैं। Consolidated Fund of Union Territory बना दिया, Public

Accounts of UT बना दिया, delegatin of powers कर दी, जीएफआर कर दिया। सर, goods, services and works के लिए भी procurement guidelines दी हैं।

सर, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने राज्य के नुकसान की बात कही। मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप राज्य के नुकसान की बिल्कुल चिंता छोड़ दीजिए। हम यह नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वे बगैर आंकड़ों के बात कर रहे थे, इसलिए मैं आंकड़ों के साथ कर रहा हूँ। सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि macro data स्पष्ट तौर पर जीएसटी ग्रोथ दिखाता है। अगर मैं फरवरी महीने की लूँ, तो 13 प्रतिशत ज्यादा है। एक्साइज ग्रोथ साढ़े सात परसेंट ज्यादा है, motor spirit tax चार परसेंट ज्यादा है, stamp duty 60 परसेंट ज्यादा है, banking transactions and ATM भी at par है और last year के मुकाबले apple export भी at par है। अगर मैं स्टेट की GDP growth rate की बात करूँ, तो वह भी पिछले साल के बराबर ही आएगी। जहाँ दुनिया भर की अर्थव्यवस्था 3.8 परसेंट से कम होकर 2.8 परसेंट रह गई है, वहीं जम्मू-कश्मीर में आपको वैसी कमी आती नहीं दिखी, बल्कि at par या उससे ज्यादा ही नज़र आ रही है। यह सब इसलिए संभव हुआ, क्योंकि 31 अक्टूबर के बाद वहाँ के सभी अधिकारियों ने दिल लगाकर काम किया है, ईमानदारी के साथ काम किया है। इसके लिए मैं उनके प्रति बहुत-बहुत आभार भी प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। सर, macro terms में किसी तरह का नुकसान नज़र नहीं आता है। चाहे वे शॉल्स हों, आपके handicrafts हों या बाकी exports हों, वे भी बढ़े ही हैं, उनमें कोई कमी नहीं आई है।

सर, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने नौकरियों के बारे में कहा। मुझे लगता है कि उन्होंने अभी तक भी पुराने आंकड़े ही पकड़ रखे हैं। उन्होंने current आंकड़े बताए ही नहीं। सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो पैकेज दिया और employment का जो second tranche था, उसमें जो 3,000 पोस्ट्स निकलनी थीं, उनमें से 1,781 पोस्ट्स भरने की प्रक्रिया खत्म भी कर चुके हैं। अगली जो 1,219 recruitments हैं, हमने उनको भी expedite करना शुरू कर दिया है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के नौजवानों को रोजगार देने का काम किया गया है।

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सर, जो कश्मीरी पंडितों की rehabilitation की बात करते हैं, मैं उस पर भी आऊँगा। सर, transit accommodation के लिए कहा गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस दिशा में भी काम किया है। युवाओं के लिए 6,000 flat construct करने थे। हमने अब तक 865 dwelling units बनाकर तैयार कर दिए हैं और अगस्त तक 208 और complete हो जाएंगे।

सर, मैं आपके सामने और भी बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मुझे लगता था कि आदरणीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ-साथ लद्दाख की बात भी करेंगे। यह समझना बड़ा जरूरी है कि वहाँ क्या होता था? जम्मू-कश्मीर के पास पैसा तो जाता था, लेकिन लद्दाख को क्या मिलता था? लद्दाख को मात्र 1,500 करोड़ रुपए मिलते थे। उनमें से भी कुल 600 करोड़ ही खर्च हो

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

पाते थे, लेकिन हमारी सरकार आई और हमने पिछले बजट 2019 के लिए भी Demand for Grants में 5,754 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान लद्दाख की Union Territory के लिए किया है और आने वाले साल के लिए भी, 2020-21 के बजट के लिए भी 5,950 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया, जो कि अपने आप में ऐतिहासिक है। यह भी लद्दाख में किसी ने दिया है, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रावधान किया है। सर, यही नहीं, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज। किसी भी मेम्बर को ऐसे engage नहीं करना चाहिए।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, मैं उनकी ओर कान ही नहीं खोल रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप कान नहीं खोल रहे हैं, लेकिन आँखें देख रही हैं।

श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर: सर, अगर देखा जाए, तो वर्ष 2019-20 में जम्मू-कश्मीर के लिए 88,911 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान था। सर, यह एक इतिहास है कि अनुच्छेद 370 और 35-ए खत्म होने के बाद, जम्मू-कश्मीर के इस बार का बजट एक लाख करोड़ रुपये को पार कर गया है। यह हमने करके दिया है, हमने यह ऐतिहासिक कदम उठाया है।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ आँकड़े बताना चाहूँगा और यह comparison भी जरूर करना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ क्या बदलाव हुआ है। सर, अगर मैं एग्रीकल्चर-हॉर्टिकल्चर की बात करूँ, तो इसके लिए पिछले साल 1,192 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया था, जबकि इस साल उसमें 680 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि है। इस तरह, उसको बढ़ाकर अब 1,872 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। इस तरह, इसमें लगभग 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई। अगर मैं टूरिज्म-कल्चर की बात करूँ, तो इसके लिए पिछले साल 466 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जिसमें 260 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि करके अब 706 करोड़ रुपये किया गया। सर, ग्रामीण विकास के लिए पिछले साल 3,333 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था, जिसमें 1,995 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि करके अब 5,284 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है।

सर, अब मैं एजुकेशन की बात करता हूँ, ताकि जम्मू-कश्मीर के हमारे नौजवान अच्छी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके लिए पिछले साल का बजट 1,392 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था, जिसमें 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि करके अब 2,392 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। सर, पिछले साल स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में केवल 768 करोड़ रुपये का बजट था। उसमें भी 500 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि करके 1,268 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। इसमें एक बड़ी बात यह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी देश में 60 करोड़ लोगों के लिए "आयुष्मान भारत" की योजना लेकर आए हैं, लेकिन जम्मू-कश्मीर में जिन लाखों लोगों को यह सुविधा प्राप्त थी, उनके अलावा एक करोड़ लोग ऐसे थे, जो इससे बाहर रह जाते थे। हमने यहाँ पर वह प्रावधान करके दिया कि अब उस राज्य का हर निवासी उसमें कवर होगा और उसको भी पाँच लाख रुपये की यह सुविधा मिल जाएगी, जो कि एक छोटे-से पहाड़ी राज्य के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी बात है, क्योंकि मैं स्वयं एक पहाड़ी राज्य

से आता हूँ और यह जानता हूँ कि वहाँ स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएँ बहुत दूर-दूर पर होती हैं।

सर, यही नहीं, industries including handicraft के लिए पिछली बार 267 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान था। उसमें 227 करोड़ रुपये की और वृद्धि करके 494 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है। Connectively के लिए पिछले साल का जो बजट 2,398 करोड़ रुपये का था, उसको बढ़ाकर 3,156 करोड़ रुपये किया गया है। इसके अलावा, मेरे जम्मू-कश्मीर में "जल जीवन मिशन" के लिए भी 2,265 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। यही नहीं, information technology के बजट को 32 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 188 करोड़ रुपये, यानी कि 6 गुना ज्यादा बजट किया गया है।

सर, वे कहते थे कि वहाँ क्या बदला? उन्होंने लाल चौक की बात की कि वहाँ पर बम धमाके होते थे। सर, 2011 में मैंने भी कोलकाता से कश्मीर के लाल चौक तक के लिए तिरंगा यात्रा निकाली थी, ताकि वहाँ पर पथराव बन्द हो। भारतीय जनता युवा मोर्चा के कार्यकर्ताओं ने कोलकाता से लेकर कश्मीर तक की यात्रा निकाली, देश के किसी राज्य ने हमें नहीं रोका, लेकिन जब मेरे साथ उस समय के नेता प्रतिपक्ष, लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा, सुष्मा स्वराज जी और अरुण जेटली जी वहाँ पर गए, तो हम सबको गिरफ्तार करके जेल में डाल दिया गया। उस समय हमें लाल चौक पर तिरंगा झंडा फहराने नहीं दिया गया था, लेकिन आज वह समय आया है, जब देश के किसी भी कोने से कोई भी व्यक्ति हो, वह लाल चौक तो क्या, कश्मीर के किसी भी कोने में जाकर तिरंगा झंडा फहरा सकता है। यही नहीं, उससे पहले पत्थरबाजी की घटनाएँ होती थीं। वैसी अब एक भी घटना न हो और एक भी पैलेट चलाने की जरूरत न पड़े या कोई गोली चलाने की आवश्यकता न पड़े, ऐसा भी प्रयास किया गया है, जो कि उसके बाद हुआ है।

सर, land rights और job rights की बात कही गई। केवल यही नहीं, बल्कि वहाँ पर लोगों को अन्य रोजगार कैसे मिलें, इसके लिए हम वहाँ पर निवेश करवाने वाले हैं। वहाँ 6 जगह रोड शोज़ किए गए, वहाँ पर उस प्रोग्राम को लॉन्च किया गया। जम्मू-कश्मीर में हजारों करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हो, वहाँ पर इंडस्ट्रीज़ लगे, इसके लिए मोदी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है। यही नहीं, वहाँ के युवाओं को प्रशिक्षण मिले, इसके लिए वहाँ पर स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए बहुत सारे कार्यक्रम चलाए गए। इसके अलावा, वहाँ पर जो सिल्वर जुलरी बनाने का हुनर है, जो कि लुप्त होता चला जा रहा था, वह हुनर भी बना रहे, इसके लिए उसकी ट्रेनिंग भी वहाँ की महिलाओं को दी जाएगी। उनको handicraft के साथ जोड़ा जाए, उसको और export किया जाए, पूरी मार्केट दी जाए। हम बंगलौर, हैदराबाद और देश के बाकी क्षेत्रों से प्रतिभाशाली युवाओं को, कंपनीज़ के लोगों को वहाँ पर लेकर जाएंगे और स्टार्ट-अप शुरू करने वाले वहाँ के युवाओं से उनकी बातचीत करवाएंगे और ऐसे मौके देंगे कि जैसे देश के युवाओं ने चाहे वह Flipkart हो, Oyo हो, Ola हो, Paytm हो, Byjus हो और बाकी कंपनीज़ हों, इन सब युवाओं ने ऐसा काम किया है कि जब पांच साल पहले भारत का नाम स्टार्ट-अप में कहीं नहीं था, आज दुनिया के पहले तीन देशों में स्टार्ट-अप्स में नाम आता है, तो भारत के युवाओं के कारण आता है। कश्मीर के

[श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर]

युवा में उसमें आगे आएँ, इसलिए उसके साथ जोड़कर काम किया जा रहा है, ताकि वे आगे बढ़कर काम कर सकें।

सर, यही नहीं, आप अटैक करने की बात कर रहे थे। मैं माननीय गुलाम नबी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सकीना इटू के लिए, उसके ऊपर जो अटैक किया गया, तो क्या आपके ही उस समय के गठबंधन, पीडीपी और काँग्रेस के उस समय के एक उम्मीदवार के कहने पर वह नहीं किया गया था। क्या आप बात करना चाहते हैं? जम्मू-कश्मीर में 40 हजार लोगों ने अपनी जान गंवाई है। यह किसकी नीतियों के कारण है? मैं इसके ऊपर राजनीति नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन हमने तो दोनों सदनों में कहा था कि जम्मू-कश्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंग है, **Pak Occupied Kashmir** भी भारत का अभिन्न अंग है और हम उस बात पर प्रतिबद्ध भी हैं। आप कहते थे, लेकिन धारा 370, 35(A) को खत्म करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने करके दिखाया है। इसलिए मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को अगला बिल भी लेना है। सर, दो-तीन बातें कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करने वाला हूँ।

महोदय, आपने कहा कि आप विदेशी दौरों पर गए थे, बहुत सारे देशों में गए, पता नहीं कि आपने कितने देश गिना दिए। मैं देश में जाने की बात तो नहीं, लेकिन दुनिया भर के लोग जम्मू-कश्मीर घूमने आएँ, इसलिए हमने हर तरह का प्रावधान किया है। अगर धरती पर कोई स्वर्ग है, तो जम्मू-कश्मीर है, लेकिन उसको ऐसा दिखाने का प्रयास आपने नहीं किया था। वहां पर शांति भी आए और Tourism को बढ़ावा भी मिले, इसलिए हमने Tourism के लिए तीन सर्किट announce किए हैं। Shiv Khori - Uttar Bani - Purmandal- Mata Sukhrala Deviji, यह पहला सर्किट है। दूसरा सर्किट है- Makhdoom Sahib-Khanqah-e-Moula-Watlab-Babareshi-Pakharpora-Aishmuqam, यह दूसरा सर्किट है। तीसरा सर्किट है- Shankaracharya - Mata Khir Bhawani-Martand, यह तीसरा सर्किट है। ये तीनों सर्किट जम्मू-कश्मीर के tourism के लिए दिए गए हैं और मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि जब वहां पर यह पैसा खर्च होगा और जम्मू-कश्मीर दुनिया भर के लिए खुल जाएगा, तो दुनिया के टूरिस्ट्स के आने की कमी वहां पर नहीं रहेगी।

सर, बहुत सारी बातें करने के लिए हैं और मेरे पास सूची भी है, लेकिन मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनुच्छेद 370, 35 (A) हटने के बाद जहां एक ओर 335 हेक्टेयर में high-density apple plantation की गई है, इसके बारे में आम आदमी को पता नहीं होगा, यानी माननीय सांसदों को पता नहीं होगा। पहले एक एकड़ में जितनी फसल होती थी, उससे कम से कम पांच से छह गुना ज्यादा फसल होगी। यह बदलाव दुनिया भर के देशों में देखा गया। हमने पिछले साल 355 हेक्टेयर में किया है और आने वाले साल में 1,500 हेक्टेयर को इसके लिए रखा गया है और 1,872 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान भी इसके लिए किया गया। कश्मीर के बागवानों के लिए भी खुशखबरी है, इसके लिए भी कहना चाहता हूँ। सर, 15 बिजनेसमेन हैं, जिनको कभी आपकी सरकार में सीधा गृह मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री से मिलने का अवसर न मिलता हो, लेकिन हमारी सरकार

ने वे अवसर भी दिए और आदरणीय निर्मला जी और आदरणीय अमित शाह जी उनसे मिले भी और आगे उनकी समस्याओं को सुनकर उसका समाधान करने का प्रयास भी करेंगे।

महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि इश्यूज बहुत हैं, लेकिन सब मेम्बर्स ने यही कहा कि कश्मीर के लिए हमें सब कुछ करना चाहिए, तो ये चारों supplementary demands उसी दिशा में हैं। मैं सभी माननीय सांसदों से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इसका समर्थन करें और इसको पारित करें। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation Bill, 2020. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After this, we will take up the farewell to the retiring Members. Please be ready if anybody wants to speak and send your names. We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2,3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2020 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2,3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 2020 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2020-21, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2,3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2020 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA—(Contd.)

The Finance Bill, 2020

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Finance Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 2020.

"2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India." Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

FAREWELL TO THE RETIRING MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, today, we bid farewell to some of our colleagues, who would be retiring in the months of April, June and July this year on completion of their term of office. In all 57 Members from 20 States will be retiring in these three months.

Hon. Members, change is inevitable and is the only constant in life. This dictum is very well manifested in our constitutional scheme of things, which provides for retirement of one-third of the Members of this House every two years. While it ensures that this great institution continues to exist, Members, as a part of this institution, come, adorn the office and leave after playing their roles, thus, making way for infusion of new ideas, perspectives and voices which can be heard, discussed and on which a consensus can be built upon. This cycle of change and continuity, in my opinion,

is the true essence of democracy, which forms the bedrock of our diverse yet united nation.

Retirement marks the event of passing on the baton to the newly-elected Members of the Rajya Sabha, who would soon be joining us. Some of the retiring Members have been re-elected or, I am sure, will be re-elected and this House will certainly benefit from their wide-ranging experience. However, the House will continue to miss those, who would not be coming back.

Membership of the Parliament in general and of the Rajya Sabha in particular is an honour which comes with its unique set of challenges that calls for significant accountability towards the citizens of our country. To be able to represent the masses and raise their issues and concerns, and address them, is in itself a privilege and a noble service, which only a select few get. Having played their part in further strengthening and enriching our democracy, I hope the retiring Members are leaving with a sense of contentment of fulfilling their obligation towards the people they represent and at the same time would continue to cherish their association with this august House for times to come. I also hope that they will continue to serve the people with renewed vigour and promote their welfare.

Those who are retiring include many veteran Members and stalwarts in their respective fields, who have enriched and enlivened the debates of the House by their significant contribution, initiative and expertise. The stellar contributions of our eight retiring women Members and their dedication towards public service is worthy of emulation and adulation. कम से कम उनको तो ग्रीट कीजिए। क्यों नहीं करते हो?

I also place on record my appreciation for the valuable contributions made by Shri Harivansh, the Deputy Chairman, of course he is retiring and getting re-elected; five Members on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen, namely Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, इतना अच्छा काम किया है, तो ठीक से तालियां बजाइए, , Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, Shri T. K. Rangarajan, we will be missing him, and Shri Tiruchi Siva and all other retiring Members for the cooperation they have always extended to me.

I wish all the retiring Members good health and happiness, and hope that they would continue to serve the nation in one or the other way with the same zeal, vigour and earnestness as they have shown in the House. Hon. Members, they have only retired but not tired. They will continue to do service for the cause of the people. I

would urge upon the new Members to follow the good examples, not all, set by the retiring Members. Both Shri Ramdas Athawale and Shri Sharad Pawar are coming back. Then, from Maharashtra, we also have Shri Rajkumar Dhoot, Shri Sanjay Dattatraya Kakade, Shri Majeed Memon, Shri Husain Dalwai and Shri Amar Shankar Sable. Then, from Odisha, we have Shrimati Sarojini Hembram, Shri Ranjib Biswal and Shri Narendra Kumar Swain. From Tamil Nadu, we have Dr. Sasikala Pushpa Ramaswamy. Then, we have Shri A. K. Selvaraj; he is one Member who comes regularly to the House, comes well prepared, adheres to rules and makes good contribution. Then, we have Shri T.K. Rangarajan; of course, he is a senior Member; we will be missing him. Then, we have Shri S. Muthukaruppan; he is also another hardworking Member. Then, we have Shri Tiruchi Siva; of course, he is coming back. Then, we have Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth, who is another active and dynamic Member of this House and always makes good contribution. Then, from West Bengal, we have Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, Prof. Jogen Chowdhury, Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh, Shri Ahamed Hassan and Shri Manish Gupta. Shri Manish Gupta also used to be very active in the House. Then, from Andhra Pradesh, we have Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Then, what will happen to the amendments in future? ...*(Interruptions)*... We must admit that Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy is a very lively and smart Member. Then, we have Shri Mohd. Ali Khan; he is another active Member. Then, we have Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi. Then, we have Dr. K. Keshava Rao; of course, he is coming back. Comeback किया है, आप थोड़ा appreciate करिए।

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, he is coming back from another State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is great. We are House of States. So, any State is welcome. Then, from Assam, we have Shri Biswajit Daimary; he is coming back. Then, from Bihar, we have Dr. C.P. Thakur. Then, we have Shrimati Kahkashan Perween; we will be missing her. She is a very humble and hardworking Member. Then, we have Shri R. K. Sinha. Then, we have Shri Ram Nath Thakur; he is coming back. Then, we have Shri Harivansh, our Deputy Chairman. Then, from Chhattisgarh, we have Shri Motilal Vora. ज़रा जोर से बजाइए। इस उम्र में भी, हर एक दिन हाउस में मौजूद रहना, अध्ययन करके आना, नियम के अनुसार बोलना, कोई मामूली बात नहीं है। I have somehow special liking for Motilal Vora. Then, we have Shri Ranvijay Singh Judev; he is not here. Then, from Gujarat, we have Shri Madhusudan Mistry; he is another active Member. Then, we have Shri Chunibhai Kanjibhai Gohel, Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia and Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya. Then, from Haryana, we have Kumari Selja; we will be missing her. She is an

active Member. From Himachal Pradesh, another active Member, Shrimati Viplove Thakur. We would be missing the voice as well as noise. She is a very hardworking and vociferous Member, to be frank.

From Jharkhand, Shri Prem Chand Gupta. I think he is coming back. Shri Parimal Nathwani, I think, he is also coming back. From Madhya Pradesh, Shri Prabhat Jha. He is an active Member. Shri Digvijaya Singh, of course, he must be coming back; the LoP must tell us. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, of course. He is here. We would be missing Sanskrit. From Manipur, Shri K. Bhabananda Singh. He would be coming from Manipur.

From Rajasthan, Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya. He is a very good, sincere and quite hardworking Member. Shri Ram Narain Dudi, he is also another active Member. Shri Vijay Goel, he is a man of action always. Sometimes, of course, I stop him here but... Then, from Telangana, Shri Garikapati Mohan Rao is retiring. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, he is a good and active Member, but without banner was no problem. From Meghalaya, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, she is very hardworking and active Member and very rule-minded also. From Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Mukut Mithi. From Karnataka, Dr. Prabhakar Kore, he is not there. Shri B.K. Hariprasad, we would be missing him. We hope he would come back but he is retiring as of now. I know that he is not tired, you also know it. Shri D. Kupendra Reddy, he is not there. He is a good Member. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda, a well read, hardworking active Member. From Mizoram, Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau, was he there in the morning? Now, from Nominated, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, I think, he is coming back from other State. From Maharashtra, Shri Husain Dalwai. He has come, so clap, at least. From Odisha, Shri Narendra Kumar Swain. Some of the Members desire to speak and I would call them. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): I am extremely thankful to our hon. Chairman for giving us these few minutes to share our experience, to share the joy. I could not express it in a few words but I would like to thank, first of all, my Lord Almighty for his love endureth for ever with a genuine demand that my nation should recognize the greatest leader of our nation *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* and to be bestowed upon her the Bharat Ratna. I express my gratitude to my tallest leader, my mentor, *Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* for sending me here to this greatest forum, for reposing great faith. She also sent me to the United Nations Security Council...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not the Security Council, the General Assembly
...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Yes, the General Assembly. It was a great faith that she had on me to transform me as a purposeful human being for serving this nation as an M.P., and serving for two generations for the welfare of the blind brethren. My family has stood for the cause of the disabled all these years, and I will Totally and dedicatedly continue the yeoman services to the blind children. I wholeheartedly thank the Vice-President of India, my dear Chairman, for continuously supporting me, giving me all the enthusiasm, giving me the support throughout, that has inspired me to a great level. I had also been in the ad hoc Committee for the children who are being affected by pornography and to do something, we wanted that the nation has to bring a stringent law to completely ban the explicit materials being exposed to the children. Finally, I remember with gratitude Shri Arun Jaitley. Once he called me and said, 'Madam, you spoke well'. That was a great encouragement which I deem as a great honour. His congratulations really meant so much to me. I would also like to thank Naddayi, Nirmala Sitharamanji, Prakash Javadekarji, Smriti Iraniji, and Jairam Rameshji, he always raises his hands like thumbs up and constantly encouraged me. I would like to thank Shri Sitaram Yechuri; I have learnt a lot from him. I would like to thank the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, I have learnt a lot from them. I would also like to thank the Secretary-General and the Secretariat staff. I would like to thank Mansukhyi, Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi and many of them, who have done a lot to me, encouraged me every time, pushed me forward. I will be loyal and faithful to my party, AIADMK, till my last breath. With a sense of gratitude and with sure confidence on myself, I part by saying that I will come back again to this august House. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good; God bless you. Now, Shri A.K. Selvaraj.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): *Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion on 'Farewell to the Retiring Members', in this august House. I was born in a middle class family. I was offered so many positions by my party, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). Bharat Ratna, Puratchi Thalaivar, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, founded the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK). Since then, I had been a grass-root level volunteer in the party. During the

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

leadership of Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, I was honoured with various positions in the party. The Goddess of our heart, Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma selected me, a person from humble background. She gave me the opportunity to function efficiently in the party at various levels.

She gave me the opportunity to be a Member of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu elected from the legislative constituency of Mettupalayam for five years. During her tenure, she also gave me the prospect of being a Minister of the Department of Housing and Urban Development of Tamil Nadu for a brief period. She also adored me by electing me as a Member of Parliament of Rajya Sabha for six years. All these magnificent responsibilities were offered to me by Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, the Goddess of our heart. I worship her for her kindness. I convey my heartfelt thanks to her. After the passing away of Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, I have been encouraged by Mr. Edappadi K. Palanisamy, Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and also by Shri O. Paneerselvam, Hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I express my heartfelt thanks to them for their guidance on the party stand on many issues. It is my duty to convey my thanks to them. I am grateful to all the members of my party, AIADMK.

During these six years, I have learnt a lot on so many subjects in this Parliament. During this tenure, I have served the country and the people of Tamil Nadu, and my District, as much as possible. I convey my heartfelt thanks to Hon. Prime Minister of India. Sir, I specially thank you. I would like to point out a significant matter. You have permitted many members belonging to various states, to express their views in their mother tongue. You have encouraged us to speak in our mother tongue as a result of which many Hon. members of this House expressed their views in their respective mother tongue. All these opportunities in uplifting the mother tongue were extended by you. After you became the Hon. Chairman of this House, you encouraged us to speak in our mother tongue. You have guided us promptly in our functioning in this august House. I specially thank you for all your guidance and encouragement. I thank all the members of our party who had contributed to my success and functioning in the party.

I thank Hon. Leader of the House, Hon. Leader of Opposition, Leaders of various parties, and all other Members of this august House. I am grateful to the Secretary General and other officers, staff members of Rajya Sabha Secretariat for their cooperation and assistance in carrying out my duty. I am confident that I have fulfilled my duty

as much as possible. As mentioned by our Hon. Chairman, I am not going to retire from public life. I will continue my service to the poor and downtrodden under the guidance of my party. I will assist my party All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK) by effectively functioning at the grassroot level even though my tenure as Member of Parliament is over. I give this assurance. I thank my parents for enabling me to perform these activities. Once again, I thank Hon. Puratchithalaivar M.G.R., Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, and all senior leaders of my party. I once again thank you for giving me this opportunity. Vanakkam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao; he is not present. Now, Shri Husain Dalwai.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra) : *धन्यवाद महोदय ,मैं अपनी मातृभाषा मराठी में अपने विचार रखनेवाला हूँ .क्योंकि मैं जब यहां आया तब मैंने मराठी में शपथ ली थी। मैं अब यहां से राम-राम कहते वक्त भी मराठी में ही अपनी बात रखूंगा। मुझे इस सदन में आने का मौका सोनिया जी के कारण मिला और एक बड़ा अवसर मेरे जीवन में आया। तब महाराष्ट्र के प्रभारी मोहन प्रकाश जी ,अशोक चव्हाण जी, माणिकराव इन लोगों ने मेरा नाम दिया था और उसे स्वीकार किया गया। मैं काँग्रेस पार्टी में 1997 में आया और उससे पहले मैं महाराष्ट्र में अलग-अलग सामाजिक आंदोलनों में सहभागी था। उम्र के 17वें साल से ही मैं अलग-अलग सामाजिक परिवर्तन के आंदोलनों में हिस्सा लिया करता था। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी मुझे बहुत आग्रह से काँग्रेस में लाए और मुझे इस पार्टी ने बहुत सम्मान दिया है ,ये तो कबूल करना ही पड़ेगा। इस सदन में कदम रखते वक्त मैं बहुत संशंकित हुआ था क्योंकि मैं मधु लिमये ,डॉ. लोहियाजी के भाषण हमेशा पढ़ता था। स्कूल में था तब मुझे हमेशा लगता था कि इस सदन में जाना चाहिये, लेकिन उसके बाद बीच में कुछ समय तक मैं अपना ये सपना भूल गया। उसका कारण था कि मैं किसी राजनीतिक दल से जुड़ा नहीं था, बल्कि मैं बहुत से सामाजिक आंदोलनों में काम करता था। उसमें पार्टी की राजनीति या संसदीय राजनीति नहीं होती थी। हमारे महाराष्ट्र में एक बहुत बड़े तत्त्वचिंतक हुए ,जावडेकर साहब ,आचार्य जावडेकर। उन्होंने कहा था ,कि यती-धर्म के अनुसार संस्थाएं खड़ी होनी चाहिये और उन्हें राजनीतिक लोगों पर दबाव बनाना चाहिये। फिर हमने युवक क्रांति दल बहुत साल तक चलाया, लेकिन फिर जब उम्र बढ़ती गयी तो और क्षेत्रों में भी जाना चाहिये ,ऐसा सोचकर मैंने राजनीतिक पार्टी में प्रवेश किया। जब मैं यहां आया तो मुझे लगा कि मैंने कितने अति उच्च सदन में प्रवेश किया है। यहाँ मैंने बहुत कुछ सीखा है। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद के भाषण, आज भी उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया,मैं उनसे विनती करनेवाला हूँ कि कश्मीर के बारे में उन्होंने पहले भी भाषण दिया था, तब भी मैंने कहा था कि आपको ये विचार लिखकर रखने चाहिये, क्योंकि कश्मीर के बारे में भारतीय लोगों को बहुत ही कम जानकारी है और कश्मीर

*Hindi translation of the original speech delivered in Marathi.

यानी सिर्फ गुलाब और वहां की आबोहवा और वहां के गोरे-गोरे लोग इतने तक ही और कभी-कभार घूमने गये और कश्मीर की वादियों में घोड़े पे सवार हो के घूमे-फिरे, इतने तक ही कश्मीर सीमित नहीं है। कश्मीर सही मायनों में शेख अब्दुल्ला के कारण भारत में रहा और वह मानदंड है और वही ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से टिकना चाहिये।

ये मेरा आखिरी भाषण है, थोड़ा टाइम और दे दीजिये। मुझे लगता है कि उनको ये दोनों भाषण लिखने चाहिये क्योंकि लोगों को इसकी जानकारी होना बहुत आवश्यक है। यहां मैंने गुलाम नबी आजाद के भाषण सुने, अरुण जेटली जी के भाषण सुने। वो इधर रहते थे या उधर, बहुत ही अच्छा बोलते थे और मुझे शरद पवार साहब ने कहा था कि अब तुम यहां आये हो तो अरुण जेटली जी के भाषण जरूर सुनते रहना। मैं उनके भाषण शांति से सुनता था। राकेश जी, मैं आपका भाषण भी शांति से सुन रहा था, जब आप बोल रहे थे। वैसे ही सीताराम येचुरी जी की चर्चा में हस्तक्षेप बहुत जबरदस्त होते थे। वैसे ही आनंद शर्मा जी, जयराम रमेश जी, इन सबसे मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला है। मैं सबके नाम नहीं लूंगा लेकिन मुझे ये लगता है, जाते-जाते एक बार मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि आज यहां मैं शांति से रहा, लेकिन बीच में यहां जब दिल्ली में दंगे हुए, तब मैं फिर आशंकित हुआ। मुझे अंदर ही फिर से 1992 का दंगा 1984 का दंगा याद आया। मैं सदन की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1969-70 में भिवंडी में जो दंगा हुआ था, तब मैं कॉलेज में छोटा सा कार्यकर्ता था, तब मैंने लाशें उठाने का काम वहां किया। दंगों के वक्त मैं हमेशा ही काम करता आया और दिल्ली के दंगों के वक्त भी मैं बहुत सी जगहों पर गया। मुझे लगता है कि दंगों में ऊपर का तबका, मध्यम वर्ग डरे हुए होते हैं। अब क्या होगा, इसकी वे चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन उसमें जिसकी सबसे ज्यादा हानि होती है, जिसका घर-परिवार समाप्त होता है, वे बहुत गरीब लोग होते हैं। यहां भी यही बात हुई है। मुझे जब एक पेशेंट ने कहा जिसको चोट लगी थी, उसका बेटा ऊपर कॉट पर था और वह नीचे जमीन पर था। उसने मुझसे पूछा, हम अब कहां जाएंगे, हम अच्छे होंगे यहां हॉस्पिटल में, लेकिन मेरा सब कुछ जल गया है। मेरे शरीर के उपर कपड़े हैं, वे कपड़े भी पड़ोसी ने दिये हैं और मैंने जब पूछा कि पड़ोसी कोन था, तो उसका पड़ोसी हिंदू था, ये भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिये। मुझे लगता है, गृहमंत्री यहां हैं, हमें अगर इस देश को एक रखना है तो किसी को भी एक दीवार की तरफ धकेलने के बजाय उसको करीब कैसे करना है, गांधीजी के मार्ग पर कैसे जाना चाहिये, यह देखना चाहिये। जब गांधी जी नौखाली गये वहां मुसलमान दंगों में पीड़ित नहीं थे, उलटा मुसलमानों ने हिंदुओं को झुलसाया था। वहां की महिलाओं को तीन महीने वहां रहकर उनकी मांग का सिंदूर कायम रखने के लिये उन्होंने काम किया था। आज ऐसा करने वाला कोई नहीं। मैं गुजरात गया था तब भी मुझे यह ध्यान आया था। दंगों में हम गये हैं और मेरा खुद का अनुभव ऐसा है कि दंगों में हमे कोई डर नहीं रहता। दंगा रोकना संभव होता है। दंगों के पहले जो वातावरण बनाया जाता है, उस वातावरण के संदर्भ में मुझे हमेशा ये लगता है कि अब यहां दंगा जरूर होगा, 1984 का दंगा होगा, यह मुझे लगा था 1992 का दंगा होगा, यह मुझे लगा था और गुजरात का दंगा होगा और यहां भी दंगा होगा, ऐसा मुझे लगा था। वो वातावरण जो होता है, उसे उसी

समय देखने का काम करना चाहिये। आज देश का भविष्य बहुत अच्छा है। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा अपने समाज के लोगों कि अब हमें महिलाओं को भी समान अधिकार देने चाहिये। उनको बुर्के में मत रखिये, उनको शिक्षा दीजिये। 38% मुस्लिम बच्चे बाल श्रमिक हैं, यह कोई अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है, और इसके लिए हिंदू जिम्मेदार है, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहूंगा, इसके लिये मैं भी जिम्मेदार हूँ, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। कहीं ना कहीं इस संबंध में विचार होना चाहिये। आपने जो कानून बनाया, तलाक पीड़ित महिलाओं के बारे में वो कानून ठीक था, लेकिन उसमें आपने अगर वह गुनाहगारी-क्रिमिनलायजेशन का सही प्रावधान रखा होता, तो मुझे लगता है उसको सबने स्वीकार किया होता और मुस्लिम समाज को साथ लेने के लिये गांधी के मार्ग से ही जाना होगा, मौलाना आजाद के मार्ग से जाना चाहिये और ऐसा करेंगे तो अच्छा होगा। मुझे सबने मौका दिया, नायडू साहब, आपने मुझे बहुत बार मौका दिया। जब भी मैं आपके कक्ष में आता था, आपने बड़े प्यार से मुझसे बात की, उसके लिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सबने मुझसे बहुत अच्छा बर्ताव किया है। मैं कभी-कभी जोर से बोलता था, तब आप गुस्सा होते थे। मैं हमेशा विपक्ष में ही रहा हूँ, बहुत कम समय मैं उधर रहा हूँ, इसलिये मुझे हमेशा विपक्ष में काम करने में ही मजा आता है। तो उसमें अगर कुछ हुआ होगा तो उसके लिये मैं आपसे माफी मांगूंगा और आप ने मुझे अपना आखिरी भाषण करने का मौका दिया, इसके लिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सभी को आखिर में सलाम।

श्री सभापति : *"आपका भी धन्यवाद, आपने मराठी में बोला, बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद."

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am fully in agreement with you in regard to the great privilege and the great place of this august House which was designed by the makers of the Constitution, and the privilege and the respect this House do have in the peoples' mind, and also in the Executive. Sir, having fully agreed with you, I would like to say that from student days, it was my dream to become a Member of this august House. I was in student politics and I was in party politics since my student days; I am in the same party. Since my student days, I was dreaming to become a Member of this august House to represent the nation in high glory. To make my dreams a reality, the then Chief Minister, Shri Y.S. Rajshekhar Reddy; our beloved Congress President and the U.P.A. Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhiji, helped me to fulfill my dreams, apart from my other well-wishers and party colleagues. Sir, my record for standing with a banner in this House is unique, and I don't think it is possible for anybody to break that record. With regard to my record to be there in the Well, it is also very difficult for anybody to break that record. It can become possible only if Shri Parshottam Rupalaji comes back again in the Opposition. Otherwise, it is not possible for anybody to break my record, Sir.

* Hindi translation of the original speech delivered in Marathi.

5.00 P.M.

Having come to this House with great hopes, having bestowed upon the power of this House, in a farewell speech, this is not proper on my part, it may look like a criticism.

But I will be deceiving myself, the nation and the people who got me elected to this House if I don't bring on record some of the facts.

Sir, I entered this House in 2008. Till 2014, I was in the Treasury Benches. Unfortunately, my dreams were shattered for a united Andhra Pradesh though I tried my best. Now, I am happy to be a resident of Telangana and I will be very happy to settle over there. In February, 2014, the bifurcation Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha. The Bill was brought to this august House on February 18, 2014. The comma, full-stop and the entire verbatim of the Bill was designed and introduced after repeated consultations and with the agreement of the then Opposition. Unfortunately, both the then Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha, our great leader, Shrimati Sushma, and the then Leader of the Opposition in this House, Shri Arun Jaitley, are no more.

Coming to the bifurcation Bill, the then hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, and the Government under the UPA, led by Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, gave many assurances and they brought out the legislation titled, 'The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014'. Apart from that, after consulting the then Opposition, now the ruling party, Dr. Manmohan Singh, as the then Prime Minister, gave several assurances in this House, which included Special Category Status to the bifurcated States of Andhra Pradesh and the 'national project status' to Polavaram. They specifically said, 'The Polavaram project would be completed expeditiously. The Total cost of the project would be borne by the Central Government, including rehabilitation and resettlement, including enhancement of the rates.' It was also made as a part of the legislation. There were several other assurances given on the floor of the House. The present ruling party, I am repeating to remind this House, is also a party to that. Sir, I have tried my level best to raise misery, injustice and hardships faced by the residual States of Andhra Pradesh in this highest forum of democracy. But, I am sorry to state that, so far, I am not able to do justice to my State.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I was told that I will be given enough time to speak in the farewell speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I have given you enough time.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, you are showing a little uneasiness!

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Do you know the face reading also? Sir, our beloved Prime Minister, while entering into Parliament, in 2014, very appreciably, touched his forehead to the stairs of Parliament and then entered into Parliament. The entire nation was moved by his gesture. He had carried the entire nation with him on that day. But, if you look at the reality, he did not do justice to his gesture. Sir, he said, time and again...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, come to the issue. In farewell speech, we don't criticize each other. There are six more Members to speak. Then, there will be a problem for me. You make your point.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I am sorry. I should be excused.

Sir, I am honestly telling one point. Shri Prakash Javadekar is here. Hon. Home Minister is also here. There is no politics. I am leaving this House with a heavy heart. If my party permits, I will come back to fight, on behalf of my State, for fulfilling the assurance given by this very House. I will fight for fulfilling the assurances given by this House to the nation. I will stand for them, if my health and destiny permit me.

Sir, when the Special Category Status was announced for five years by Dr. Manmohan Singh, on 20th February, 2014, the then main opposition party and the present ruling party demanded it for ten years. I am just reminding this august House about what all happened on the floor of the House which is on record. I am not making any allegations or I am not bringing any other issue.

Also, our hon. Prime Minister and our hon. Home Minister, time and again, on the floor of both the Houses, repeatedly said a great injustice was done to a poor State — Andhra Pradesh. It is on record. They showed it as an example. I am begging them to do justice to my State. I don't want to make it an issue.

Sir, you are a great source of inspiration for me in politics. We were contemporaries of almost same age. I got the highest respect for the Chair and I don't want to make

it a blame game. As you rightly said, the Government would not be responding. But, as the Chairman, I feel, I have to remind you that you have to come to the rescue to restore confidence in this House. I request you to come to the rescue to restore respect for the Constitution.

Thank you very much once again for having given me this opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is what I am trying every day to see that the things happen according to the democracy, according to the Constitution, according to the rules and regulations, and according to the precedents set by the people.

Now, Mahant Shambhuprasadji Tundiya.

महंत शम्भुप्रसादजी तुंदिया (गुजरात): सभापति महोदय, विदाई के इस अवसर पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। आज सदन में मेरा यह अंतिम प्रवचन है, इसलिए अपनी बात को मैं अपनी मातृभाषा गुजराती में रखना चाहूँगा।

श्री सभापति: बहुत अच्छा।

MAHANT SHAMBHU PRASAD TUNDIYA: * "Sir, I got an opportunity to enter this Upper House of the largest democracy of the world that is India. I got the privilege to be a part of this August House due to our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi, Hon. Shri Amitbhai Shah and the senior leaders of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Sir, today I have completed 49 years of my life and am entering into the 50th year. When I was 13 years old I started working as a worker of the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. At that time I was unaware that I would get an opportunity to be a part of this August House. I remember those childhood days when we child workers used to prepare a painting brush from sticks and painting colour by rubbing orange bricks. Thereafter we used to paint pictures. On doing so sometimes we were slapped by the leaders of the opposite parties. Sir, at that time I never thought that I would get an opportunity to come and occupy a seat in this supreme House. I am indebted to this Party and the leaders of this Party who gave me this opportunity. At this time I also feel privileged and honoured. Since the age of 13 years when we were doing all this work, we had a dream to eliminate Article 370 from the Constitution of India. However, we did not know how Articles 370 and 35 A would be abolished from the Constitution of India. I did not know all such details but when the workers of the party used to raise slogans

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Gujarati.

against Article 370 and Article 35 A, we used to join them. Today I feel proud of getting an opportunity to come here. Indeed it is a great occasion for me. I consider my life blessed because I have witnessed the historic moment of elimination of Article 370 and Article 35A from the Constitution of India. Sir, even after 70 years of the Indian Independence, the framer of the Constitution of India has not been felicitated by conferring Bharat Ratna. But I have also witnessed the pious task of paying tribute to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar by our Hon. leaders Shri Narendrabhai Modi and Shri Amitbhai Shah. I have also witnessed the moment of the formation of Panch Tirth. Sir, today when I am speaking on the occasion of my retirement, I would like to mention that being a part of this august House, I have got a great opportunity to understand and learn many things. Sir, there is a very big Peeth (Monastery) of Nath Panthis (People believing in Nath Sect) and I am a Mahant (Abbot) of that Monastery. Right from my childhood I have worked for the upliftment of dalits, underprivileged and the deprived people of our society. It was my firm determination to work for them and I have worked with a great resolve. The Bharatiya Janata Party has given me this great opportunity and I have become a part of this august House. Whenever I return to my village people give me a warm welcome and ask me how this herculean task was made possible? At that time I feel proud of the fact that during our childhood we used to shout slogans like, The place where Mukherjee attained martyrdom, that Kashmir is ours. Sir, tears roll down my eyes while talking about this. Sir, I have witnessed that historic moment. I have learnt a lot from this House, the Leaders of this House and the Leader of Opposition. I feel privileged to get the opportunity to learn from these people. I can take many names of people from all the parties. I also remember the sweet criticism of a few Members. I remember an occasion when I had said something and at that time Shri Anand Sharma stood up and said in a light way that, "You should not speak this". Such incidents have nourished my life and I have learnt a lot from this House. Sir, I am grateful to all from the bottom of my heart. I am too young and after retiring from this house I will enter another sphere of life. I consider retirement as a sphere of life. After completing one sphere I would enter another sphere and keep working. Sir, I am a religious person and hence I believe in the principle of "Keep Moving, Keep Moving". So I will keep on moving and doing work. At last I would like to conclude with a poem.

निर्माणों के पावन युग में हम चरित्र निर्माण न भूलें!
स्वार्थ साधना की आंधी में वसुधा का कल्याण न भूलें!!

[Mahant Shambhu Prasad Tundiya]

माना अगम अगाध सिंधु है संघर्षों का पार नहीं है
किन्तु डूबना मंझधारों में साहब को स्वीकार नहीं है
जटिल समस्या सुलझाने को नूतन अनुसंधान न भूलें!!
शील विनय आदर्श श्रेष्ठता तार बिना झंकार नहीं है

शिक्षा क्या स्वर साध सकेगी यदि नैतिक आधार नहीं है
कीर्ति कौमुदी की गरिमा में संस्कृति का सम्मान न भूलें!!
आविष्कारों की कृतियों में यदि मानव का प्यार नहीं है

सृजनहीन विज्ञान व्यर्थ है प्रणली का उपकार नहीं है
भौतिकता के उत्थानों में जीवन का उत्थान न भूलें!!

श्री सभापति: आभार। पीठ छोटी हो सकती है, लेकिन आवाज़ बुलंद है। श्री राम नारायण डूडी।

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मैं कहां से शुरू करूं, एक छोटे से गांव रतकुड़िया, जो राजस्थान के अंदर है, जिसने आज़ादी की लड़ाई में भी हिस्सा लिया, उस गांव से मेरा इस राजनीति के अंदर आना हुआ। मुझे मालूम भी नहीं था, जब पहली बार 28 साल की अवस्था में मुझे राजस्थान की विधान सभा के लिए हमारे नेताओं ने काँग्रेस पार्टी से टिकट दिया। उस समय उल्टी हवा थी और उस वक्त मुझे वहां की जनता ने जिता कर भेजा। वर्ष 2008 तक या 2014 तक राजस्थान के अंदर अलग-अलग प्रधान के रूप में भूमि विकास बैंक के चेयरमैन के रूप में और कई प्रकार से हमने किसानों के लिए आवाज़ उठाई और राजस्थान में उनके ट्रैक्टर लोन वगैरह की बात भी की।

प्रधान के रूप में भी मुझे मौका मिला। मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी की हमारी पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री वसुंधरा राजे जी और हमारे नेतृत्व को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। मैं भारतीय जनता पार्टी में 1998 में आया और जब 2003 में राजस्थान में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की बहुमत की सरकार बनी, उस वक्त मुझे कैबिनेट मंत्री बनाया गया और मुझे राजस्व, सैनिक कल्याण, उपनिवेशन और वक्फ मंत्री बनाया गया। मैंने पांच साल तक सभी किसानों के जो issues थे, उनको देखा। सर, काश्तकारी के क्षेत्र में किसानों को किस प्रकार की दिक्कत आती है, उसको देखते हुए उस बाबत मैंने कई नियमों में सुधार किया। मुझे मालूम था कि काश्तकार जब अलग होता है, पिताजी की फौत के बाद, मृत्यु के बाद जब बेटों में बंटवारा होता है तो हमारे यहां कानून के अंदर यह नहीं था कि उन्हें रास्ता दिया जाए। सभापति महोदय, हमारे गांवों में जो एक बहुत बड़ी लड़ाई होती है,

उसके बारे में एक काश्तकार होने के नाते मुझे मालूम था। तो काश्तकारों में जब भी फौत के बाद बंटवारा हो तो एक-दूसरे के लिए अपने-अपने खेत में जाने के लिए रास्ता दिया जाए, इसके लिए कानून में बदलाव लाया गया। इस प्रकार राजस्थान के अंदर इस कानून को बदलकर एक बड़ा काम हुआ था। इसके साथ कई उपनिवेशन के मामले थे - इस बात की गवाही, हमारे अर्जुन जी, जो बीकानेर से आते हैं, वे दे सकते हैं - हमने कई ऐसे मामलों को सुलझाया। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि जब रिज़र्वेशन हुआ, हमारी सीटें रिज़र्व हो गयीं तो मेरा विचार था, भूपेन्द्र यादव जी और मैंने उस समय निवेदन किया था कि मुझे लोक सभा में भेज दीजिए। राजनीति के अंदर मैं तो एक काम के अंदर हूँ कि लोगों के बीच में मैंने काम किया है। 43 साल तक इस period में मैंने एक दिन भी मेरे घर पर बैठकर नहीं देखा। मैं गांव के गांव में, लोगों के बीच में गया, उनकी समस्याओं को सुना और एक भी बात यदि उनकी मेरे सामने आयी, तो मैंने उसे पूरा किया। वहां पर काम छोटे होते हैं। गांव में हमारे यहां बहुत बड़े काम नहीं होते - वहां दिल्ली के काम नहीं होते, जयपुर के भी बहुत कम काम होते हैं, लेकिन उनकी बातों को सुनकर उनका जो भी समाधान होता था, वह मैं करता था और उस काम को करके मुझे सुख का अनुभव होता था।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा राजनीतिक जीवन 43 साल का है। मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, हमारे शीर्ष नेतृत्व को और उस वक्त की पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्रीमती वसुंधरा राजे जी को कि उन्होंने मुझे ऐसे सदन में भेजा। यह सदन विद्वानों का सदन है, बड़े इतिहासकारों का सदन है। हालांकि मैंने भी इतिहास में एमए किया है, जब मैं student था तो मैं भी university में हर activity में भाग लेता था। मैंने गांव से राजनीति शुरू की, मैंने नवी कक्षा से चुनाव लड़ना आदि शुरू किया। सर, यह एक बहुत महती सदन है, बहुत बड़ा हाउस है, यहां हर तरह के विद्वान हैं, साहित्यकार हैं, कलाकार हैं और मैं तो एक बहुत ही छोटा सा आदमी हूँ। मैं गांव से आया हुआ हूँ। गांव के आदमी को उतनी knowledge नहीं मिल पाती है। मैंने यहां पर कई मुद्दों पर participate किया। मैं हमारे उस वक्त के गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय आपदा प्रबंधन के अंदर में हमें बहुत कम रेट मिलता था, हमें नुकसान का रेट मिलता था, काश्तकारों को बहुत कम रेट मिलता था। सबसे पहले जो मेरा भाषण था, उसमें मैंने ये सारे मुद्दे उठाए थे। उसमें आपदा प्रबंधन में रेट्स बढ़ाए जाएं और रेट्स बढ़ाए गए। हमारे कई एमपीज़ ने इस बात को उठाया है और मैंने इस बात को उठाया है। हमारी कई बातें जो इस हाउस के अंदर हुई हैं, जिससे जनता को डायरेक्ट, पूरे हिंदुस्तान को इस बात का फायदा मिला है। मैं थोड़े शब्दों में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। आज हमारा इस हाउस से विदाई समारोह है। मैं भगवान से आशा करता हूँ कि अभी हमारी जो age है, उसके हिसाब से तो हमारा राजनीतिक रूप से रिटायरमेंट हो जाना चाहिए, मगर मैं जनता के बीच में काम करूंगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आप जब हमारे राजस्थान से एमपी थे, आपने मेरे एक कॉलेज के अंदर सहयोग दिया है। मैं यादव साहब को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, मुझे एक auditorium बनाना था, तो मेरे पास इतना फंड नहीं था, साथ ही मैं गोयल साहब को

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, नारायण लाल पंचारिया जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आप सभी ने मिलकर मेरा एक auditorium बनाया। मैं आपसे इसका उद्घाटन करवाना चाहूंगा। एल्फोंस साहब ने मेरे गांव के एक स्टेडियम में सहयोग किया है। मेरे पास कम फंड था। मैंने ज्यादातर गौशालाओं और स्कूलों के अंदर काम में लगाया है। इनको भी मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, मैंने उनको सहयोग किया है, तो आपने भी मुझे सहयोग किया है। मैं सभी लोगों को पुनः बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अगर कोई गलती हुई हो, तो मुझे माफ कर देना। इन्हीं शब्दों को साथ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिंद, जय भारत!

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, राम नारायण जी। श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया। अभी चार लोगों ने बोलना है, फिर लीडर ऑफ द अपोज़िशन ने बोलना है, लीडर ऑफ द हाउस ने बोलना है, फिर फाइनेंस बिल, फिर एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल है, ये सब है। इसको थोड़ा ध्यान में रखकर आपनी बात रखें। इस पर कृपया सभी लोग साथ दीजिए।

श्री लाल सिंह वडोदिया (गुजरात): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी जब चीफ मिनिस्टर थे, तब उन्होंने हमको यहां राज्य सभा में भेजा था, लेकिन समय की गति ऐसी है कि दो महीने के बाद वे भी पार्लियामेंट में आ गए, तो उनके साथ 6 साल काम करने का भी मौका मिला है। मुझे दूसरी खुशी यह है कि माननीय अमित भाई शाह के साथ जब मैं बीजेपी का डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्रेजिडेंट था, तब से लेकर विधायक रहा और 6 साल यहां रहा, तो 1999 से लेकर 2020 तक इनकी छत्रछाया में काम करने का मौका भी मिला। मैंने 6 साल पूरे किए हैं और मुझे राज्य सभा की रॉयल्टी देखने को मिली। चाहे कितना भी मत-मतांतर सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष में हुआ हो, फिर भी देश के हित में बात आती थी, तो पक्ष-विपक्ष इकट्ठा हो जाते थे और मैंने यूनेनिमसली निर्णय लेते हुए भी देखा है। मुझे दो उपराष्ट्रपति जी के सात्निध्य में काम करने का भी अवसर प्राप्त हुआ है। हम हाउस में अलग हैं, पर सेंट्रल हॉल में हम सब एक हैं, वह एटमॉस्फेयर भी हर रोज देखने को मिला। मुझे लगता है कि मैंने महसूस भी किया है कि अगर ज़ीरो आवर में हर रोज हाउस में बैठकर सुना जाए, तो पूरे देश की स्थिति बिना अखबार पढ़े और बिना टीवी देखे भी मालूम पड़ जाती थी। यह हाउस लर्नेड बुद्धिजीवियों की सभा है, यह मुझे एक बार देखने को मिला। जब बंगलादेश और हमारे देश की जमीन का मामला 1971 से बॉर्डर पर सुलझाने के लिए पेंडिंग था, मैंने उसे ऐतिहासिक व्यक्तियों के साथ यूनेनिमसली सर्वसम्मति से हाउस में पास होते हुए भी देखा है। मैं पूर्व लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस श्री अरुण जेटली जी, नेता विरोधी दल श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब और हमारे अभी के लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत जी के साथ काम करते हुए और आप सब सदस्यों के साथ यहां चर्चा में हिस्सा लेते हुए और सेंट्रल हॉल में चाय पीते हुए, जो भाईचारे का भाव मैंने देखा है, उसको प्रणाम करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम नारायण डूडी: सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे एक सेकंड का समय और दे दीजिए। अभी देश में कोरोनावायरस की आपदा चल रही है। मैं अपनी एक महीने की तनखाह प्रधान मंत्री आपदा कोष में देना चाहता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आपको अपनी बातें सोच कर रखनी हैं, क्योंकि मौका एक बार ही मिलता है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि आज का दिन मात्र आभार व्यक्त करने, धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करने का ही है। मैं आपको सत्य बात बता रहा हूँ। मुझे आज अभी भी ऐसा लग रहा है कि हमारा रिटायरमेंट हो रहा है, यह सत्यता है कि हम पार्टी के अनुशासित सिपाही हैं, हम एक कार्यकर्ता हैं। आज मुझे 2014 का वह दिन याद आ रहा है, सांयकाल का समय याद आ रहा है, करीब साढ़े छह-सात बजे होंगे। मेरे पास बहुत सारे फोन आए, चारों तरफ से फोन आए और परिवारजनों के पास भी फोन आए और यह बताया गया कि आपका टिकट राज्य सभा के लिए हुआ है। सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से अपने दिल की बात कहता हूँ। सत्यता यह है कि मैंने एक बंधु को यह जवाब दिया था कि भैया, राज्य सभा पूरे देश की है। वह बोला कि साहब, आपका नाम आ रहा है। हमने कहा कि नारायण लाल देश में बहुत सारे होंगे, एक मैं तो नहीं हूँ। मैं यह सही बात कह रहा हूँ। मैंने इस प्रकार की बात कही थी। जिस समय तात्कालिक मुख्यमंत्री श्रीमती वसुंधरा राजे जी का मेरे पास फोन आया और उन्होंने यह कहा कि मैंने अभी-अभी सौदान सिंह जी से पूछा कि आपने उनको बताया है या नहीं बताया है, तो वे बोले कि नहीं। उन्होंने मुझे सूचना दी कि आपको राज्य सभा के लिए टिकट दिया गया है, आप 27 तारीख को जयपुर आ जाइए।

सभापति महोदय, 2014 से लेकर यह जो छह साल का कालखंड है, यह बहुत तेजी से निकला है। इस दौरान कई राज्यों में चुनाव हुए हैं। हमारी पार्टी के तत्कालीन राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी श्री अमित शाह जी ने, भूपेन्द्र जी ने और पूरी टीम ने राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व ने, जब मैं यहां आ गया, तो सभी प्रांतों में जहां भी चुनाव हुए, मुझे वहां पर जाने का अवसर दिया।

सभापति महोदय, मैंने पूरी ईमानदारी से, प्रमाणिकता से, निष्ठा से, पूरे परिश्रम से छह वर्ष कार्य किया। मुझे बहुत-बहुत अच्छा इस बात का लगा कि मैं तो सदन में पहली बार आया था, मैं कभी प्रदेश में भी कोई मंत्री नहीं रहा, उसके बावजूद भी मेरी पार्टी के तात्कालिक राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी ने और वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी ने, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और सभी नेताओं ने मिलकर मुझे मुख्य संयोजक, चीफ व्हिप का दायित्व दिया। मैं सही कह रहा हूँ कि उस दिन मेरे आश्चर्य का ठिकाना नहीं रहा और मैंने कहा कि यह कैसा दायित्व है, मैं इसे कैसे पूरा करूंगा, परन्तु इस कार्य में सभी का सहयोग और समर्थन रहा। मेरी पार्टी के नेताओं का सहयोग रहा और विपक्षी पार्टियों के जो अग्रिम पंक्ति में बैठने वाले नेतागण हैं, उनसे मुझे बहुत कुछ सीखने को मिला है। सभापति जी, मैं एक कदम और आगे बढ़कर आपका हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे Ethics कमेटी का अध्यक्ष बना दिया। उसका लाभ मुझे यह हुआ कि जितनी भी

[श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया]

पार्टियों के जो नेतागण हैं, आनन्द शर्मा जी, देरेक ओब्राइन जी, प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, श्री नवनीतकृष्णन जी से लेकर सभी नेताओं के साथ बहुत कुछ सीखने का, समझने का अवसर मिला। इसके लिए मैं दिल से, हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं दिल से और हृदय से हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को, आदरणीय गृह मंत्री, अमित शाह जी को, आदरणीय जे.पी. नड्डा जी को, हमारे सदन के नेता आदरणीय थावरचन्द गहलोत जी को और नेता प्रतिपक्ष को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपसभापति, श्री हरिवंश जी ने मेरा इतना ख्याल रखा कि पांच मिनट भी मैं यदि सदन में नहीं रहूँ, तो वे मुझे दूँढते थे कि मैं कहाँ हूँ या कहाँ गया हूँ। मैं उनका भी दिल से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, विशेषकर, मुझे alert रखने का काम, श्री जयराम रमेश जी ने जरूर किया, क्योंकि वे सदन में नियमित रूप से बैठते हैं और दो बातों का हमेशा ध्यान रखते हैं—एक तो कोरम है या नहीं और दूसरा, यहां केबिनेट मंत्री हैं या नहीं। वे इन दो बातों का विशेष ध्यान रखकर, मुझे पूरी तरह से activate रखते थे। मैं उनका भी धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए यह जरूर कहूंगा कि मैं बड़ा सौभाग्यशाली इस बात में हूँ कि बचपन से, बहुत छोटी उम्र, 18-19 साल से, जब मैं आपातकाल में जेल गया था, तब से लेकर मेरी राजनीतिक यात्रा शुरू हुई। तभी से मेरे मन में एक धारणा थी और उस समय भी हम नारा लगाते थे कि—

"एक देश में दो विधान, दो प्रधान,
दो निशान नहीं चलेंगे—नहीं चलेंगे।"

सत्यता यही हुई कि जो नारा हम उस जमाने में लगाते थे, पता नहीं कितने हमारे नेता, दुनिया और देश में नहीं हैं, चले गए, लेकिन उन सबके आशीर्वाद से, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारे गृह मंत्री, श्री अमित शाह जी ने धारा 370 और 35ए को समाप्त करने का जो प्रस्ताव आप सभी के सहयोग से पारित हुआ, उससे मुझे अत्यधिक प्रसन्नता है।

आदरणीय सभापति जी, मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि पेशे से मैं वकील हूँ। आपातकाल में जब मैं जेल गया था, तो उस समय यह लगता था कि जब जेल से बाहर आऊंगा, तो मैं क्या करूंगा, क्योंकि मुझे सरकारी नौकरी तो मिलेगी नहीं? सर, मैंने उसी समय तय कर लिया था कि मैं नौकरी नहीं करूंगा, मैंने वकालत शुरू की। मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे संगठन में, राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में संगठन मंत्री का दायित्व दिया। मैं मूलतः बचपन से संघ से सम्बद्ध रहा हूँ, इसलिए संघ का दायित्व वर्षों तक निभाता रहा।

महोदय, यह राजस्थानी पगड़ी मैंने क्यों धारण की है, इसका राज भी बताना चाहता हूँ। जब मैं यहां आया, तो मेरे मन में एक भाव था, यदि आप मेरा प्रथम भाषण देखेंगे, तो उसमें भी

मैंने एक निवेदन किया था। उस समय गृह मंत्री, आदरणीय राजनाथ सिंह जी थे। मैंने कहा था कि मेरी राजस्थानी भाषा को आप संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करें। मैंने उस समय भी पूरा विवरण दिया था और शून्य-काल में और हर बार इस मामले को उठाया और निवेदन किया, लेकिन वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए अब मैं आपके माध्यम से और मेरा सौभाग्य है कि आज गृह मंत्री, आदरणीय अमित शाह जी सदन में विराजमान हैं, जो वरिष्ठ नेता हैं, वे मेरी इस प्रार्थना की तरफ अवश्य गौर करेंगे। मैंने यह पगड़ी मात्र इसीलिए धारण की है। मैं कोर्ट में पगड़ी पहन कर नहीं जाता हूँ, लेकिन मैं सदन में, प्रति दिन, पूरे सालों में और तब से अब तक, एक भी दिन बिना पगड़ी के नहीं आया। मैं सिर्फ मन में इसी भाव को लेकर हमेशा पगड़ी पहनकर आया कि इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देंगे और राजस्थानी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में शामिल करेंगे। सभापति जी, आप भी क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को महत्व देते हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थानी भाषा के अतिरिक्त देश की जितनी भी क्षेत्रीय भाषाएँ हैं, उन सभी को मान्यता देने का श्रम करें। आपने मुझे अवसर दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं एक बार पुनः अपने पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी साथियों को हाथ जोड़कर विनती करूँगा कि जाने-अनजाने में अगर मुझ से कोई गलती या त्रुटि हो गई हो, तो आप मुझे क्षमा करें।

महोदय, जहाँ मैं अपने सभी साथियों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, वहीं राज्य सभा के SG साहब से लेकर संपूर्ण अधिकारीगण, कर्मचारीगण, सुरक्षा कर्मी और सेंट्रल हॉल में जो सेवा करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं, उन सभी को तहेदिल से धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya. I would like to inform that Jatiyaji has hundred per cent attendance. ऐसे कुछ पुराने और भी माननीय सदस्य होंगे, उनके बारे में रिकॉर्ड देखकर, उसे भी रिलीज करेंगे।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आभारी हूँ आपका कि आपने मुझे इस सदन के प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापित करने का एक अवसर दिया। मैं कृतज्ञ हूँ परमात्मा के प्रति भी कि इस सृष्टि की रचना में एक निमित्त बनकर मुझे सेवा करने का मौका मिला।

"ओम् विश्वानि देव सवितर्दुरितानि परासुव। यद् भद्रं तन्न आ सुव।।"

जो परमात्मा प्रकाशमान है।

"ओम् अग्ने नय सुपथा राये, अस्मन् विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान्"

इसलिए किस व्यक्ति से क्या काम लेना चाहिए, यह उसकी योजना और रचना के अनुसार ही सम्पन्न और संभव होता है। जीवन में कभी सोचने का मौका भी नहीं आया। मेरा जन्म 1946 में हुआ, परिवार भी मुश्किल में था। पिताजी सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता थे, इसलिए उनको घर के बाकी

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

कामों के लिए समय नहीं मिलता था। मेरी माँ ने मेरी परवरिश की। मेरे ऊपर पिताजी का अनुशासन आखिर तक रहा और उनकी दिशा और मार्गदर्शन से ही मुझे आगे के शिक्षण की भी सुविधा मिली। सन् 1956 में मेरा मल्हार आश्रम में, जो कि मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग स्कूल है, उसमें चयन हो गया और मेरा शिक्षण करने का उपाय भी हुआ। उसके बाद मैं एथलीट हो गया, अच्छा खिलाड़ी हो गया। मैं सीआरपी के साथ 3 हजार मीटर, 5 हजार मीटर की दौड़ दौड़ता था। मुझे नहीं पता था कि मैं दौड़ते-दौड़ते संसद में आ जाऊंगा। यह दौड़ तो जिंदगी की है, जारी है। सन् 1964 से संघ के बाकी दायित्वों के साथ मेरा काम शुरू हुआ। 1966 में भारतीय मजदूर संघ, 1972 में भारतीय जनसंघ के संगठन मंत्री का दायित्व मिला, स्वदेश में काम किया, सन् 1975 में आपातकाल हुआ और आपातकाल में वहीं पढ़ते-पढ़ाते लॉ की डिग्री लेने का काम हुआ, फिर बाहर निकलकर पीएचडी कर ली। संगठन के काम में लगते हुए 1977 में विधायक, 1980 में संसद सदस्य बना और अभी यह सिलसिला जारी है। मैं अभी तक आता-जाता रहता हूँ। मुझे मालूम नहीं होता है, लेकिन लोग मुझे संसद सदस्य कहते हैं।

इसी बीच मुझे माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के मंत्रिमंडल में कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बनाने का काम किया गया। मुझे तब भी एहसास नहीं हुआ कि कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर क्या होता है, क्योंकि जहाँ मौका मिलता था, वहाँ मेरे पास सिक्युरिटी या इस प्रकार का कोई प्रपंच नहीं रहता था। जीवन में कभी यह एहसास नहीं हुआ। जिंदगी का मकसद बहुत साफ है।

"तवा करदन तमामे उम्र, मसरफ़े बे आबो गिल।"

महोदय, "तवा करदन तमामे उम्र", हमने सारी जिंदगी को कुछ निर्माण करने में ही लगा दिया है। "मसरफ़े बे आबो गिल", किस तरह से रचना हो? मैंने अपने संसदीय जीवन में सांसद निधि से तीस बाँध बनाने का काम किया था। "जय जवान-जय किसान" के नारे को सार्थक करने की दृष्टि से भी मैं जहाँ-जहाँ भी जाता था, सर्वे करता था। उस वक्त तो सांसद निधि मिलती ही नहीं थी, शुरुआत 5 लाख रुपये से हुई थी। इस तरह से सारा काम चलता रहा। "तवा करदन तमामे उम्र, मसरफ़े बे आबो गिल।" शायद एक दमे, एक क्षण के लिए, शाहे दिल, कोई अच्छा महान व्यक्तित्व, कोई संत, कोई फकीर, शाहे दिल एज़ा कुनद मंज़िले, वह आकर ठहर जाए, तो जिंदगी का मकसद पूरा होगा, इस उद्देश्य से काम करने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): यह बोलिए कि आप पर्शियन में बोल रहे हैं।

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: यह फ़ारसी में है। निश्चित रूप से जिंदगी एक फलसफा है, किसी से कोई नहीं कोई गिला है, जो मिला है, सो मिला है, लेकिन जो नहीं मिला है, उसकी कभी चिंता नहीं है। क्योंकि हम सब जानते हैं कि हर बात पूरी नहीं होती। क्योंकि,

"हजारों ख्वाहिशें ऐसी कि हर ख्वाहिश पे दम निकले,

बहुत निकले मेरे अरमाँ, ख्वाहिश बस इतनी कि मेरे देश के लिए दम निकले।"

महोदय, मेरा इतना ही अरमान लेकर काम करने का जज्बा है और मैं पूरे सदन के प्रति बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ। मुझे आपने वहाँ, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी के पैनल में बिठा दिया था। मुझसे यह

कहा जाता था कि थोड़ी समय की पाबंदी करो। मैं समय को पाबंद करता और लोगों की तरफ देखता, लोग मेरी तरफ देखते। वे पाबंद नहीं होते थे, इसलिए जितना हो सकता था, मैं उनको मौका देता था और जितना मौका हो सकता था, वे ले लेते थे। इस कारण से भी शायद कभी-कभी आपने भी मेरा मार्गदर्शन किया है। मैं निश्चित रूप से हमारे S.G. और पूरे स्टाफ का बहुत आभारी हूँ। मुझे परिवार का एहसास है, क्योंकि ये सभी मेरे खास हैं। मैं इनके आस-पास रहता था, इसलिए इन सारी ख्वाहिशों के साथ निश्चित रूप से जिंदगी का कोई बहुत बड़ा मकसद भी नहीं है, काम करते जाना है। पथ का अंतिम लक्ष्य नहीं है, सिर्फ सिंहासन चढ़ते जाना। हम निश्चित रूप से अपने एक ध्येय के लिए काम करते हैं।

"निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणा यदि वा अस्तुवन्तु। लक्ष्मीः समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम्।" यदि कोई विद्वान लोग भी हमारे बारे में कुछ अच्छा-बुरा कहें, तो इसकी कोई चिंता नहीं है। "लक्ष्मीः समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम्।" लक्ष्मी आए या जाए। "अद्यैव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा? न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः।।" अभी मर जाएँ, हम अपने न्याय के पथ से विचलित न हो पाएँ, इस प्रकार का आशीर्वाद मैं इस सदन से चाहता हूँ। निश्चित रूप से इस जीवन की जो सार्थकता है, वह सेवा में है। हम सब मिल कर इस राष्ट्र के निर्माण में जिस प्रकार से लगे हुए हैं, उसी प्रकार से -- बात करते हुए, क्योंकि बातें तो बातें हैं, बातों का क्या -- लगे रहें।

"जीवन पुष्प चढ़ा चरणों पर, माँगे मातृभूमि से यह वर,

तेरा वैभव अमर रहे माँ, हम दिन-चार रहें न रहें।"

इसी विश्वास के साथ, मैं आप सबके प्रति, माननीय अमित शाह जी के प्रति, माननीय नड्डा जी के प्रति, माननीय थावरचन्द गहलोत जी के प्रति और सदन के हमारे विपक्ष के नेता, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी के प्रति और रमेश जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। इन सबने और ऐसे अनेक लोगों ने मुझे जो बड़ा वात्सल्य, प्रेम, भाईचारा दिया है, मैं उसके लिए निश्चित रूप से आभारी हूँ। सब लोगों ने मुझे जो प्यार दिया है, वह प्यार मुझे याद रहेगा। इसलिए -

"गाएँ स्नेह गीत, गीतों से जले दीप, दीप से दीप जलाएँ।

अन्तर से अन्तर का अन्तर"

- दिल से दिल की दूरी नहीं हो कोई मजबूरी -

"अन्तर से अन्तर का अन्तर, नहीं कुछ अन्तरे जाए।"

आप सबके प्रति बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the Opposition. ...(*Interruptions*)... जिन्होंने अपना नाम भेजा है, मैंने उन्हीं को बुलाया है। मेरे सामने उनका नाम नहीं है, वे नाम भेजते, तो मैं उनको बुलाता। ...(*व्यवधान*)... मेरे पास कुछ नहीं है। जब मैंने आपको मौका दिया, तब आपको उसका सदुपयोग करना चाहिए था और अपना नाम भेजना चाहिए था। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर हाउस 6 बजे समाप्त करना है, तो अभी Leader of the Opposition, Leader of the

[Mr. Chairman]

House को बोलना है, फिर तीन बिल्स लेने हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कौन आदेश दे रहे हैं? लोग समय पर नाम नहीं देते हैं, क्या करना है, यह मुझे मालूम है। आप ऐसा मत करिए। मैंने किसी को बोलने से मना नहीं किया, मैंने सबके लिए announce किया। जिनका नाम यहाँ होगा, मैं उनको बुलाऊँगा। जब मैंने नाम देने के लिए कहा, उस समय आप बोलते नहीं हैं। मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। मैं तो 8 बजे तक क्या, मुझे और कुछ काम भी नहीं है, यही काम है, मैं तो 9 बजे तक भी बैठ सकता हूँ। श्री प्रभात झा।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ। आज ही दो बजे डा. विकास महात्मे जी ने मेरे आँख का ऑपरेशन किया है। मैं चश्मा लगा कर आया, लेकिन मैं उस समय तक नहीं आ पाया था। इसलिए मैं माफी चाहता हूँ कि मैं अपना नाम नहीं दे पाया।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं सदन में विपक्ष में भी था, 6 साल वहाँ और विपक्ष में माननीय अरुण जेटली जी, जो हम सबके बीच नहीं रहे, उनके बीच, उनके साथ काम किया। विपक्ष की भूमिका क्या होती है, 2014 तक मैंने वह भी देखा और जब 2014 में इधर आया, उस समय इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी बने, तो 6 साल से सत्ता का क्या कार्य होता है, वह भी छोटी सी उम्र में मुझे देखने को मिला। कहने को यह विदाई है, कार्यकाल समाप्त है, लेकिन मैं बहुत अंतर्मुख से कहता हूँ कि काल की समाप्ति है, कार्य की समाप्ति नहीं है, कार्य की तो शुरुआत होगी। सदैव दल ने जो कहा, हम उसी को करते रहे। जब हम 17 साल के थे, तब से लेकर अब तक मैंने कभी पीछे नहीं देखा। मैं एक कहानी कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। हमारे बीच बहुत सारे लोग हमेशा कहते रहते हैं - समर्पण, यह-वह, क्या-क्या। जब आपात काल लगा, तब भी हम बहुत छोटी उम्र के थे। हम पढ़ते थे और हमें पता नहीं था कि आपात काल क्या होता है, लेकिन जो हुआ, उसके आगे चलते गए। लोगों ने ऊँगलियाँ पकड़ कर चलना सिखाया और हम चलना सीखते रहे और आज भी हम सीखने की भूमिका में ही सदन में काम करते रहे। यह सदन साक्षी है, जब हम सत्ता पक्ष में आए, तो निश्चित तौर पर लगा कि जिस ध्येय के लिए हम राजनीति में आए थे, यह उस ध्येय की पूर्ति का केन्द्र बना और हम साक्षी बने, हमारे लिए इससे बड़ी और क्या बात हो सकती है।

हमारी विचारधारा, जिस चीज को लेकर हम चले थे, उसको जिस मुद्दत से, जिस तरह से पूरा करने की कोशिश की गई और हुई, उसे देखकर यह आंख पूरी तरह से नम ही नहीं हुई, बल्कि गर्व से माथा ऊँचा हुआ कि हम जिसके लिए आए, आज वह पूरा किया और राज्य सभा उसकी साक्षी बनी। धारा 370 यहीं से आई। इसलिए मैं अपने दल को, देश को इतना विश्वास दिलाता हूँ, आप ही कहते हैं, आप हमारे अध्यक्ष रहे हैं, आप कहा करते थे, पहले देश, फिर दल और उसके बाद अपने बारे में। मैं अपने दल को, देश को दोनों को विश्वास दिलाता हूँ।

एक बार कृष्ण भगवान बांसुरी बजा रहे थे और गोपियाँ स्नान कर रही थीं तो गोपियाँ बार-बार चिढ़ती थीं कि हे कृष्ण, तुम अपने अधरों से बांसुरी क्यों लगाते हो, हम तुम्हें कितना रिझाते हैं, मनाते हैं। कृष्ण भगवान कभी कुछ बोलते नहीं थे, लेकिन बांसुरी बजाते रहते थे। एक

बार हो गया, दो बार हो गया, गोपियां चिढ़ाती रहती थीं। एक बार बांसुरी को लगा कि इसका जवाब देना चाहिए तो बांसुरी ने कहा कि गोपियों तुम बहुत समर्पण-समर्पण और बहुत सारी बातें करती हो। जीवन में संवाद और सम्पर्क को मैंने कभी नहीं भूला। मेरे जीवन का अगर कोई सबसे ज्यादा कार्य का आधार है तो वह संवाद और सम्पर्क है। बांसुरी का मन विचलित हो गया, बांसुरी ने कहा कि हे गोपियों तुम इतना क्यों इठलाती हो, बहुत इठलाती हो। तुम समर्पण-समर्पण क्या-क्या कहती रहती हो। मैंने क्या किया, तुमको समझना है तो मैं समझाती हूँ। बांसुरी ने कहा -

“कुल छोड़ो, तन कटायो,

ता पर कृष्ण प्रसन्न नहीं भये,

तो अंग-अंग में छेद करायो।

मैंने अपना कुल छोड़ दिया, यानी मैंने अपनी बांस के पेड़ को छोड़ दिया और गोपियां इतना ही नहीं है, उसके बाद मैंने कृष्ण से कहा है कि जैसी फूंक मारे, मैं वैसा ही सुर निकालूँ। यह है समर्पण। मैं देश के लिए, दल के लिए जो पार्टी तय करती है, उसे पीछे पीठ दिखाकर काम नहीं करता, लेकिन एक कार्यकर्ता के नाते, एक नागरिक के नाते, इस सदन में मुझे याद है, माननीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को मैं चंडीगढ़ में मिला था, वे कहीं से आ रहे थे। मुझे लगा कि बहुत सामान है तो मैंने कहा कि चलिये मैं उठाता हूँ, उन्होंने एप्रिशिएट किया, तब तक उनके प्रोटोकॉल के लोग आ गए। हम मानवता के आधार पर काम करने वाले कार्यकर्ता हैं। इसलिए जो अवसर मिला तो हमने अवसर को देश हित में, दल हित में, विचारधारा के हित में कार्य करने की कोशिश की।

मैं फिर एक बार कहता हूँ कि कार्यकाल समाप्त हुआ है, लेकिन एक नये कार्य की शुरुआत होगी। क्योंकि देश अडिग है, अमर है और दल भी हमारा सदैव कार्य से जुड़ा है और दल ने कार्य के विस्तार से ही अपने को आज देश में स्थापित किया है। कैसे भूल सकता हूँ नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को, जिनके असीम स्नेह से, हम सब लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मुझे बहुत खुशी है, कल की ही बात है, जनता कर्पूरू, थाली पीटना। गांधी जी के बाद अगर देश की 130 करोड़ जनता ने किसी की बात मानी है, तो वह सिर्फ नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की बात मानी है। वे इस आपदा में सेनापति की तरह खड़े हैं, मैं सदन की ओर से आज उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ और कोरोनावायरस के खिलाफ हम सब लोग जो संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, मैं सबकी प्रशंसा करता हूँ, सभी ने साथ दिया है। हमें आप कभी नहीं भूलिएगा और सच बतायें, संसद के भीतर या बाहर, जहां भी मिलेंगे, मन से मिलेंगे।

"रोज बेमौत मरा करते हैं मरने वाले,

मरकर भी नहीं मरते देश पर मरने वाले!"

बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): बहुत बहुत शुक्रिया चेयरमैन साहब। 1948 से मैं भी

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

एक खुशकिस्मत इंसान हूँ। मेरी वालिदा मोहतरमा अमीना बेगम के पेट से मैं पैदा हुआ। आज मैं 72 साल की उम्र में पहुँचा हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि मैंने जैसे अपने होश-हवास सम्भाले, जैसे मैं बड़ा हुआ, अपने आप इस देश के लिए, इस देश की तरक्की के लिए इस देश की यकजहती के लिए, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम भाईचारगी को बरकरार रखने के लिए मैंने हर कदम-कदम पर काम किया।

मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी का और राहुल जी का बड़ा शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने मुझ जैसे पार्टी के एक मामूली से वर्कर को जमीन से उठाकर इस राज्य सभा के अन्दर 2008 में भेजा। यह बात मैं फख्र से लोगों से कहता हूँ। मेरी पैदाइश के बाद मेरे वालिद का इंतकाल होने के बाद, मैंने अपनी वालिदा के लिए और अपनी जिन्दगी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हर तरह का काम किया। जो छोटे-से छोटा काम भी होता था, वह काम मैंने किया। मैं खुशकिस्मत हूँ कि मैं एक ऐसी पार्टी का रुक्न हूँ, जिस पार्टी के दो-दो क़ौमी लीडर्स ने इस देश की बका के लिए, इस देश की सलामती के लिए अपनी जान की कुर्बानी दी। मैं आज बड़ी खुशी के साथ इस हाउस से विदा होता हूँ।

मैंने जेल की सऊबतें देखीं। मैंने मुल्क और सूबे में पार्टिसिपेट किया। तेलंगाना की अलहदगी के लिए मैंने जेलों की सऊबतें बरदाश्त कीं, लेकिन मैंने कभी काँग्रेस पार्टी का दामन छोड़ कर कभी पीछे मुड़ने का काम नहीं किया। इस हाउस के साथ मेरा वायदा है। जिस दिन मैं इस हाउस में दाखिल हुआ था, ओथ लेने के बाद इस सीढ़ी के ऊपर मैंने सज़दा करके चेयरमैन साहब से हाथ मिलाया था। आज मैं फिर इस हाउस को सज़दा करता हूँ। यह मेरे लिए एक इबादतगाह है। मैं वायदा करता हूँ कि इस देश के लिए, इस देश की यकजहती के लिए, इस देश को अखंड रखने के लिए, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम भाईचारगी के लिए, मैं अपनी जिस्म के खून का आखिरी कतरा भी बहाऊँगा। आज मैं बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहता हूँ कि मैं हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम को सैल्यूट करता हूँ, जो आज इस मुसीबत के दौर में, आपात के समय में, सारी दुनिया के अन्दर एक दहशत फैली हुई है। आपने यकजेहती का जो पैगाम दिया है, उससे मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों के अन्दर हम इस मर्ज़ से बाहर आयेंगे, हिम्मत के साथ बाहर आयेंगे। हिम्मत होनी चाहिए। हिम्मत के साथ हमको मुकाबला करना चाहिए, तो हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। मुझे मेरे खुदा से, भगवान से, ईश्वर से यह उम्मीद है कि इस मर्ज़ के साथ हिन्दुस्तान की अवाम कदम-कदम पर लड़ेगी, मुकाबला करेगी और इस मर्ज़ को शिकस्त देकर हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

एक बार फिर, मैं सोनिया गांधी जी और राहुल गांधी जी के प्रति बड़ा ममनून व मशकूर हूँ। मैं गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब का, अहमद पटेल साहब का और मनमोहन सिंह साहब का आभारी हूँ कि मेरे जैसे एक नाचीज़ वर्कर को इस पार्टी के अन्दर काम करने का मौका मिला। मैं आगे भी उम्मीद रखता हूँ। मैं कदम-कदम पर अपनी इस पार्टी के लिए, देश की अवाम के लिए अपनी जान को भी कुर्बान करूँगा। मेरा वायदा है कि मैं हिन्दू-मुस्लिम भाईचारगी के लिए काम करूँगा और अपनी जान कुर्बान करूँगा।

आपने मुझे समय दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। कभी आपकी चेयर के ऊपर से मुझे डांट दिया जाता था, लेकिन मैं आपसे अदबन आज माफी चाहता हूँ। मैं अपनी पार्टी का एक सिपाही हूँ। अपनी पार्टी को मद्देनज़र रखते हुए, एक सिपाही होने के नाते मैंने पार्टी लाइन के

ऊपर काम किया। आपसे, अपोजिशन के तमाम भाइयों से, सेक्रेटरी जनरल से, पार्लियामेंट में तमाम जो स्टाफ है, उनसे मैं अदबन यह गुजारिश करूँगा कि अगर मुझसे जाने-अनजाने में कोई गलती हुई है, अगर मेरे अल्फाजों में या मेरे बोलने में कुछ गलती हुई है, तो मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर, सलाम करके माफी चाहता हूँ और विदा लेता हूँ। जय हिन्द, खुदा हाफिज़।

†جناب محمد علی خان (آندھرا پردیش): بہت بہت شکریہ چئیرمین صاحب۔ 1948 سے میں

بھی ایک خوش قسمت انسان ہوں۔ میری والدہ محترمہ امینہ بیگم کے پیٹ سے میں پیدا ہوا۔ آج میں 72 سال کی عمر میں پہنچا ہوں۔

مجھے خوشی ہے کہ میں نے جیسے اپنے ہوش ہواس سمبھالے، جیسے میں بڑا ہوا، میں نے اپنے آپ کو اس دیش کے لیے، اس دیش کی ترقی کے لیے اس دیش کی یک جہتی کے لیے، ہندو مسلم بھائی چارگی کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے میں نے ہر قدم قدم پر کام کیا۔

میں شریمتی سونیا گاندھی کا اور راہل جی کا بڑا شکرگزار ہوں کہ انہوں نے مجھ جیسے پارٹی کے ایک معمولی سے ورکر کو زمین سے اٹھا کر اس راجیہ سبھا کے اندر 2008 میں بھیجا۔ میں فخر سے لوگوں سے کہتا ہوں۔ میری پیدائش کے بعد میرے والد کا

انتقال ہونے کے بعد، میں نے اپنی والدہ کے لیے اور اپنی زندگی کو آگے بڑھانے کے لیے ہر کام کیا۔ جو چھوٹے سے چھوٹا کام بھی ہوتا تھا، وہ کام میں نے کیا۔ میں خوش قسمت ہوں کہ میں ایک ایسی پارٹی کا رکن ہوں۔ جس پارٹی کے دو دو قومی لیڈرس نے اس دیش کی بقا کے لیے، اس دیش کی سلامتی کے لیے، اپنی جان کی قربانی دی۔ میں آج بڑی خوشی کے ساتھ اس ہاؤس سے وداع ہوتا ہوں۔

میں نے جیل کی صعوبتیں دیکھیں۔ میں نے ملک اور صوبے میں پارٹیسپیٹ کیا۔ تلنگانہ کی علیحدگی کے لیے میں نے جیلوں کی صعوبتیں برداشت کیں، لیکن میں نے کبھی کانگریس پارٹی کا دامن چھوڑ کر کبھی پیچھے مڑنے کا کام نہیں کیا۔ اس ہاؤس کے ساتھ میرا وعدہ ہے۔ جس دن میں اس ہاؤس میں داخل ہوا تھا، اوتھ لینے کے بعد اس سیڑھی کے اوپر میں نے سجدہ کر کے چئیرمین سے ہاتھ ملایا تھا۔ آج میں پھر اس ہاؤس کو سجدہ کرتا ہوں۔ یہ میرے لیے ایک عبادت گاہ ہے۔ میں وعدہ کرتا ہوں کہ اس دیش کی یکجہتی کے لیے، اس دیش کو اکھنڈ رکھنے کے لیے، ہندو مسلم بھائی چارگی کے لیے، اپنے جسم کے خون کا آخری قطرہ بھی میں اس دیش کے لیے بہاؤنگا۔ آج میں بڑے افسوس کے ساتھ کہتا

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

6.00 P.M.

ہوں کہ میں ہندستان کی اس عوام کو سیلوٹ کرتا ہوں، آج اس مصیبت کے دور میں، آپدا کے وقت میں، ساری دنیا کے اندر ایک دہشت پھیلی ہوئی ہے۔ آپ نے یکجہتی کا جو پیغام دیا ہے، یہ میں سمجھاتا ہوں کہ جلد ہی ہم اس مرض سے باہر آئیں گے۔ ہمت کے ساتھ باہر آئیں گے۔ ہمت ہونی چاہیئے۔ ہمت کے ساتھ ہم کو مقابلہ کرنا چاہیئے، تو ہم آگے بڑھیں گے۔ مجھے میرے خدا سے، بھگوان سے، ایشور سے یہ امید ہے کہ اس مرض کے ساتھ ہندستان کی عوام قدم قدم پر لڑیگی، مقابلہ کریگی اور اس مرض کو ہم شکست دے کر آگے بڑھیں گے۔

ایک بار پھر میں سونیا گاندھی جی اور راج گاندھی جی کے تئیں بڑا ممنون و مشکور ہوں۔ غلام نبی آزاد صاحب کا، احمد پٹیل صاحب کا اور منموہن سنگھ صاحب کا ابھاری ہوں۔ میرے جیسے ایک ناچیز ورکر کو اس پارٹی کے اندر کام کرنے کا موقع ملا۔ آگے بھی میں امید رکھتا ہوں۔ اپنی اس پارٹی کے لیے، قدم قدم پر دیش کی عوام کے لیے میں اپنی جان کو بھی قربان کرونگا۔ میرا وعدہ ہے کہ ہندو مسلم بھائی چارگی کے لیے میں کام کرونگا اور اپنی جان قربان کرونگا۔

آپ نے مجھے وقت دیا، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ کبھی آپ کی اس چنیر کے اوپر سے مجھے ڈانٹ دیا جاتا تھا، لیکن میں آپ سے ادباً آج معافی چاہتا ہوں۔ میں اپنی پارٹی کا ایک سپاہی ہوں۔ سپاہی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، پارٹی کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، پارٹی لائن کے اوپر میں نے کام کیا۔ آپ کا اور آپ کا جو اسٹاف ہے، سکرٹری جنرل کا، ان کا اور تمام جو پارلیمنٹ میں اسٹاف ہے، ان سے میں ادباً آپ سے یہ گزارش کرونگا کہ اگر مجھ سے جانے انجانے میں کوئی غلطی ہوئی ہے اور دوسرے پکس کے تمام بھائیوں سے اگر مجھے کوئی الفاظ کے اندر، میرے بولنے کے اندر کچھ غلطی ہوئی ہے، تو میں آپ سے ہاتھ جوڑ کر، سلام کر کے میں آپ سے معافی چاہتا ہوں اور وداع لیتا ہوں۔ جے ہند، خدا حافظ

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, first and foremost, I would like to thank my leaders, who have brought me to this House. It is a long history. First time when I came to this House, it was in 1990. My great leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi brought me here in 1990. I had the opportunity of working with Indira Gandhiji, Sanjay Gandhiji. I was in jail in Dehradun and Bareilly with Sanjay Gandhiji and after the Chikmagalur election, it was Indira Gandhiji, who identified me and brought me to national politics. I was in the National Students Union of India. It was a great pleasure working in this beautiful

country. I travelled worldwide intensively in this country. We do not find this kind of a country anywhere in the world on this planet. I rightly said that I came here in 1990 and I have been seeing the staff of this Parliament and the thing which has influenced me is the security of this Parliament. Sir, my suggestion to you is —because you have been trying to reform the system in this Parliament —the police force in this country should learn some lessons from the Security. I have seen the security staff, the Watch and Ward, with all humility, they have the power and capacity to say 'No' even to the most powerful and the mighty people in this Parliament. Our police forces need this kind of a character so that people may not fear the police force. I thank every staff of this Parliament who have maintained the decency and decorum of this House. Secondly, we pass the law, we make the law. Right from the Parliament to Panchayat, that law should be followed. Sometimes, the laws are passed only to be by-passed. If we, sincerely and strictly follow those laws, I don't think there is any problem in this country. We pass these laws and we forget often because we think that the power is a status for most of these people and security is also a kind of status for many of these people because we are the servants of the people. Sir, as I said, I should thank Rajiv Gandhi who brought me here in 1990. In 2004, it was my leader, Sonia Gandhiji, who brought me here and, then in 2014, it was my leader, Shri Rahul Gandhi who brought me to this House. So I had a small one year stint between 2013-14 because I came in the middle. Sir, the second thing is, I have no regrets in my life. Right from my childhood days, I have the habit of rebelling for the cause. I personally do not mean to hurt anybody. I am Totally committed to my party's ideology, *i.e.*, socialistic, democratic and secular ideology. Initially, I got the training from Bharat Seva Dal. I worked under Hardikarji also, it was a great pleasure. I came through the Seva Dal, NSUI, Youth Congress and the main Congress and travelled throughout the country, as I said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute; the House will continue till the Business is disposed of and completed. Please continue.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have got one regret. I have worked along with Dr. Manmohan Singh. Many of our friends know that some time I interrupt and protest, but when something was said against Dr. Manmohan Singh, I could not do anything, I did not protest. That is the regret that I have got in my life because he is such a noble man. I took him to one of the Seva Dal programmes. I fixed his programme for my Seva Dal programme. Suddenly, I got a call that he may not be able to attend. When I spoke

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

to his secretariat, they said, "You have to come to him personally and talk to him." I went to him and said, "Sir, why have you cancelled it?" He said, "Hariprasad Ji, how do I come to Bangalore?" I said, "There are a lot of flights to Bangalore, you can come." He said, "It is fine, how do I come? Who will pay for the ticket?" I said, "In the Parliament, you get 34 tickets and you can use one of these two tickets and come to Bangalore." He said, "Hariprasad, I will not use these tickets for party work. If at all, I have to come for the party work, the party has to give the ticket". Such a noble man was criticised, I felt so bad. Finally, coming to this House, we respect the Constituent Assembly, it is a great privilege. We get an opportunity to sit there and we respect whatever the Constitution we have. We are addicted to Constitution, not to the Chair or the seat. Finally, I would like to thank the Chair in advance because one day, when I kick the bucket, hon. Chairman, if the same system continues, the whole House would stand up for two minutes to express the obituary. So, I would thank Mr. Chairman and the House, maybe tomorrow; maybe ten years; maybe twenty years hence, who will stand up for two minutes to express their condolences. Thank you, Sir.

श्री मोतीलाल वोरा (छत्तीसगढ़): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज निवृत्तवान होने वाले सांसदों का विदाई समारोह है। हर विदाई समारोह में मिष्ठान्न दिया जाता है, मिठाई दी जाती है। आज हम आपके Chamber में आकर मिठाई खा लेंगे। मुझे खुशी है कि मैंने एक नगरपालिका पार्षद से अपने जीवन की शुरुआत की और उसके बाद दो बार मुख्य मंत्री बना, केन्द्र में मंत्री बना और राज्यपाल बना। मैंने ये सब देखा है, लेकिन जब मैं संसद में आया, तब मुझे लगा... क्योंकि मैं मध्य प्रदेश में था और माननीय सभापति महोदय, एक कहावत है, "ताल में सब ताल बाकी सब तलैया"। भोपाल का तालाब बहुत बड़ा है, कम से कम 16 किलोमीटर का है, तो कहते हैं कि "तालन में ताल भोपाल, बाकी सब तलैया"। संसद में आने के बाद मुझे लगा कि यहाँ तो ऐसे बड़े-बड़े विद्वान, दिग्गज बैठे हैं कि अगर मैं खाली गोते लगाता रहा, तो काम नहीं चलेगा, मुझे तैरना सीखना चाहिए। मैंने तैरना सीखा और तैरते-तैरते 1988 में मंत्री बना। माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज आप जिस आसन पर बैठे हैं, उस आसन पर डा. शंकरदयाल शर्मा बैठते थे। मेरे पास स्वास्थ्य और नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय था और सबसे ज्यादा सवाल स्वास्थ्य विभाग और नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री के आते थे। मैं नया-नया तालाब से समुद्र में आया था। भोपाल तालाब था और यहाँ समुद्र में आया था। मैं गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी से पूछता था कि क्या करूँ, कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है? माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने तय किया कि खुद पढ़कर आओ और इतना लंबा जवाब दो कि माननीय सांसद को पूरक प्रश्न पूछने की जगह ही न मिले। मैं बहुत लंबा-लंबा भाषण देता था। डा. शंकरदयाल शर्मा जी कहते थे कि वोरा जी, कुछ छोटा करो, तो मैं कहता था कि सर, जो सवाल पूछा है, उसके लिए बड़ा जवाब ही देना पड़ेगा। बड़ा जवाब देते-देते थक भी जाते थे। उस समय शंकरदयाल शर्मा जी थे, फिर के. आर. नारायणन जी थे, कृष्णकांत जी थे, भैरों सिंह शेखावत जी थे, मोहम्मद हामिद अंसारी जी थे। माननीय सभापति महोदय,

मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में एक माननीय सदस्य ने... उस वक्त विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष नेवालकर जी थे, जो खादी के कपड़े पहनते थे, लेकिन शुद्ध रूप से जनसंघ के थे। माननीय सभापति महोदय, सवाल उठा कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गाँधी जी ने अपने महारौली के फॉर्म हाउस में बहुत धन दबाकर रखा है। हम लोग हल्ला मचाते रहे, हल्ला होता रहा। मैं सात बजे सुबह माननीय नेवालकर जी के पास पहुँचा और मैंने कहा कि नेवालकर जी, मुझे आज यह प्रश्न उठाने दीजिए। उन्होंने कहा, tit for tat. मैंने कहा, Sir, do not say tit for tat. I want to bring the facts before you. उसके बाद मैं विधान सभा से अपने विश्राम घर में पहुँचा और सारी किताबें छाँटीं। मुझे ऐसा कुछ मिल नहीं रहा था कि इसका जवाब क्या देना चाहिए। ढूँढ़ते-ढूँढ़ते मुझे उस जमाने में निकलने वाली सूर्या मैगज़ीन मिल गई, जिसमें एक चैप्टर था - CIA's campus connected in India. मैं तब इतनी किताबें लेकर गया था। उन्हें मैंने अपनी मेज के ऊपर रखा। जैसा आप कहते हैं कि जल्दी खत्म कीजिए, उसी तरह नेवालकर जी ने कहा कि वोरा जी, आपको पाँच मिनट में अपनी बात कहनी है। मैंने कहा, सर, पाँच मिनट तो क्या मैं उससे भी कम तीन मिनट में खत्म कर दूँगा। मैंने कहा कि जिन्होंने इंदिरा गाँधी पर यह आरोप लगाया है, वह असत्य है। CIA's campus connected in India. कितना पैसा अमेरिका से -- मैं नाम किसी का नहीं लूँगा। उस सदन में भी मैंने कहा कि मैं नाम नहीं लूँगा। आपके पास लाखों डॉलर्स आते हैं और आप इंदिरा गाँधी जी के महारौली के फार्म हाउस को खोदने की बात करते हैं। मैंने कहा कि माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये सारी किताबें मेरे पास हैं, इन सबमें मैंने प्लैग लगाकर रखा था, अगर आपकी अनुमति हो, तो मैं इन सबको पढ़ दूँगा। इस पर अध्यक्ष महोदय ने कहा, नहीं, वोरा जी, आपने हमसे परमिशन नहीं ली है। अगर आप परमिशन लेते, तो मैं आपको एक-एक चीज़ बोलने की अनुमति देता। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि मैंने किसी एक का भी नाम नहीं लिया। ऐसे बड़े-बड़े नेता थे, जिनको अमेरिका से लाखों डॉलर्स आते थे, लेकिन मैंने कहा कि आज उनके नाम लेने से क्या फायदा, वह बात तो खत्म हो गई।

महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा। यहाँ पर भी मैं देखता हूँ कि काफी विद्वान लोग हैं, काफी ज्ञानवान लोग हैं। मुझे राज्यपाल के रूप में ज्ञानवान लोगों के साथ भी काम करने का मौका मिला। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपयी जी विपक्ष के नेता थे, जो बहुत दुबले-पतले थे। वे मुझे मोतीलाल बुलाते थे। उन्होंने मुझे फोन करके कहा कि मोतीलाल, मैं मिलना चाहता हूँ। मैंने कहा, पंडित जी, आप तो कभी भी आ सकते हैं, आप सुबह आठ बजे आ जाइए। उन्होंने कहा, मैं एमपी हूँ, विपक्ष का नेता हूँ, लेकिन मेरी बात को कोई सुनता ही नहीं है। मैं लोगों को पास जाकर पूछता हूँ कि मेरा एमपीलैड का पैसा कहाँ गया, लेकिन कोई नहीं बताता। हमारे भी मुख्य मंत्री रहे, सब रहे, लेकिन मेरे क्षेत्र की एक बात को भी कोई पूरा नहीं करता। मैंने कहा, पंडित जी, आप सुबह आठ बजे आ जाइए और आपके साथ बैठकर मैं चर्चा कर लूँगा। उन्होंने कहा कि वोरा जी, आप मेरा एक काम कर दीजिए। वह काम यह था कि एक 26 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़क थी, जिसके बारे में उन्होंने बताया कि मैंने कल्याण सिंह जी से कहा, नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी से कहा, सबसे कहा, लेकिन किसी ने कुछ किया ही नहीं। मैंने कहा, पंडित जी, अगले शनिवार को आपकी पार्लियामेंट भी नहीं है, आप मेरे पास आ जाइएगा, हम दोनों वहाँ साथ चलेंगे।

[श्री मोतीलाल वोरा]

माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस पर उन्होंने किस्सा सुनाया कि यहाँ से लेकर वहाँ तक का रास्ता इतने बड़े गड्ढे में है कि उसका कोई ठिकाना ही नहीं है। उन्होंने एक छोटी-सी बात कही। एक नौजवान था, जिसकी शादी हुई। एक दिन वह अपनी पत्नी के साथ स्कूटर पर जा रहा था। वह नौजवान भी खूबसूरत था और उसकी पत्नी भी खूबसूरत थी। वे दोनों एक-दूसरे को देख रहे थे, तभी उसने देखा उसकी पत्नी उस गड्ढे में गिर गई। वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि अभी वह गड्ढा आने वाला है। वह काफी गहरा गड्ढा था। उन्होंने कहा कि मैं आपको इसीलिए वहाँ लेकर जा रहा हूँ कि आप इसका काम शुरू कर दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा। आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि वाजपेयी जी ने जिस दिन मुझसे यह कहा था, उसके एक हफ्ते के भीतर मैंने वहाँ मिट्टी, गिट्टी, बोल्टर आदि भेजे और वहाँ पर भूमि पूजन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय जनसंघ के लोग और काँग्रेस के लोग आए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रपति शासन रहना चाहिए। वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि मैं मोतीलाल वोरा जी को तीस साल से जानता हूँ। ये तो वोरा जी हैं, जो मेरे कहने पर यहां आ गए और भूमि पूजन कर दिया। तब उन्होंने कहा वोरा जी, एक हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल, एक प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर तो sanction कर दीजिए, तो मैंने कहा पंडित जी, यह बहुत छोटी बात है, काम हो जाएगा। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसे संस्कार थे, आपस में प्रेम था। मैंने कभी नहीं समझा कि मैं इतने बड़े पदों पर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, पद आते हैं, चले जाते हैं और पद आने-जाने के बाद भी आदमी को हमेशा विनम्र रहना चाहिए। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा कि मैं माननीय अरुण जेटली जी, जो विपक्ष के नेता थे, सदन के नेता थे, जब वे सदन के नेता थे, तो मैं एकाएक उनके कमरे में बिना परमिशन के चला गया था। आज तक मैं किसी भी मंत्री के कमरे में बिना परमिशन के कभी नहीं गया और आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि जेटली जी के पास भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेता और मंत्री बैठे थे, तो वे उनको और अपनी कुर्सी को छोड़कर मेरे पास आए और बोले वोरा जी क्या काम है? मैंने उनसे कहा कि आज मैं बिना परमिशन के आपके कमरे में आया हूँ, ऐसे मैं कभी नहीं आता हूँ। उन्होंने मुझसे कहा बताइए क्या बात है, तो मैंने उनको अपनी बात बताई। उसके बाद उन्होंने बोला आप चिंता न करें। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह था कि हम सब लोगों में इतना प्रेम, आदर, सद्भावना एक-दूसरे के प्रति थी। माननीय अमित शाह जी भी वहां बैठे थे और मुझे देख लिया था। जब मैं जेटली जी के कमरे में गया, तो अमित शाह जी के साथ सात-आठ लोग और बैठे थे, तो उन सात-आठ लोगों को छोड़कर उन्होंने पहले मेरी बात सुनी। मेरा आखिर में यह कहना है कि जिदंगी में बहुत कुछ मिला है। खूब काम करने की इच्छा हुई और आज भी काम करने की इच्छा है, लेकिन मुझे हमेशा एक बात याद रहती है कि पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पास मैं Robert Frost की एक कविता थी:-

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening by Robert Frost.

Whose woods these are I think I know.

His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय सभापति जी, आज के इस विदाई समारोह में बहुत भारी दिल से अपने साथियों को, जिनके साथ हम अपनी ज़िंदगी का अधिकतर समय मुज़ारते हैं, चाहे वे विपक्ष के हों या अपनी पार्टी के, उनको विदाई देने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हम लोगों के तीन परिवार होते हैं - एक तो घर का परिवार, दूसरा हमारे पार्लियामेंट का परिवार और तीसरा जनता। जिस तरह से घर में परिवार के बीच में भी दिन भर नौक-झोंक होती रहती है, बड़ों और छोटों के बीच में, एक उम्र के लोगों के बीच में, बाप-बेटे के बीच में, भाइयों के बीच में, वही नोक-झोंक हमारे बीच में भी चलती रहती है, लेकिन जो रिश्ते हैं, वे खत्म नहीं होते- न हमारे घर के रिश्ते खत्म होते हैं, न हमारे व्यक्तिगत रिश्ते, जो हमारी राजनीति में रहते हैं और एक-दूसरे के प्रति जो हमारा प्रेम और प्यार रहता है। ठीक है, राजनीति में हम सब लोग अपनी-अपनी पार्टी की विचारधारा के आधार पर आते हैं और अपनी विचारधारा को आगे रखने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर हम सब इंसान हैं, एक खून हैं, एक शक्ल हैं, एक तरह का खाते-पीते हैं, रहते हैं, कपड़े पहनते हैं, एक तरह का स्वभाव है। उसमें अगर कोई भी जुदा हो जाए - मेरी पार्टी का हो या विपक्ष का हो - तो हमेशा अफसोस होता है।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

और कई लोगों के साथ तो अपनी पार्टी से भी ज्यादा संपर्क रहता है - विशेष संपर्क रहता है और उसे कभी भूला नहीं जाता। सर, मैं कुछ नाम जरूर लूंगा। इस सेशन में जो लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उनमें से हमारी पार्टी के सबसे ज्यादा लोग, तकरीबन 15 लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं और 15 में से मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अभी तक केवल एक ही वापस आ रहे हैं, जो श्री दिग्विजय सिंह जी हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश से मोहम्मद अली खान साहब और डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी रिटायर हो रहे हैं। जब भी कोई बिल पास करना होगा तो हम डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी को हमेशा याद करेंगे। खान साहब से तो विशेष रूप से एक व्हिप के नाते सुबह-शाम हमारा मिलना होता रहता था, उन्हें मैं हमेशा याद करता रहूंगा। मुकुट मिथि जी ज्यादा नहीं आते थे, लेकिन हमारे पुराने साथी थे। सर, हमारे भीष्म पितामह का अभी आपने भाषण सुना। हम लोगों के बीच में 22 साल की उम्र का फर्क है, लेकिन मेरे सबसे ज्यादा रिश्ते इन्हीं के साथ रहे हैं। अभी इन्होंने 1986 की बात बतायी, तब मैं पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर था और ये मुख्य मंत्री थे - ये अगर राज की बातें ऐसे ही विपक्ष को सुनाते जाएंगे, सत्ताधारी पार्टी को बताएंगे तो मेरे लोग सवाल ही नहीं पूछ पाएंगे, मंत्री तो कल से पूरा एक घंटा बोलते रहेंगे। बाद में ये PCC के President रहे और मैं इनका इंचार्ज, जनरल सेक्रेटरी भी रहा। ये मुख्य मंत्री रहे, तब भी मैं जनरल सेक्रेटरी, इंचार्ज रहा। तो मैं इनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि आप राज मत खोलिएगा, वरना और मुश्किल हो जाएगी। मैं दाद देता हूँ कि आज 92 साल की उम्र में बड़ी मुश्किल से हम लोगों ने इनसे निवेदन किया कि हमारे जैसे आदमी से आज की उम्र में या आज से 20 साल पहले भी चार आने की गिनती नहीं हो पाती थी, लेकिन इस उम्र में एक पार्टी का treasurer होकर उसका हिसाब रखना वाकई कमाल है - चाहे कुछ भी हो, वह काम बहुत मुश्किल होता है। पार्लियामेंट के अंदर ये इतने सक्रिय रहे, इन्हें हम जरूर याद करते रहेंगे। इसी प्रकार मधुसूदन मिस्त्री जी हैं। कुमारी शैलजा जी हमारी छोटी बहन हैं। बहरहाल वे अभी बहुत छोटी हैं, वे कितनी ही दफा इस सदन में और उस सदन में आती-जाती रहेंगी। इसी प्रकार विप्लव ठाकुर जी का बहुत योगदान रहा। प्रो. राजीव गौड़ा जी और बी.के. हरिप्रसाद जी, दोनों के लिए मैं दुआ करूंगा कि अभी जून में इलेक्शंस हैं, शायद इनमें से एक सीट आएगी - अगर आपने सरकार नहीं तोड़ी होती तो ये दोनों आ जाते, लेकिन अब एक ही का चांस है। माननीय दिग्विजय सिंह जी वापस आए हैं। इसी तरह से हुसैन दलवाई जी का बहुत बड़ा योगदान था। हमारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से एक ही वुमेन थी, वानसुक जी, वे बहुत अच्छी वर्कर थीं और रोनाल्ड जी तो चुपचाप बैठते थे, लेकिन बहुत कमिटेड थे। रंजिब बिस्वाल जी को भी हम याद करेंगे। राजचंद्र राव जी, तो जब ये सत्ता में हैं, उनको तंग नहीं किया, लेकिन जब हम सत्ता में थे, तो ये यहां से उठते ही नहीं थे और ऐसे खड़े रहते थे, तो इनका नाम मैंने हनुमान रख दिया था। सबसे ज्यादा हमारे वक्त में ऐसा होता था, जब तेलंगाना के मामले में चर्चा हो रही थी। हम इन सबको याद करेंगे। विपक्ष के भी कुछ लोग हैं। डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया जी को हम बहुत याद करेंगे। वे संस्कृत, हिंदी, उर्दू, फारसी, इनमें से किस पर इनकी मास्टरी है, इसका अभी मैं अंदाजा नहीं लगा पाया। मैं तकरीबन 30-35 साल से इनको जानता हूँ। ये हमसे दो साल पहले शायद 1977

میں آئے تھے، ہم 1980 میں آئے تھے، تو تب سے میں انکو جانتا ہوں۔ میری ماں اور کچھ نہیں ہوتی، تو میں کہتا ہوں کہ پہلے شہر سناؤ، پھر ہاتھ ملاؤ۔ جس طریقہ کا آپ کو ہندی میں چاہیے، سنسکرت میں چاہیے، اردو میں چاہیے، پارسی میں چاہیے۔ وہ بہت اچھے مذاہب کے ہیں۔ ان کے لیے میں یہی کہوں گا -

"کتنی شہریں ہیں تیرے دل کے شہری،

گالیاں دے کے بے-مذاہب بن گئے۔"

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مانیں سبھارتی جی، آج کے اس وداعی سماروہ میں بہت بھاری دل سے اپنے ساتھیوں کو، جن کے ساتھ ہم اپنی زندگی کا زیادہ تر وقت گزارتے ہیں، چاہے وہ اپوزیشن کے ہوں یا اپنی پارٹی کے، ان کو وداعی دینے کے لیے میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ ہم لوگوں کے تین پریوار ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک تو گھر کا پریوار، دوسرا ہمارے پارلیمنٹ کا پریوار اور تیسرا جنتا۔ جس طرح سے گھر میں پریوار کے بیچ میں بھی دن بھر نوک جھونک ہوتی رہتی ہے، بڑوں اور چھوٹوں کے بیچ میں، وہی نوک جھونک ہمارے بیچ میں بھی چلتی رہتی ہے، لیکن جو رشتے ہیں، وہ ختم نہیں ہوتے۔ نہ ہمارے گھر کے رشتے ختم ہوتے ہیں، نہ ہمارے ویکٹی گٹ رشتے، جو ہماری راجنیتی میں رہتے ہیں اور ایک دوسرے کے تئیں جو ہمارا پریم اور پیار رہتا ہے۔ ٹھیک ہے، راجنیتی میں ہم سب لوگ اپنی اپنی پارٹی کی وچاردھارا کے آدھار پر آتے ہیں اور اپنی وچاردھارا کو آگے رکھنے کی کوشش کرتے ہیں، لیکن بنیادی طور پر ہم سب انسان ہیں، ایک خون ہیں، ایک شکل ہیں، ایک طرح کا کھاتے پیتے ہیں، رہتے ہیں، کپڑے پہنتے ہیں، ایک طرح کا سو بھاؤ ہے۔ اس میں اگر کوئی بھی جدا ہو جائے۔ میری پارٹی کا ہو یا وپکش کا ہو۔ تو ہمیشہ افسوس ہوتا ہے۔ اور کئی لوگوں کے ساتھ تو اپنی پارٹی سے بھی زیادہ سمپرک رہتا ہے۔ ویشیش سمپرک رہتا ہے اور اسے کبھی بھولا نہیں جاتا۔ سر، میں کچھ نام ضرور لونگا۔ اس سیشن میں جو لوگ ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں، ان میں سے ہماری پارٹی کے سب سے زیادہ لوگ، تقریباً پندرہ لوگ ریٹائر ہو رہے ہیں اور پندرہ میں سے

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ ابھی تک صرف ایک ہی واپس آ رہے ہیں، جو شری دگ وجے سنگھ جی ہیں۔ آندھرا پردیش سے محمد علی خان صاحب اور ڈاکٹر ٹی سبّارامی ریڈی کو ہمیشہ یاد کریں گے۔ خان صاحب سے تو خاص طور سے ایک وہب کے ناطے صبح و شام ہمارا ملنا ہوتا رہتا تھا، انہیں میں ہمیشہ یاد کرتا رہوں گا۔ مگٹ میتھی جی زیادہ نہیں آتے تھے، لیکن ہمارے پرانے ساتھی تھے۔ سر، ہمارے بھیشم پتاماہ کا ابھی آپ نے بھاشن سنا۔ ہم لوگوں کے بیچ میں بائیس سال کی عمر کا فرق ہے، لیکن میرے سب سے زیادہ رشتے انہیں کے ساتھ رہے ہیں۔ ابھی انہوں نے 1986 کی بات بتائی، تب میں پارلیمنٹری انفیرس منسٹر تھا اور یہ مکھیہ منتری تھے۔ یہ اگر راز کی باتیں ایسے ہی وپکش کو سناتے جائیں گے، سنّہ دھاری پارٹی کو بتائیں گے تو میرے لوگ سوال ہی نہیں پوچھ پائیں گے، منتری تو کل سے پورا ایک گھنٹہ بولتے رہیں گے۔ بعد میں یہ PCC کے پریسیڈینٹ رہے اور میں ان کا انچارج جنرل سکرپٹری بھی رہا۔ یہ مکھیہ منتری رہے، تب بھی میں جنرل سکرپٹری، انچارج رہا۔ تو میں ان سے درخواست کرونگا کہ آپ راز مت کھولیں گے، ورنہ اور مشکل ہو جائے گی۔ میں داد دیتا ہوں کہ آج بانوے سال کی عمر میں بڑی مشکل سے ہم لوگوں نے ان سے نویدن کیا کہ ہمارے جیسے آدمی سے آج کی عمر میں یا آج سے بیس سال پہلے بھی چار آنے کی گنتی نہیں ہو پاتی تھی، لیکن اس عمر میں ایک پارٹی کا ٹریزرار ہو کر اس کا حساب رکھنا واقعی کمال ہے۔ چاہے کچھ بھی ہو، وہ کام بہت مشکل ہوتا ہے۔ پارلیمنٹ کے اندر یہ اتنے فعال رہے، انہیں ہم ضرور یاد کرتے رہیں گے۔ اسی طرح مدھوسدن مستری جی ہیں۔ کماری شیلجا جی ہماری چھوٹی بہن ہیں۔ بہر حال وہ ابھی بہت چھوٹی ہیں وہ کتنی ہی دفعہ اس سدن میں اور اس سدن میں آتی جاتی رہیں گے۔ اسی طرح وپلب ٹھاکر جی کا بہت یوگدان رہا۔ پروفیسر راجیو گوڈا جی اور بی کے ہری پرساد جی، دونوں کے لیے میں دعا کرونگا کہ ابھی جون میں الیکشن ہیں، شاید ان میں سے ایک سیٹ آئے گی۔ اگر آپ نے

سرکار نہیں توڑی ہوتی تو یہ دونوں آجاتے، لیکن اب ایک ہی کا چانس ہے۔ مانیئے دگ وجے سنگھ جی واپس آئے ہیں۔ اسی طرح سے حسین دلونی جی کا بہت بڑا یوگدان تھا۔

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ہمارے نارتھ ایسٹ سے ایک ہی ویمن تھی، وانسک جی، وہ بہت اچھی ورکر تھیں اور روناٹ جی تو چپ چاپ بیٹھتے تھے، لیکن بہت کمیٹڈ تھے۔ رنجیو بسوال جی کو بھی ہم یاد کریں گے۔ رام چندر راؤ جی تو جب سے سٹہ میں ہیں، ان کو تنگ نہیں کیا، لیکن جب ہم سٹہ میں تھے، تو وہ یہاں سے اٹھتے ہی نہیں تھے اور ایسے کھڑے رہتے تھے، تو ان کا نام میں نے ہنومان رکھ دیا تھا۔ سب سے زیادہ ہمارے وقت میں ایسا ہوتا تھا، جب تلنگانہ کے معاملے میں چرچہ ہو رہی تھی۔ ہم ان سب کو یاد کریں گے۔ وپکش کے بھی کچھ لوگ ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر ستیہ نارائن جٹیہ جی کو ہم بہت یاد کریں گے۔ وہ سنسکرت، ہندی، اردو، فارسی ان میں سے کس پر ان کی ماسٹری ہے، اس کا ابھی میں اندازہ نہیں لگا پایا۔ میں تقریباً 30-35 سال سے ان کو جانتا ہوں۔ یہ ہم سے دو سال پہلے شاید 1977 میں آئے تھے، ہم 1980 میں آئے تھے، تو تب سے میں ان کو جانتا ہوں۔ میری مانگ اور کچھ نہیں ہوتی، تو میں کہتا ہوں کہ پہلے شعر سنائیے، پھر ہاتھ ملائیے۔ جس طریقے کا آپ کو ہندی میں چاہئے، سنسکرت میں چاہئے، اردو میں چاہئے، پرسٹن میں چاہئے۔ وہ بہت اچھے سوبھاؤ کے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے میں یہی کہوں گا۔

کتنے شیریں ہیں تیرے لب کہ شریک

گالیاں کھا کے بے مزہ نہ ہوا

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया : सभापति जी, शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा मैं।

"मुख्तसर सी है ये जिंदगी, मतलब बहुत छोटी जिंदगी है,

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

मुश्किलों से है ये जिंदगी, प्यार करने के लिए,

वक्त लाते हैं कहां से लोग नफरत के लिए।"

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: जटिया जी विपक्ष से पहले नेता हैं, जिनके लिए मैंने यह शेर कहा है। 1999 से 1996 तक मैं पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर भी रहा, सिविल एविएशन और टूरिज़्म मिनिस्टर भी रहा हूँ, लेकिन मेरा संबंध उस वक्त के भाजपा के सबसे बड़े लीडर माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी से रहा, क्योंकि मैं पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर था और वे लीडर ऑफ अपोज़िशन थे। जैसे आपको मालूम है कि दिन में कितनी बार हमको बैठना पड़ता है। उन्होंने एक दफा जो भाषण किया, तो मैंने उन पर यह शेर पढ़ा था।

"कितने शीरी हैं तेरे लब कि शरीक,

गालियाँ खा के बे-मज़ा न हुआ।"

उसके बाद मैंने यह शेर आपको कहा। शीरी होता है, मीठा। लब होते हैं, होंठ। इसका मतलब हुआ कि तेरे मुह से इतनी मीठी भाषा निकलती है कि आपने गालियाँ भी दीं, लेकिन मजा खराब नहीं हुआ, हमारी तबियत खराब नहीं हुई। जो आपके होठों से गालियाँ निकलती हैं, वह भी इतनी मीठी है कि मुझे बुरा नहीं लगा। जटिया जी, पार्टी का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुए पूरा वार करते थे, लेकिन मुंह का मजा खराब नहीं होता था।

विजय गोयल जी, तो हमारे दिल्ली के बहुत जाने-पहचाने दोस्त हैं और चांदनी चौक की जो गंगा-जमुनी तहजीब है, उर्दू, हिंदी, संस्कृत सबके प्रतीक रहे हैं। जहां भी रहे हैं, उसको ये निभाते जा रहे हैं। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि उसको आगे भी निभाते रहेंगे। नारायण लाल जी तो सबसे भले आदमी हैं, बहुत ही शरीफ आदमी हैं। आप दोनों भाइयों से मैंने आठ साल से पगड़ी मांगी थी, कोई 6 साल से नहीं मांगी, वह नहीं आई है। मैं गृह मंत्री से सिफारिश करूंगा। एक पगड़ी वाले यहां बैठते हैं और एक पगड़ी वाले, राजस्थान वाले यहां बैठते हैं। हर दफा कहते हैं कि लाएंगे, लेकिन लाते नहीं हैं। गृह मंत्री जी को इनकी कुछ शिकायत करनी पड़ेगी, लेकिन ये बहुत ही भले आदमी हैं। राम नारायण डूडी जी दूसरे बहुत ही भले आदमी हैं, हम इनको याद करते रहेंगे। चाहे इस साइड के हैं या इस साइड के, बहुत अच्छे सदस्य हैं। चाहे हम जितना भी लड़ें झगड़ें, लेकिन जो हमारे व्यक्तिगत संबंध हैं, उसमें कभी भी कोई कड़वाहट नहीं आएगी। सीपीआई(एम) के टी.के. रंगराजन जी को हम हमेशा याद करते रहेंगे। इस उम्र

میں بھی وہ بہت دڑتا سے کام کرتے رہے۔ ہماری بہن اےآئیڈیامکے کی شریمती ویزلیا جی بہت اچھا بولتی تھی اور میرے خیال سے سب سے زیادہ اگر کسی نے اےآئیڈیامکے کی اور سے پارٹیسپٹ کیا ہے، تو انہوں نے کیا ہے۔ انکی پارٹی کو ان سے بہت نفع ہوگا۔ نہ جانے پھر بیچ میں سے بہت سارے لیڈر گئے اور ان میں بہت اچھے-اچھے لوگ تھے، جو اپنی پارٹی کا نام جیڑا رکھتے تھے اور نہ جانے انہوں نے کبھی نہیں repeat کیا، ان کے ساتھ ہی، انکی پارٹی کا نام بھی تکرریب-تکرریب اس بیچ میں کم ہوتا چلا گیا۔ میں ان کا نام نہیں لوں گا، کیونکہ اچھا نہیں لگے گا۔ اسی طرح سے اےآئیڈیامکے میں یہ ایک بہت اچھا نام تھا، جسے ہم ہمیشہ یاد کریں گے۔

انسپی پی سے ماجید مہمن جی بہت اچھے وکیل تھے، وہ بھی ہر سبجیکٹ پر بولتے تھے اور وہ ٹیلی ویژن پر بھی بولتے تھے۔ ان کو ہم سبھی یاد کرتے رہیں گے۔ لیکن میں اتنا ہی کہوں گا کہ جب 1982 میں میں منتری بنا، تو میرے سینیئر منتری اے.کے.ای.ل. بھگت تھے۔ مجھے اے.کے.ای.ل. بھگت جی نے کہا کہ کوئی فیکر مت کرنا، منتری بنے، نہ بنے، یہ جو politician ہے، ہم پرمائننٹلی ٹمپریری ہیں۔ ہمارا ہر پانچ سال کے بعد عروج ہوتا ہے۔ یہ جو مولا جیم ہیں، یہ ایک دفا لگ گئے، تو ریٹائرمنٹ تک ان کو کوئی نکالنا نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا جو اسمتھان ہوتا ہے، وہ ہر پانچ سال میں ہوتا ہے۔ یہ ہماری جو نوکری ہے، وہ نوکری کہتے تھے، یہ پرمائننٹلی ٹمپریری ہے۔ اس لیے ہم لوگ اس سदन میں ہیں، اس سदन میں ہیں، منتری ہیں، اے.م.پی. ہیں - کچھ لوگ ہمارے جیسے خوش قسمت ہوتے ہیں کہ جو پرمائننٹ ہو جاتے ہیں، لیکن بہت سارے لوگ واکرڈ میں پرمائننٹلی ٹمپریری ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم جہاں بھی ملیں، خوش رہیں اور پہلے اللہ سے دعا ہے، بھگوان سے پرائیونا ہے کہ یہ جو آفکٹ ہے، اس سے دنیا کو بچا لیں، ہم سب کو بچا لیں اور ہم جہاں بھی رہیں، دوستوں کی طرح سے رہیں، بھائیوں کی طرح ملیں اور سیاست دانوں کی طرح راجنیتی میں اپنا یوگدان دے رہیں۔ انہی شبدوں کے ساتھ، میں اپنی طرف سے سبھی کو بہت-بہت شوبکامناؤں دے رہا ہوں۔

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : جاتیہ جی ویکش کے پہلے نیتا ہیں، جن کے لئے میں نے یہ شعر کہا ہے۔ 1991 سے 1996 تک میں پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر بھی رہا، سول ایویشن اور ٹورزم منسٹر بھی رہا ہوں، لیکن میرا سمبندھ اس وقت کے بھاجپا کے سب سے بڑے لیڈر

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ماننے اٹل بہاری واجپئی سے کہا، کیوں کہ میں پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر تھا اور وہ لیڈر آف اپوزیشن تھے۔ جیسے آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ دن میں کتنی بار ہم کو بیٹھنا پڑتا ہے۔ انہوں نے ایک دفعہ جو بھاشن کیا، تو میں نے ان پر یہ شعر پڑھا تھا۔

کتنے شیریں ہیں تیرے لب کہ شریک

گالیاں کھا کے بے مزہ نہ ہوا

اس کے بعد میں نے یہ شعر آپ کو کہا۔ شیریں ہوتا ہے۔ میٹھا۔ لب ہوتے ہیں۔ ہونٹ۔ اس کا مطلب ہوا کہ تیرے منہ سے میٹھی بھاشا نکلتی ہے کہ آپ نے گالیاں بھی دیں، لیکن مزہ خراب نہیں ہوا۔ ہماری طبیعت خراب نہیں ہوئی۔ جو آپ کے ہونٹھوں سے گالیاں نکلتی ہیں، وہ بھی اتنی میٹھی ہے کہ مجھے برا نہیں لگا۔ جائیہ جی، پارٹی کا پورا دھیان رکھتے ہوئے پورا وار کرتے تھے، لیکن منہ کا مزہ خراب نہیں ہوتا تھا۔

وجے گوئل جی، تو ہمارے دہلی کے بہت جانے مانے دوست ہیں اور چاندنی چوک کی جو گنگا جمنی تہذیب ہے، اردو، ہندی، سنسکرت سب سے پر تیک رہے ہیں۔ جہاں بھی رہے ہیں، اس کو یہ نبھاتے جا رہے ہیں۔ مجھے پوری امید ہے کہ اس کو آگے بھی نبھاتے رہیں گے۔ نارائن لال جی تو سب سے بھلے آدمی ہیں، بہت ہی شریف آدمی ہیں۔ آپ دونوں بھائیوں سے میں نے آٹھ سال سے پگڑی مانگی تھی، کوئی چھ سال سے نہیں مانگی، وہ نہیں آئی ہے۔ میں گرہ منتری سے سفارش کروں گا۔ ایک پگڑی والے یہاں بیٹھتے ہیں اور ایک پگڑی والے، راجستھان والے یہاں بیٹھتے ہیں۔ ہر دفعہ کہتے ہیں کہ لائیں گے، لیکن لاتے نہیں ہیں۔ گرہ منتری جی کو ان کی کچھ شکایت کرنی پڑے گی، لیکن یہ بہت ہی بھلے آدمی ہیں۔ رام نارائن ڈوڈی جی دوسرے بہت ہی بھلے آدمی ہیں، ہم ان کی یاد کرتے رہیں گے۔ چاہے اس سائڈ کے ہوں یا اس سائڈ کے، بہت اچھے سدسنے ہیں۔ چاہے ہم جتنا بھی لڑیں جھگڑیں، لیکن جو ہمارے ذاتی سمبندھ ہیں، اس میں کبھی

بھی کوئی کڑواہٹ نہیں آئے گی۔ سی۔پی۔آئی۔(ایم) کے ٹی کے رنگاراجن جی کو ہمیشہ یاد کرتے رہیں گے۔

اس عمر میں بھی وہ بہت درڑتا سے کام کرتے رہے۔ ہماری بہت اے آئی ڈی ایم کے کی شریمتی وجیلہ جی بہت اچھا بولتی تھیں اور میرے خیال سے سب سے زیادہ اگر کسی نے اے آئی ڈی ایم کے کی طرف سے پارٹیسپیٹ کیا ہے، تو انہوں نے کیا ہے۔ ان کی پارٹی کو ان سے بہت نقصان ہوگا۔ نہ جانے ادھر بیچ میں سے بہت سارے لیڈرس گئے اور ان میں بہت اچھے اچھے لوگ تھے، جو اپنی پارٹی کا نام زندہ رکھتے تھے اور نہ جانے انہوں نے کیوں نہیں repeat کیا، ان کے ساتھ ہی، ان کی پارٹی کا نام بھی تقریباً تقریباً اس بیچ میں کم ہوتا چلا گیا۔ میں ان کا نام نہیں لونگا، کیوں کہ اچھا نہیں لگے گا۔ اسی طرح سے اے آئی ڈی ایم کے میں یہ ایک بہت اچھا نام تھا، جسے ہم ہمیشہ یاد کریں گے۔

این سی پی سے ماجد مین جی بہت اچھے وکیل تھے، وہ بھی ہر سبیکٹ پر بولتے تھے اور وہ ٹیلی ویژن پر بھی بولتے ہیں۔ ان کو ہم سبھی یاد کرتے رہیں گے۔ لیکن میں اتنا ہی کہوں کہ 1982 کہ جب میں میں منتری بنا، تو میرے سینئر منتری ایچ کے ایل بھگت تھے۔ مجھے ایکچ کے ایل بھگت جی نے کہا کہ کوئی فکر مت کرنا، منتری بنے، نہ بنے، یہ جو پالیٹشین ہے، ہم پرمانینٹلی ٹیمپریری ہیں۔ ہمارا ہر پانچ سال کے بد ایگزام ہوتا ہے۔ یہ جو ملازم ہیں، یہ ایک دفعہ لگ گئے، تو ریٹائرمنٹ تک ان کو کئی نکالتا نہیں ہے۔ ہمارا جو امتحان ہوتا ہے، وہ ہر پانچ سال میں ہوتا ہے۔ یہ ہماری جو نوکری ہے، وہ نوکری کرتے تھے، یہ پرمانینٹلی ٹیمپریری ہے۔ اس لیے ہم لوگ اس سدن میں ہیں، اس سدن میں ہیں، منتری ہیں، ایم پی ہیں۔ کچھ لوگ ہمارے جیسے خوش قسمت ہوتے ہیں کہ جو پرمانینٹ ہو جاتے ہیں، لیکن بہت سارے لوگ واقعی میں پرمانینٹلی ٹیمپریری ہوتے ہیں۔ ہم جہاں بھی ملیں، خوش رہیں ور پہلے اللہ سے دعا ہے، بھگوان سے پرارہنا ہے کہ یہ

جو افت ہے، اس سے دنیا کو بجائے، ہم سب کو بجائے اور ہم جہاں بھی رہیں، دوستوں کی طرح سے رہیں، بھائیوں کی طرح ملیں اور سیاست دانوں کی طرح راجیتی میں اپنا یوگدان دیتے رہیں۔ انہیں الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی طرف سے سبھی کو بہت بہت شبہ کائناتیں دیتا ہوں۔

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि राज्य सभा सदन स्थायी सदन है। प्रत्येक दो वर्ष बाद एक तिहाई सदस्यों का कार्यकाल समाप्त होता है और हम उनको विदाई देते हैं। आज ऐसा ही अवसर है कि 55 सदस्यों का कार्यकाल समाप्त हुआ, चार ने पहले त्याग-पत्र दिए थे, वे फिर से जीतकर आए, चुनकर आए और 5 सदस्य अभी चुनावी प्रक्रिया में हैं। उनमें से बहुत सारे सदस्य तो चुनकर आ रहे हैं, जो चुनकर आ रहे हैं, मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ, शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। जो फिर से जीतकर हम लोगों के बीच में नहीं आ रहे हैं, उनके कामों को, उनके सहयोग को, उनके आचार-विचार, संस्कार को हम याद रखेंगे। निश्चित रूप से हम उनके योगदान से और उनके यहां पर किए गए जो कृत्य हैं, उनसे प्रेरणा लेते रहेंगे। यह विदाई समारोह है और विदाई समारोह एक सच्चाई है। जो निर्वाचित होता है, उसका कार्यकाल समाप्त होता है और कार्यकाल की समाप्ति पर विदाई समारोह होता है, इसीलिए आज यह विदाई समारोह है। कुछ सदस्य तो पुनः निर्वाचित होकर आ रहे हैं, कुछ सदस्य फिर से जीतकर नहीं आ रहे हैं, निर्वाचित होकर नहीं आ रहे हैं, किन्तु विभिन्न भूमिकाओं में वे समाज और राष्ट्र के हित के लिए काम करते रहेंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है। बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों के नाम आपने उल्लेखित किए हैं, उनकी बारे में प्रशंसा की है, मैं भी आपकी वाणी के साथ अपनी सहमति देते हुए, अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। माननीय गुलाब नबी आज़ाद साहब ने भी बहुत सारे माननीय सदस्यों के नाम के साथ उनके कार्यकलापों का उल्लेख किया है। आज के इस अवसर पर हम सेवानिवृत्त हो रहे अपने सहयोगियों की सदन के अंदर और सदन के बाहर सराहनीय भूमिकाओं को स्मरण करते हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, मैं उनके सुखद् भविष्य की कामना करता हूँ। वे सुखी रहें, समृद्ध रहें, दीर्घायु हों और राजनीतिक तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्र के माध्यम से देश और जनता की सेवा करते रहें। इसी आशा और विश्वास के साथ धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We wish all the best to the Members who are retiring from the Rajya Sabha. On behalf of the entire House, I convey my best wishes to all those Members who are all retiring today.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — (Contd.)***The Appropriation Bill, 2020*****The Appropriation Bill (No.2), 2020*****The Finance Bill, 2020**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Appropriation Bill, 2020, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2020 and the Finance Bill, 2020, all to be discussed together.

सभा के नेता (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों विनियोग विधेयक और एक वित्त विधेयक, बिना चर्चा के पारित करा लिए जाएं, तो उचित होगा, क्योंकि आज सदन का अंतिम दिन है। उन्हें पारित करके वापस लौटाना है, इसलिए यह संवैधानिक आवश्यकता है। अतः यदि इन दोनों विनियोग विधेयकों तथा वित्त विधेयक को आप बिना चर्चा के पारित करके वापस लौटाएंगे, तो कृपा होगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move motions for consideration of the following Bills: the Appropriation Bill, 2020, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2020, and the Finance Bill, 2020.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I rise to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2020-21, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I also move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I also move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2020-21, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

* Discussed together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motions moved. The Motions for consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 2020, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2020 and the Finance Bill, 2020, are now open for discussion. Now, I will first put the Motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 2020. Whether there is discussion or no discussion, I have to go through this process. That is the procedure of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2020-21, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2020 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2,3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Finance Bill, 2020 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2020-21, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 154 and the First to Fifth Schedules were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

VALEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Respected Leader of the House, Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot, respected Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, respected Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Pralhad Joshi, hon. leaders of various parties and groups in the House, and hon. Members!

All of you would appreciate the reasons for which this Budget Session of Parliament is being adjourned sine die ahead of the schedule which is up to the third of next month. As against the Total 31 sittings scheduled from January 31st to April 3rd we are constrained to conclude after 23 sittings.

The Budget Session is primarily meant for charting the right course of action for economic growth and development for the financial year, 2020-21, through the Budget proposals made by the Government and approved by the Parliament.

[Mr. Chairman]

Ironically, the global outbreak of Coronavirus with its origin in China is set to play havoc with the global economic outlook with our country being no exception. The challenge before the world is to minimize the damage caused by the Coronavirus outbreak both to the health and wealth of the people across the globe. Our country is a spirited partner in the collective global efforts to contain the spread of this deadly virus. I firmly hope that collectively this battle would be won.

For the information of hon. Members and for record, this august House functioned for a Total of 90 hours and 30 minutes against the Total scheduled time of 118 hours and 52 minutes during these 23 sittings. This, in effect, means that the productivity of the House, including both the parts of this Budget Session, has been 76.13 per cent only.

While the productivity of the first part of this Session between January 31st and February 11 has been 97 per cent, the productivity of the second part that began on March 2nd comes to above 64 per cent. The House clocked a high productivity of 106 per cent during the third week of the second part of this Session as against a low of 9.50 per cent during the first week.

A Total functional time of 38 hours 23 minutes of the House has been lost on account of disruptions during this Session. This includes 32 hours 51 minutes so lost during the second part of this Session. As against this loss, the House sat beyond the scheduled time on 9 days for a Total of 9 hours 59 minutes.

Hon. Members, passionate and quality debates on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address and the General Budget and over four hour Short Duration Discussion on the violence in Delhi have been the highlights of this Session.

Hon. Members, 14 hours and 56 minutes time has been spent on the discussion on the Government Bills and another five hours and 45 minutes on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions. Accordingly, 22 per cent of the Total functional time of the House has been spent on Legislative Business.

Twelve Government Bills have been passed by this august House during this Session, including six Bills today. Seventeen Private Members' Bills have been introduced of which two have been discussed. One Private Member's Resolution was also discussed.

Functioning of three important Ministries, that is, Railways, Medium, Small and Micro Enterprises and Law & Justice has been discussed for 11 hours and 24 minutes which comes to 13.20 per cent of the Total functional time of the House. Members raised a Total of 249 issues of urgent public importance through 170 Zero Hour and 79 Special Mentions. A Total of 79 Starred Questions have been orally answered on 11 days. Nine hours and three minutes have been spent seeking answers from the Government through these Starred Questions, which comes to 10.50 per cent of the Total time. About 48 per cent of the Total 165 Starred Questions listed have been orally answered. During the recess period, eight Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees under the purview of the Rajya Sabha have done a commendable job by finalizing Reports on Demands for Grants of 20 Ministries well in advance as desired by me. As the Chairman of this august House, it is incumbent upon me to remind the hon. Members that you have a certain right to discuss and debate any issue in the House, but not the right to disrupt the proceedings, as claimed by some people. I don't agree with them at all. Full and proper exercise of the right to discuss and debate would have resulted in 100 per cent productivity as against the 76 per cent that it turned out to be for this important Budget Session. I hope that we move forward in the right direction hereafter. We are the Upper House, House of Elders. So, we need to set standards, maintain decency and decorum and also utilize the time in a constructive manner. That is my advice to the Members for the upcoming Sessions.

With the adjournment of the House ahead of schedule, I expect all the Members to work with people in their respective States in our fight against the Coronavirus. The main idea behind accepting the adjournment is to enable hon. Members to go back to their respective States and constituencies and spend time, be available for consultation and guidance that is required by the people, without going in for an intensive tour of the areas because we all know that we need to maintain some sort of a distance and because the Virus spreads. So, you need to give a break.

In the end, I appreciate the contribution made by the Deputy Chairman, Sri Harivansh, and the Panel Chairpersons in the conduct of the proceedings of the House. I place on record our appreciation for the Secretary General and his team of committed officials and staff and the security personnel for their hard work during this Session period. I also compliment both print and electronic media for their sustained interest in the proceedings of the House. I think they were eager to go back and that is why they left earlier.

[Mr. Chairman]

I once again appreciate doctors, nurses, technicians, media, police, defence, paramilitary forces and all others who are in the forefront in this fight against Covid-19. Hon. Members may convey their feelings and appreciation of all concerned by clapping on this. Thank you all.

NATIONAL SONG

(The National Song, "*Vande Mataram*", was then played)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

*The House then adjourned sine die at forty-nine
minutes past six of the clock.*
