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Saturday,
19 September, 2020
28 Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
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RAJYA SABHA

Saturday, the 19th September, 2020/28 Bhadra, 1942 (Saka)

The House met at nine of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of Shrimati Naznin Faruque, a former Member of this House, on the 16th of September, 2020, at the age of 66 years.

Born in August, 1954, in Nagaon District of Assam, Shrimati Naznin Faruque was educated at the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong.

A social worker, Shrimati Faruque was actively associated with several social and cultural bodies. She worked assiduously for the upliftment of the poor and the downtrodden and took special interest in welfare of women. She served as the Chairperson of the State Weaving Manufacturing Cooperative Limited in the Government of Assam. She also served as the President of All Assam Women Cricket Association.

Shrimati Naznin Faruque represented the State of Assam in this House from April, 2010 to April, 2016.

In the passing away of Shrimati Naznin Faruque, the country has lost a dedicated social worker and an able parliamentarian.

We deeply mourn the passing away of Shrimati Naznin Faruque.

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

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

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I Report and Accounts (2018-19) of the NFDC, Mumbai and related papers**
- II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Press Council of India, New Delhi and related papers**
- III Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NTCA, New Delhi and related papers**
- IV Report and Accounts (2018-19) of FTII, Pune and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, 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) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Film Development Corporation Limited (NFDC), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) 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 the Library *See* No. L.T. 2587/17/20]

- II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 20 of the Press Council Act, 1978:—
 - (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Press Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2590/17/20]

III.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (38T) of Section 2 of the Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 2006:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2591/17/20]

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

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

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2589/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Mines

II Notifications of the Ministry of Coal

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Prahlad Joshi, lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

- (1) G.S.R. 190 (E), dated the 20th March, 2020, publishing the Mineral (Auction) Amendment Rules, 2020.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2512/17/20]

- (2) G.S.R. 191 (E), dated the 20th March, 2020, publishing the Minerals (Other than Atomic and Hydro Carbons Energy Minerals) Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2724/17/20]

- (3) G.S.R. 300 (E), dated the 18th May, 2020, publishing the Coal Blocks Allocation (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2512/17/20]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Coal, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:—

- (1) S.O.1694 (E), dated the 29th May, 2020, regarding delegation of certain power to Project Adviser, Ministry of Coal and the Coal Controller, Kolkata as per conditions mentioned therein in supersession of the Notification No. S.O. 2265 (E), dated the 4th June, 2018.

- (2) G.S.R. 331 (E), dated the 29th May, 2020, publishing the Mineral Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2020.

- (3) G.S.R. 445 (E), dated the 14th July, 2020, regarding further amendment to the Second Schedule to the said Act, to insert proviso in item 10, in entry A, after sub-entry (1), of the said schedule.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2724/17/20]

I Report and Accounts (2017-18) of SAI, New Delhi and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2017-18) of NYKS, New Delhi, and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Kiren Rijju, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sports Authority of India (SAI), 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 Authority.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2750/17/20]
- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), 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 Sangathan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2568/17/20]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping

II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of HDPEL, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, lay on the Table—

- I.(a) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Shipping, under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963:—
- (1) G.S.R. 187 (E), dated the 19th March, 2020, publishing the Deendayal Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedoring and Shore Handling) Regulations, 2019.
- (2) G.S.R. 370 (E), dated the 11th June, 2020, publishing the Kolkata Port Trust (Stevedoring and Shore Handling License) Regulations, 2020.
[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2574/17/20]
- (3) G.S.R. 460 (E), dated the 22nd July, 2020, publishing the Cochin Port and Dock Regulations, 2020.
- (4) G.S.R. 529 (E), dated the 26th August, 2020, publishing the Mangalore Port Trust Employees (Recruitment Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2020.
- (5) G.S.R. 530 (E), dated the 26th August, 2020, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Recruitment Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2020.

- (6) G.S.R. 531 (E), dated the 26th August, 2020, publishing the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees (Recruitment Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2020.
- (7) G.S.R. 532 (E), dated the 26th August, 2020, publishing the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees (Recruitment Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2020.
- (8) G.S.R. 533 (E), dated the 26th August, 2020, publishing the Mumbai Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 2020.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2573/17/20]

- (b) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping, Indian Maritime University Notification No. IMU/HQ/ADM/Notification/2020/01, dated the 5th March, 2020, publishing Statute 48; Ordinance 33 of 2018; Ordinance 1 of 2020; and Ordinance 2 of 2020, under sub-section (2) of Section 47 of the Indian Maritime University Act, 2008.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2757/17/20]

- (c) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Shipping Notification No. G.S.R. 440 (E), dated the 13th July, 2020, publishing the Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Rules, 2020, under Section 36 of the Inland Waterways Authority of India Act, 1985.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2760/17/20]

- II.(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) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in the Library *See* No. L.T. 2825/17/20]

- I Report and Accounts (2017-18) of National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality, Kolkata and related papers**
- II Report and Accounts (2018-19) of National Mission for Clean Ganga, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Centre for Drinking Water Quality (now National Centre for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Quality), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 2826/17/20]
- II. (a) Annual Accounts of the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in the Library See No. L.T. 2577/17/20]

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं लोक लेखा समिति (2020-21) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Fourteenth Report* on "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" - Ministry of Jal Shakti;
- (ii) Fifteenth Report* on Action taken by the Government on the Observations and Recommendations contained in their Eightyninth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Noncompliance by Department of Posts";

* These two Reports were presented to Hon' ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on 23rd March, 2020 under Direction 71 A of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha when the House was adjourned sine die on the same day i.e., 23rd March, 2020 and the Speaker was pleased to order the printing, publication and circulation of the Reports under Rule 280 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Hon' ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha had seen the 14th and 15th Reports on 22.04.2020. The matter was duly notified vide Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 20th April, 2020 and Rajya Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 14th May, 2020.

- (iii) Sixteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations and Recommendations contained in their One Hundred fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Creation of Tourist Infrastructure in Andaman and Nicobar Islands";
- (iv) Seventeenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations and Recommendations contained in their One Hundred Twelfth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Incorrect Adoption of Exchange Rate and Undue Benefit to the Service Provider";
- (v) Eighteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations and Recommendations contained in their One Hundred Twenty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Ineffective Monitoring by APEDA";
- (vi) Nineteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations and Recommendations contained in their One Hundred Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Delay in Commissioning of CCTV Surveillance System, Irregular Leave Travel Concession Claims and Idling of Servers and Software and Avoidable Expenditure on Rent of Hired Servers"; and
- (vii) Twentieth Report on Action taken by the Government on the Observations and Recommendations contained in their One Hundred Thirty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject "Avoidable Procurement of a Mobile Nitrogen Gas Generator Plant, Infructuous Procurement of Material, Development of Integrated Aerostat Surveillance System and Irregular Expenditure on Construction of Vehicle Testing Ground".

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of Implementation of Recommendations/Observations Contained in the Second Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Prakash Javadekar, lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2019-20), pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations Contained in the Fourth Report of
the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Kiren Rijju, lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on Demands for Grants (2019-20), pertaining to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

**Status of Implementation of Recommendations/Observations Contained in the
First and Third Reports of the Department-Related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Water Resources**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Rattan Lal Kataria, lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the First and Third Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2019-20) and Demands for Grants (2020-21), respectively, pertaining to the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Covid-19 test facility, both Rapid Antigen and RTPCR, is available at Reception Office, Parliament House, from 8.00 A.M. to 2.30 P.M. and at Auditorium, Ground Floor of Parliament House Annexe, from 10.30 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. every day throughout the current Session of Parliament. Members are advised to avail of this facility and get their test done as per their convenience and requirement. Further, significant numbers of Oximeters to check oxygen saturation level of Members are available at First Aid Post, Parliament House and Medical Centre, Parliament House Annexe. Members are advised to avail of this facility also.

Hon. Members, yesterday, I again held a meeting with the Home Secretary, the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Director-General, ICMR and also the officers of Rajya Sabha about the measures being taken to contain the spread

[MR. Chairman]

of the Covid-19 pandemic and safeguards and precautions that are required for Members. What they have told me is that: (1) The best safeguard, according to them, is mask. Mr. Derek must be laughing. I misunderstood that day as I told you; I can be frank today. Wearing mask is important whenever you meet a person outside your house, including outsiders working in your house. This is very important.

The second thing is maintaining safe distance, surakshit doori, or, whatever you call. That is essential till this mahamari goes away. Wherever you meet anybody, anytime, this is very important.

The third one is maintaining hygiene - washing your hands, cleaning them with Dettol, or whatever it is, from time to time and keeping yourself free from any sort of infection.

The fourth thing is about the need to keep immunity levels of your body. That is possible by healthy food habits, healthy lifestyle and also some amount of exercise, whether it is walking or Yoga. I am not prescribing any particular thing. This is very essential. Eating healthy food is also very important. I am not prescribing any particular food. You know what healthy food is. Remember the grandmother's prescriptions in your respective places, whatever to be done in normal course, in cooking, in eating and also in living habits. That has to be remembered.

These are all very important things. I am concerned about the people. At the same time, I am concerned about the hon. Members of the House. As we are functioning in a tough situation, I request all the Members to please keep distance. Do not cross that six-feet limit and do not bend on other Member's side and try to wish him. If it is very important, as I told you yesterday, send a slip. Otherwise, you can go out. Then, also avoid coming here to the Table and then trying to talk to the officers. Please send a slip, or, talk to them before the Session starts. Then avoid coming to the Chair also, here and also in the room. But, then a question was raised by some Members yesterday as to how they will convey their problems and grievances. Please write and send it to me. That is the best way. I hope every one of our Members will remember these four things that have been stated by the ICMR, the Health Ministry and the Home Ministry and co-operate so that we can operate and complete our Business at the earliest and go back to serve our people.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I am thankful for the concern that you have shown. Thank you very much, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Approval to coal mining projects**

†801. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has granted approval to some coal mining projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, project-wise;
- (c) the number of jobs to be created from these projects;
- (d) whether the increasing demand of coal in the country will be completely fulfilled, and the expected financial gains to be accrued therefrom; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Since 2019-20, Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has accorded approvals for 51 coal mining projects. Project-wise details is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The number of jobs likely to be created in the approved projects of CIL and SCCL is estimated to be around 31600.

(d) and (e) The above projects will add 97 MTPA coal production to meet the country's coal demand and commensurate financial gains will accrue.

Statement***Project-wise details of approved 51 coal mining projects***

Sl. No.	Project/Cluster	Company	Year
1.	Dudhichua OC (Expansion)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
2.	Krishnashila OC (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
3.	Nigahi OC	Coal India Limited	2019-20
4.	Dudhichua OC	Coal India Limited	2019-20
5.	Cluster IV (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Project/Cluster	Company	Year
6.	Cluster X (Amendment)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
7.	Cluster XI (Amendment) (Decrease in land area)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
8.	Singhori OC (Expansion)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
9.	Jamuniya UG (Expansion)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
10.	Umrer OC (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
11.	Dhankasa UG (New Project)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
12.	Penganga OC (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
13.	Durgapur Extension Deep OC (Amendment)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
14.	Adasa UG to OC	Coal India Limited	2019-20
15.	MugoliNirguda Ext Deep OC	Coal India Limited	2019-20
16.	Gondegaon OC (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
17.	Bhatadi OC(Expansion)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
18.	Pauni II OC (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
19.	Niljai OC	Coal India Limited	2019-20
20.	Cluster 3 (Amendment)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
21.	Rajmahal OC	Coal India Limited	2019-20
22.	Rajmahal OC (Revalidation)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
23.	Kusmunda OC (Expansion)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
24.	Khairaha UG (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
25.	Dipka OC (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
26.	Jagannath OC (Violation) (Extension)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
27.	Samleshwari OC (Expansion)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
28.	Kulda OC (Contninuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20

Sl. No.	Project/Cluster	Company	Year
29.	Lakhanpur OC (Continuance)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
30.	Karo OC (Violation) (Enhancement)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
31.	Topa RO OCP (EC enhancement)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
32.	Amrapali OC	Coal India Limited	2019-20
33.	North urimari (Revalidation)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
34.	Amrapali OC (Revalidation)	Coal India Limited	2019-20
35.	Selected Dhori OC (Expansion)	Coal India Limited	2020-21
36.	KDH OC (Extension of EC validity)	Coal India Limited	2020-21
37.	Gevra OC (Extension of EC Validity)	Coal India Limited	2020-21
38.	Krishnashila OC (Extension of EC Validity)	Coal India Limited	2020-21
39.	Jagannath OC (Extension of EC Validity)	Coal India Limited	2020-21
40.	Cluster 12	Coal India Limited	2020-21
41.	Cluster VII	Coal India Limited	2020-21
42.	Kistaram Opencast	SCCL	2019-20
43.	Manuguru Opencast Expansion	SCCL	2019-20
44.	Kakatiya Khani Open Cast-III	SCCL	2020-21
45.	Parsa	RRVUNL	2019-20
46.	Badam	NTPC	2019-20
47.	Marki Mangli III	B S Ispat Ltd	2019-20
48&49.	Tara East & West	WBPDC	2019-20
50.	Utkal D	NALCO	2020-21
51.	Tubed	DVC	2020-21

Accidents in NLC

802. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM:

SHRI VAIKO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether frequent accidents occurs at Neyveli Lignite Corporation of India Limited;

(b) if so, details thereof, including the date of occurrence, number of casualties, number of workers injured, slightly and grievously;

(c) whether any enquiry was ordered into the accidents and if so, details of preliminary report;

(d) whether any compensation was paid to the nearest relatives of workers who died, grievously injured, including providing employment, if so, details thereof;

(e) details of action taken to fix responsibility against officers for the negligence of the safety measures; and

(f) details of steps taken to ensure that such accidents do not recur in future?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The details of accidents happened at NLCIL Mines and Thermal Power Stations are as below:—

Year	NLCIL Mines			NLCIL Thermal		
	Date of occurrence	Fatalities	Serious injuries	Date of occurrence	Fatalities	Serious injuries
2017	29.05.17	1	Nil	12.12.17	1	Nil
2018	02.03.18	1	Nil	—	Nil	Nil
2019	30.01.19	1	Nil	09.06.19	1	1
	04.06.19	1		16.07.19	1	Nil
				25.11.19	1	Nil
2020 (till Aug' 2020)		Nil	Nil	07.05.20	5	3
				01.07.20	15	8

(c) Enquiry was ordered into all the above accidents and the details are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Place of accident	Details of the Report
1.	29.05.2017	Mine-IA, Neyveli	While supervising the loading operation from Shovel to Dumper during reverse operation of Dumper, the individual was run over.
2.	12.12.2017	TPS-II Expn., Neyveli	While unloading of hot bed material from the Tipper, the individual inadvertently crossed and hot material fallen on the individual.
3.	02.03.2018	Mine-II, Neyveli	The individual drowned inadvertently into the Mine sump while carrying out work.
4.	30.01.2019	Mine-IA, Neyveli	While inspecting the drain near the Mine sump, the ground below subsided and pulled down the individual.
5.	04.06.2019	Barsingsar Mine	While operating the Sprinkler, the vehicle hit the edge bund of the haul road and vehicle fallen.
6.	09.06.2019	TPS-II, Neyveli	The Boiler of Unit-6 furnace pressurisation and consequent leakage of hot gases led to fire and causing injury to the individual.
7.	16.07.2019	TPS-II Canteen, Neyveli	While cleaning the wet grinder, the individual slipped and fell down and got head injury.
8.	25.11.2019	NNTPP, Neyveli	The individual by negligence using cell phone walked in the construction area at an elevation and fell down.
9.	07.05.2020	TPS-II, Neyveli	An explosion occurred outside the Boiler furnace because of instantaneous combustion of accumulated lignite inside the box girder.
10.	01.07.2020	TPS-II, Neyveli	The incident was due to unknown phenomenon of possible lignite dust / hydrogen and methane gas explosion inside box type girder while the Boiler was in stopped condition.

(d) The details of compensation to the nearest kit of workers died and employment are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Place of accident	Compensation amount	Employment
1.	29.05.2017	Mine-IA, Neyveli	₹ 8,61,120/-	No
2.	12.12.2017	TPS-II Expn., Neyveli	₹3,60,000/-	Given
3.	02.03.2018	Mine-II, Neyveil	₹30,39,079/-	Given
4.	30.01.2019	Mine-IA, Neyveli	₹37,03,519/-	Given
5.	04.06.2019	Barsingsar Mine	₹12,80,000/-	No
6.	09.06.2019	TPS-II, Neyveli	Above ₹30 lakhs	Given
7.	16.07.2019	TPS-II Canteen, Neyveli	₹8,46,318/-	Given
8.	25.11.2019	NNTPP, Neyveli	₹ 25.00 Lakhs	Given
9.	07.05.2020	TPS-II, Neyveli	₹15 lakhs statutory & Non-statutory and ₹15 lakhs from the voluntary contribution of employees ₹5 lakh to the injured	Given
10.	01.07.2020	TPS-II, Neyveli	For Contract workmen: ₹15 lakhs statutory & Non-statutory and ₹15 lakhs from the voluntary contribution of employees. For Regular Employees: More than ₹30 lakhs For Injured: ₹5 lakh	Given, 8 joined

(e) The actions taken are given below:—

Sl. No.	Date of accident	Place of accident	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1.	29.05.2017	Mine-IA, Neyveli	Victim was responsible.
2.	12.12.2017	TPS-II Expn., Neyveli	Disciplinary action taken against one senior executive.

1	2	3	4
3.	02.03.2018	Mine-II, Neyveli	Disciplinary action taken against two senior executives and one supervisor.
4.	30.01.2019	Mine-IA, Neyveli	Victim was responsible.
5.	04.06.2019	Barsingsar Mine	Victim was responsible.
6.	09.06.2019	TPS-II, Neyveli	Disciplinary action taken against three senior executives.
7.	16.07.2019	TPS-II Canteen, Neyveli	Victim was responsible.
8.	25.11.2019	NNTPP, Neyveli	Disciplinary action taken against one Supervisor.
9.	07.05.2020	TPS-II, Neyveli	Disciplinary action taken against seven senior executives.
10.	01.07.2020	TPS-II, Neyveli	Disciplinary action taken against fourteen senior executives.

(f) Following steps were taken to ensure that such accidents do not recur in future:—

- (i) An Executive Director level officer has been identified to head the Safety functions in the Company
- (ii) Separate shelter was provided for the supervisors for signaling and giving directions to shovel and dumper operators.
- (iii) Safe Operating Procedure was revised to engage Supervisor to ensure No workmen or person is behind the Tipper while unloading the hot bed material.
- (iv) All Electrical installations in GWC bund were shifted and located at safe distance from bund edge.
- (v) Special drive conducted for strengthening of all the existing berm/parapet in mine and all the new berms will be prepared with *in-situ* lignite or OB. Safety audit for all the units was conducted.
- (vi) HAZOP (Hazards in Operation) Study for all seven Units was conducted.

Land acquisition under Coal Bearing Areas Act, 1957

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

(a) whether Government is considering a proposal to acquire land under the Coal Bearing Areas Act, 1957 and to subsequently lease it to private coal mining companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of land already acquired by Government under the CBA Act, 1957 during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is considering to provide for leasing of land and coal mining rights acquired under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 by the Central Government or a Government Company to any company (including private sector company) which has become successful bidder in the auction of coal blocks. The proposal is at the stage of consultation with State Governments having coal/lignite bearing areas.

(c) The details of land already acquired by Government under the CBA Act, 1957 during the last three years by subsidiaries of Coal India Limited in different states are as under:-

(Land acquired in Ha.)

Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL)			
Year	Jharkhand	West Bengal	Total
2017-18	16.7	Nil	16.7
2018-19	Nil	30.0	30.0
2019-20	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)			
Year	Jharkhand		Total
2017-18	7590.47		7590.47
2018-19	31.93		31.93
2019-20	Nil		Nil

Western Coalfields Limited (WCL)

Year	Maharashtra	Madhya Pradesh	Total
2017-18	163.86	Nil	163.86
2018-19	17.05	Nil	17.05
2019-20	71.77	Nil	71.77

South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)

Year	Chhattisgarh	Madhya Pradesh	Total
2017-18	1990.630	1926.080	3916.710
2018-19	1050.593	427.993	1478.586
2019-20	183.186	37.866	221.052

BCCL, NCL, MCL, NLC India Ltd. and SCCL have not acquired any land under CBA Act, 1957 in the last three years *i.e.* 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

Coking coal reserves in the country

804. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) details of coking coal produced in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether there is a sharp decline in coking coal reserves, if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government has recently signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to import coking coal, if so, the details thereof;

(d) the target set for production of coking coal during the last three years;

(e) whether there is a huge difference in the demand and production of coking coal; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to fill this gap?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The details of coking coal production during last three years are given below:-

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-20#
Production of Coking Coal (MT)	40.15	42.72	52.84	11.77

upto July, 2020

(b) No. Sir, There is no decline in coking coal resource in the country. As per GSI Coal Inventory of Coking-Coal resources in India as on 01.04.2019 is about 35.004 billion tonnes as compared to 29.35 billion tonnes as on 01.04.2012

(c) A bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was executed on 4-Sep-2019 between Coal India Limited and Far East Investment & Export Agency (FEIEA), a Russian Govt. agency. This relationship is aimed to leverage the bilateral relations to venture into the business of acquisition, development and operation of coking coal assets in the Far East Region of Russia.

(d) The target set for production of coking coal in Coal India Limited (OIL) during the last three years is given below:-

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
CIL	38.74	32.96	56.62

(in MT)

(e) The total coking coal demand was 62.54 MT and the domestic production was 52.84 MT in 2019-20.

(f) Following steps are being taken by CIL for augmenting coking coal production:—

- (i) Implementation of Jharia Master Action Plan by Jharia Rehabilitation & Development Authority (JRDA).
- (ii) Sifting of encroachers under the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) command area
- (iii) Capacity expansion/modernization of mines of Central Coalfields Limited (CCL) like Karo OC
- (iv) Opening of 4 new Coking /Washery grade coal producing mines of CCL.
- (v) Further, in an effort to bring more coal under the coking coal category, coal beyond 35% ash content which had some coking properties were brought

into the coking fold by a Government of India notification wherein 2 new grades were added, namely Washery V (ash content 35-42%) and Washery VI (ash content 42 - 49%).

Concession of custom duty on coal mining equipments

805. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry recommends concession of custom duty on equipment imported for coal mining and coal washer projects under Project Imports Regulations, 1986; and

(b) if so, the beneficiaries of this scheme so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Coal recommends concession of custom duty on equipment imported by PSUs under its control for coal mining and also parts value imported for the manufacturing of equipment used for coal mining.

(b) State-wise beneficiaries recommended by Ministry of Coal under this scheme are as under:—

State	Beneficiaries
Jharkhand	BCCL, CCL
West Bengal	ECL
Odisha	MCL
Chhattisgarh	SECL
Maharashtra	WCL
Madhya Pradesh	WCL
Telangana	SCCL

Allocation of coal blocks to Andhra Pradesh

806. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Andhra Pradesh does not have any coal blocks within the State and is totally dependent on coal blocks situated in the other States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to allocate coal blocks that are situated in the neighbouring States in order to ensure the supply of coal and continuous power supply;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 and Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015, no coal block is identified and located in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) Under the provisions of MMDR Act, 01 coal block *viz.* Sarapal Nuapara located in the State of Odisha has been allotted to M/s. Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation (APGENCO) for power end use. Under the provisions of CMSP Act, 02 coal mines namely Madanpur South located in the State of Chhattisgarh and Suliyari located in the State of Madhya Pradesh have been allocated to Andhra Pradesh Mineral Development Corporation Limited for sale of coal.

Easing of rules for auction of coal blocks

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

(a) whether there are any plans before Government to ease rules governing commercial coal auctions to attract coal bidders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether eased rules are going to be implemented in this year's coal block auctions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (d) There are no plans to further amend Rules governing commercial coal auctions. The required amendments in the concerned Rules for commercial coal mining have already been notified and coal block auctions for commercial mining are presently underway as per Rules already amended.

Exploration of minerals by CMPDI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the samples of many minerals like fire clay were found at various layers during drilling process conducted for exploration of coal by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDI), Ranchi, Jharkhand, and their availability was ignored; and

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to publish a report of all minerals found during drilling conducted by CMPDI and explore the possibility of their commercial mining also, if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) During exploration, at places, fire clay is found associated with coal deposits. However, fire clay mostly occurs as thin lentoid bodies in coal bearing rock, commercial exploitation of which was not found viable.

(b) During regional exploration taken up by Geological Surveys of India (GSI), all minerals found are reported along with coal. Detailed drilling conducted by CMPDI is for coal deposits explored by GSI.

Coking and non-coking coal reserves

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

(a) the details of coking and non-coking coal reserves and their production in the country, during the last five years, year-wise, State-wise;

(b) the details of quantum of coal imports, its expenditure and annual increase in terms of percentage, during the last five years; and

(c) the details of expected benefit in terms of revenue and employment to the coal producer States of the country on account of proposed commercial mining of coal by Government, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The details of coking and non-coking coal resources in the country, assessed during last five years, year-wise & State-wise, are given in the Statement (*See* below). The details of the coal production are given below: —

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Production of coking coal and non-coking coal***Production of Coal from 2014-15 to 2019-20**

(Quantity in Million Tonne)

Year	Coking Coal	Non-Coking Coal	Total Coal
	Qty	Qty	Qty
2014-15	57.45	551.73	609.18
2015-16	60.89	578.34	639.23
2016-17	61.66	596.21	657.87
2017-18	40.15	635.25	675.40
2018-19	42.72	686.00	728.72
2019-20	52.84	676.17	729.10

(b) Details of quantum of coal imports, its expenditure and annual increase in terms of percentage, during the last five years are given below:—

Coal Import from 2014-15 to 2019-20

(Quantity in Million Tonne and Value in Million Rupees)

Year	Total			
	Qty	Gr%	Value	Gr%
2014-15	217.78	30.52	1045067	13.19
2015-16	203.95	-6.35	860338	-17.68
2016-17	190.95	-6.37	1002314	16.50
2017-18	208.27	9.07	1384770	38.16
2018-19	235.24	12.95	1708807	23.40
2019-20	248.54	5.65	1527321	-10.62

(c) The entire revenue from the auction of coal mines for sale of coal would accrue to the coal bearing States. Further, Coal mines utilize both skilled and unskilled workforce for carrying out various mining operations. In addition, they give impetus to allied activities in the coal mining area. The direct and indirect employment from auction of coal mines for sale of coal will be generated in the coal bearing states. The unskilled and semi-skilled employment is generated at the local level and the skilled and management category employment is generated on pan India basis. Further, coal is an input for several downstream industries. Thus, availability of more and cheaper coal will increase economic activities and resultant employment opportunities in such industries.

Statement*Details of coking coal and non-coking coal resources in the country assessed in the last five years*

State	Coal Type	Resource as on				
		01-04-2015	01-04-2016	01-04-2017	01-04-2018	01-04-2019
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal	Coking	1339.19	1339.19	1339.19	1339.19	1339.19
	Non-Coking Coal	30095.44	30190.15	30328.03	30328.05	30350.96
	Total	31434.63	31529.34	31667.22	31667.24	31690.15
Jharkhand	Coking	30705.48	30705.48	30836.23	30825.43	31307.09
	Non-Coking Coal	50343.29	50466.54	51603.29	52326.25	53198.87
	Total	81048.77	81172.02	82439.52	83151.68	84505.96
Bihar	Non-Coking Coal	160	160	1353.5	1366.75	1833.84
	Coking	2187.43	2187.43	2187.43	2187.43	2187.43
Madhya Pradesh	Non-Coking Coal	24348.36	24719.63	25485.77	25799.47	26605.67
	Total	26535.79	26907.06	27673.2	27986.9	28793.1
	Coking	170.02	170.02	170.02	170.02	170.02
Chhattisgarh	Non-Coking Coal	54742.18	55866.36	56491.14	57035.85	59737.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total	54912.2	56036.38	56661.16	57205.87	59907.76
Uttar Pradesh	Non-Coking Coal	1061.8	1061.8	1061.8	1061.8	1061.8
Maharashtra	Non-Coking Coal	11253.24	11435.7	12259.16	12299.24	12677.16
Odisha	Non-Coking Coal	75799.08	75895.67	77284.84	79294.8	80840.34
Andhra Pradesh**	Non-Coking Coal	1580.7	1580.7	1580.7	1580.7	1607.21
Telangana	Non-Coking Coal	21211.35	21414.81	21464.31	21701.95	21838.94
Assam	Coking	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
	Non-Coking Coal	3.74	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
	Total	4.13	14.49	14.49	14.49	14.49
Sikkim	Non-Coking Coal	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23	101.23
Assam	Non-Coking Coal	510.52	510.52	510.52	510.52	510.52
Arunachal Pradesh	Non-Coking Coal	90.23	90.23	90.23	90.23	90.23
Meghalaya	Non-Coking Coal	576.48	576.48	576.48	576.48	576.48
Nagaland	Non-Coking Coal	315.41	315.41	410.45	410.45	446.42
	GRAND TOTAL	306595.56	308801.84	315148.81	319020.33	326495.63

** Coal resource of erstwhile Andhra Pradesh redistributed into that of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana from 01.04.2015.

Average coal consumption

810. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) total reserves of coal in the country and its average consumption per year during the last five years and current year;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to find alternate sources of energy so that consumption of coal is reduced; and

(c) whether the coal reserves have increased or decreased during the last five years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The details of Coal reserve in the Country during the past 5 years is given below—

As on	Reserves (in Million Tonnes)
01.04.2015	3,06,595
01.04.2016	3,08,802
01.04.2017	3,15,148
01.04.2018	3,19,020
01.04.2019	3,26,496

The consumption of Coal during the past 5 years is given below—

Year	Consumption (in Million Tonnes)
2015-16	836.73
2016-17	837.22
2017-18	898.52
2018-19	968.25
2019-20(P)	954.72

(b) Government has set a target of 175 GW of Renewable Energy Capacity by the year 2022, as on 31.08.2020 a total of 88.79 GW of Renewable Energy capacity has been installed so far.

(c) Yes, Sir. Details are tabulated in reply to part (a) of the question.

Coal stock in the country

811. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the coal stock in the country as on date;
- (b) the annual consumption during 2018-19, 2019-20;
- (c) the quantity of coal produced internally in that year;
- (d) whether coal was imported last year; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) As on 15/09/2020, Vendible Coal stock with Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Co. Limited (SCCL) is as under:—

CIL	59.51 MT
SCCL	2.79 MT

(b) The annual consumption during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 was 968.22 Million Tonnes and 955.26 Million Tonnes, respectively.

(c) The all India domestic production of coal during the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 was 728.72 Million Tonnes and 729.10 Million Tonnes, respectively.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) During the year 2019-20, 248.54 Million Tonnes of coal was imported.

Production of Western Coalfields Limited

†812. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Western Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited, has decided to provide coal to various power plants on cheaper rates of landed price;

(b) if so, by when this coal would be made available at the cheaper landed price;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of coal orders received by Western Coalfields Limited, power plant-wise; and

(d) the details of quantum of the production of Western Coalfields Limited and the plan to increase the production level in the next five years in terms of million tonnes?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) and (b) The landed cost of coal includes basic price of coal, taxes and duties and the transportation cost. Coal India Limited (CIL) has informed that Western Coalfields Limited (WCL), a subsidiary of CIL, has proposed to provide coal to various power plants located in central, southern & Western India at cheaper landed price. Interested Power consumers, who are in the vicinity of WCL, may apply to CIL for shifting of their Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA) from other subsidiaries of CIL to WCL. Coal shall be made available to interested Power Sector consumers after shifting of their FSA from other coal companies.

(c) At present no FSA has been shifted to WCL from other coal companies.

(d) In 2019-20, 57.64 Million Tonne (MT) coal was produced by WCL. WCL plan to increase the production level in the next five year is given below:-

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Production (in MT)	62	65	70	75	78

Auction of mines under eleventh phase

†813. SHRIMATI PHULO DEVI NETAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the mines put up for auction under the eleventh phase under the Coal Mines(Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957;

(b) whether it is a fact that many mines have been removed from the above auction list, if so, the details of such mines and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the States have been consulted about the auction of the said mines; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of the correspondence taken place between the States and the Central Government regarding the auction of the said mines?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The details of mines put up for auction under the eleventh phase under the Coal Mines(Special Provisions) Act, 2015 and under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 is given in the enclosed Statement (See below).

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. On the request of Hon'ble Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Bander coal mine was withdrawn from auction on 21.07.2020 as the same was falling in Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve and on the request of Government of Chhattisgarh, 5 coal mines, *viz.* Fatehpur East, Madanpur (North), Morga-II, Sayang and Morga South, were withdrawn from auction as the same were coming under the proposed Elephant corridor by the State Government. In replacement of the above-mentioned 5 coal mines, 3 coal mines, *viz.* Dolesara, Jarekela & Jharpalam Tangarghat from Chattisgarh were offered for auction on 01.09.2020.

(d) Before the launch of the current tranche of auction, the terms and conditions were consulted with the Government of States where the coal mines are located. A Discussion Paper on the key terms and conditions for the auction of coal mines/ blocks was published by the Ministry of Coal for public consultation on 14.01.2020 and copies of the same were sent to the Chief Secretaries of all the coal bearing States *vide* letter dated 22.01.2020. Comments were sought from the coal bearing State Governments and it was also stated in the said letter that a tentative list of 80 coal mines to be auctioned with their details is placed in the website of Central Mine Planning and Design Institute (CMPDIL) and the first tranche of the auction is proposed to be launched in the financial year 2019-20. Subsequently, a meeting with the representatives of the State Governments was held on 05.02.2020 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal), Government of India. Another meeting was held on 23.02.2020 at CMPDI, Ranchi on coal evacuation route for 80 coal blocks identified by the Ministry of Coal for auctioning.

Statement

Auction of coal mines for sale of coal revised list of coal mines

(11th tranche of auction under the Coal Mines (Special Provisions) Act, 2015)

(1st tranche of auction under the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957)

Sl. No.	Coal Mine	Act	State	Category
1.	Brahmadiha	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
2.	Chakla	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
3-4.	Chendipada & Chendipada II	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Odisha	Fully Explored
5.	Chitarpur	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
6.	Choritand Tiliaya	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
7.	Gare-Palma-IV/1	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Chhattisgarh	Fully Explored
8.	Gare-Palma-IV/7	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Chhattisgarh	Fully Explored
9.	Gondulpara	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
10-11.	Gotitoria (East) & Gotitoria (West)	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored
12-13.	Machhakata & Mahanadi	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Odisha	Fully Explored
14.	Marki Barka	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored

Sl. No.	Coal Mine	Act	State	Category
15.	Marki Mangli II	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Maharashtra	Fully Explored
16.	North Dhadu	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
17.	Radhikapur (East)	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Odisha	Fully Explored
18.	Radhikapur (West)	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Odisha	Fully Explored
19.	Rajhara North (Central & Eastern)	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
20.	Seregarha	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Fully Explored
21.	Sahapur East	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored
22.	Sahapur West	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored
23.	Shankarpur Bhatgaon II Extn.	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Chhattisgarh	Fully Explored
24.	Sondhia	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Chhattisgarh	Fully Explored
25.	Takli-Jena-Bellora (North) & Takli-Jena-Bellora (South)	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Maharashtra	Fully Explored
26.	Thesgora-B/ Rudrapuri	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored
27.	Urtan North	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored
28.	Urma Paharitola	CM (SP) Act, 2015	Jharkhand	Partially Explored

29.	Bandha	MMDR Act, 1957	Madhya Pradesh	Partially Explored
30.	Brahmanbil & Kardabahal	MMDR Act, 1957	Odisha	Fully Explored
31.	Dhirauli	MMDR Act, 1957	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored
32.	Dolesara	MMDR Act, 1957	Chhattisgarh	Fully Explored
33.	Jarekela	MMDR Act, 1957	Chhattisgarh	Partially Explored
34.	Jharpalam Tangarghat	MMDR Act, 1957	Chhattisgarh	Partially Explored
35.	Kuraloi (A) North	MMDR Act, 1957	Odisha	Fully Explored
36.	Marwatola Sector-VI & Sector-VII	MMDR Act, 1957	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored
37.	Phujjhari (East & West)	MMDR Act, 1957	Odisha	Fully Explored
38.	Urtan	MMDR Act, 1957	Madhya Pradesh	Fully Explored

Note: The above list is indicative. Mines may be added / deleted from the list.

Investment in defence through FDI route

814. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened 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 & 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 & Regulation) Act, 1951 and manufacturing of small arms and ammunition under the Arms Act, 1959. As per the data furnished by 37 companies in Defence and Aerospace sector, so far (*i.e.* till June, 2020). FDI inflows of over ₹ 2883 crores have been reported in Defence and Aerospace sectors through automatic route. Further, FDI inflows of over ₹1849 crores have been reported in Defence and Aerospace sectors after 2014 through automatic route.

Women pilots in IAF

815. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total strength of the women employed in Indian Air Force (IAF) and the number of fighter pilots and navigators out of them;
- (b) whether Ministry has received any proposal from IAF to induct women officers as fighter pilots and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the safety precautions to be taken for women fighter pilots when they fly fighter planes across the border or along enemy lines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The strength of women officers serving the Indian Air Force (IAF) as on 01 September, 2020 is 1875 (One Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Five). Of these, 10 women officers are Fighter Pilots and 18 women officers are Navigators.

(b) Yes, Sir. After approval of Ministry of Defence, IAF commenced a Scheme for "Induction of Women SSC officers in Fighter Stream of Flying Branch" in 2016, under which 10 (Ten) women fighter pilots have been commissioned till date.

(c) Women fighter pilots are inducted and deployed in IAF as per strategic needs and operational requirements within the laid down policy, which is reviewed from time to time.

Corporatisation of ordnance factories

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

- (a) whether Government is corporatizing Ordnance Factories in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) the strikes observed /loss estimated from such strikes so far; and
- (d) were the demands of workers taken into consideration so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Security in its meeting held on 29.07.2020, has approved to convert Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), a subordinate office of Ministry of Defence, into one or more than one 100% Government owned corporate entities, registered under the Companies Act 2013.

The Corporatisation of OFB will improve its autonomy, accountability and efficiency in Ordnance Supplies.

(c) On the issue of corporatization of OFB, the Federations of Defence Employees working in Ordnance Factories observed a Strike from 20/08/2019 to 25/08/2019. Strike marginally affected the normal production activities in all 41 factories for five working days. Normal production resumed across all factories from 26 August, 2019 onwards.

(d) The Department of Defence Production has been continually engaging with the Federations and Associations of Ordnance Factories with regard to their views on the said transformation. An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Minister of Defence to oversee and guide the entire process

of corporatisation of OFB, including transition support and redeployment plan of employees while safeguarding their wages and retirement benefits.

Airbases functioning in the country

817. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and number of Air bases functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government to establish more Air bases in the country;

(c) whether any places have been identified in the country for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) There are 86 military airbases functioning in the country. The details being strategic/sensitive in nature, it's disclosure is not in the interest of national security.

Sales of defence canteens

818. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual turnover of sales of defence canteens in the country;

(b) whether the Ministry will consider using and selling through its stores only products made in India in the light of Prime Minister's appeal of 'vocal for local'; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The details regarding annual turnover of sales of defence canteens is tabulated below:—

Financial Year	Sales (₹ in crore)
2017-18	17190.98
2018-19	18917.23
2019-20	17588.27
2020-21	3692.10
	(upto Aug 2020)

- (b) No decision has been taken in this regard.
- (c) Not Applicable.

Permission for metro tunnel by LMA in Bengaluru

819. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons behind Local Military Authority (LMA) asking for lease rent for underground metro tunnel in Bangalore;
- (b) the details of Joint Task Force meetings held so far and issues that have been solved;
- (c) the details of concerns expressed by LMA and by when Joint Task Force mechanism set up by Ministry would resolve the issue and give working permission for Langford Town station;
- (d) the reasons for delay in giving working permission for Langford Town station for Bangalore Metro; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that progress of Bengaluru Metro Rail Corporation is delayed due to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The lease rent for underground metro tunnel was earlier leviable as per Ministry of Defence policy for Transfer of land to Public Utilities and Infrastructure Projects dated 02.02.2016. Accordingly, the Local Military Authority (LMA) initially proposed leased rent for underground metro tunnel in Bengaluru.

Ministry of Defence has amended the policy *vide* letter no 11015/2/2012/D(Lands) dated 23.07.2020 for underground tunneling of metro projects.

As per the revised provision, 'In case of underground tunneling of metro projects, no lease rent will be charged subject to the condition that the Indenting Authority will ensure deepening and strengthening of the said section to allow further use of the surface by the land owning agency'.

- (b) Government of Karnataka constituted a Joint Task Force (JTF) on 24.11.2018 to resolve the issues related to Defence land in Karnataka under the chairmanship of

Chief Secretary Karnataka, comprising Officers from both State Government and Ministry of Defence. Two meetings of Joint Task Force were held on 16.01.2019 and 26.11.2019. The issues related to Defence land are taken up by JTF.

(c) to (e) The Local Military Authority has brought forward the issue related to the ownership of land at Corner House Plot which is claimed by both Ministry of Defence and the State Government. The land at Comer plot has been given by State Govt. to Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation (BMRCL) for construction of metro project. The work has been stopped after objection by the Army. BMRCL has filed a Writ Petition with respect to Corner House Plot. During the meeting held on 24.12.2019 in Ministry of Defence, BMRCL agreed to withdraw the Writ Petition and take the matter of resolution of the ownership dispute to Joint Task Force. LMA has stated that the matter would be processed after the withdrawal of the said Writ Petition.

Contract with a private company to modernize airfields

820. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has signed a contract with a private company to modernize infrastructure of 37 airfields of Indian Air Force recently, if so the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the airfields modernised under Phase I have been of immense benefit to both military and civilian users, if so the details thereof;

(c) whether this contract will aid in infusing much-needed capital into the market and boost employment generation in fields such as communications, avionics, information technology, if so the details thereof; and

(d) the estimated time by which the said project will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Defence has signed a contract for Modernisation of Air Field Infrastructure (MAFI) Phase-II on 08 May, 2020.

(b) Modernisation of airfield infrastructure has enhanced the capability in terms of facilitating operation in poor weather conditions including night operations, enhanced enroute navigation infrastructure and enhanced traffic handling capabilities. These airfields have been made Joint User Aerodromes (JUAs) *i.e.* they are available for civil operations under UDAN scheme. The enhanced capabilities of IAF airfields due to modernization have benefited both military and civil operations.

(c) The contract would have positive effect on infusing capital into market and boosting employment generation in the fields of Communications, Avionics, Information Technology apart from civil and electrical equipments and construction.

(d) As per the contract, the project is scheduled for completion by 2024.

Status of import of military hardware

821. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is one of the top importers of military hardware globally, if so the reasons therefor;

(b) the quantum of defence equipment imported from different countries during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(c) whether Government has formulated Defence Testing Infrastructure Scheme (DTIS) to encourage the defence sector, if so the details thereof;

(d) whether the move will reduce imports of military equipment and help make the country self-reliant, if so the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said scheme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) There is no official information that India is one of the top importers of military hardware globally since no country officially reveals information on their import of defence equipment.

(b) During the last three financial years (2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20), 18, 17 & 32 contracts respectively have been signed with foreign vendors for capital procurement of defence equipment for Armed Forces. The countries from which defence equipment imports are being undertaken include Russia, USA, Israel, France and United Kingdom.

(c) Defence Testing Infrastructure Scheme (DTIS) has been launched by Government of India to promote indigenous defence production, with special focus on participation of MSMEs and Start Ups by bridging gaps in defence testing infrastructure in the country. The objective of the scheme is to set up Defence Testing Infrastructure that will provide easy access and meet the testing needs of the domestic defence industry.

(d) Establishment of test facilities under DTIS Scheme would enable indigenous defence manufacturers to test and certify their products within the country, thereby contributing towards self reliance.

(e) The DTIS scheme is to run for the next five years with implementation date of 31.03.2025.

Startups in defence sector

822. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is making efforts to promote start ups in the defense sector under 'Aatmanirbhar Mission' to localize the production of defence sector products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up innovative centres in institutions and organizations in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) (i) Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) framework, was launched by Department of Defence Production, with the aim to achieve self-reliance and to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace Sectors by engaging Industries including MSMEs, start-ups, individual innovators, R&D institutes and academia.

(ii) Under iDEX, the projects or problem statements are identified based on the requirements projected by the Armed Forces, OFB & DPSUs. 58 iDEX winners have so far been identified for 18 problem statements/ challenges under three rounds of Defence India Startup Challenge (DISC).

(iii) Separate procedure for 'Make-II' category (Industry funded) has been notified under Defence Procurement Procedure to encourage indigenous

development and manufacture of defence equipment. Number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, provision for considering proposals suggested by industry including startups/individual etc. have been introduced in this procedure.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) (i) DRDO has created eight Advanced technology centres across India to carryout research activities in the identified futuristic/new technology areas. These technology centres provide support to Academia to carry out directed research in the identified thrust areas related to defence applications.
- (ii) Atal Innovation Mission (AIM), NITI Aayog has set up a total of 68 Incubation centres across the country. Some AIM incubators focus on areas closely associated with deep-tech, aerospace etc. CODISSIA Defence Innovation and Atal Incubation Centre is a specific incubator which focuses on Defence Innovations and startups.
- (iii) iDEX envisages to engage with existing Defence Innovation Hubs (defence related MSME clusters) and create new hubs where innovators can get information about needs and feedback from the services directly and create solutions for India's major defence platforms. 9 Institutions have been identified and are working as partner incubators to support activities under iDEX.
- (e) Does not arise.

Encouragement to indigenous production of defence equipment

†823. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiative being taken by Government to promote indigenous production of Defence equipment;
- (b) the steps being taken to make a transparent Foreign Direct Investment in designing, development and manufacturing sectors of defence equipment;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the initiatives being taken to make MSMEs competent in defence production; and

(d) whether a specific share of defence designing, development and manufacturing will be allocated to Defence PSUs and manufacturers of private sector, if so, the details of proportion and process to be adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The Government has taken the following policy initiatives to promote 'Make in India' in defence sector:-

- (i) A new category of capital procurement 'Buy {Indian-IDD (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)}' has been introduced in Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2016 to promote indigenous design and development of defence equipment. It has been accorded top most priority for procurement of capital equipment.
- (ii) The 'Make' Procedure of capital procurement has been simplified. There is a provision for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry under Make-I category. In addition, there are specific reservations for MSMEs under the 'Make' procedure.
- (iii) Separate procedure for 'Make-II' category (Industry funded) has been notified under DPP to encourage indigenous development and manufacture of defence equipment. Number of industry friendly provisions such as relaxation of eligibility criterion, minimal documentation, provision for considering proposals suggested by industry/individual etc. have been introduced in this procedure. So far, 49 projects relating to Army, Navy & Air Force, have been accorded 'Approval in Principle", out of which 9 projects have already been issued Project Sanction Order for prototype development.
- (iv) Under 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' campaign of Govt of India, Ministry of Defence (MoD) has prepared a list of 101 items for which there would be an embargo on the import beyond the timeline indicated against them. This would offer a great opportunity to the Indian defence industry to manufacture these items using their own design and development capabilities to meet the requirements of the Armed Forces in the coming years. This list includes some high technology weapon systems like artillery guns, assault rifles,

corvettes, sonar systems, transport aircrafts, light combat helicopters (LCHs), radars and many other items to fulfill the needs of our Defence Services.

- (v) An innovation ecosystem for Defence titled Innovations for Defence Excellence (iDEX) has been launched in April, 2018. iDEX is aimed at creation of an ecosystem to foster innovation and technology development in Defence and Aerospace by engaging Industries including MSMEs, Start-ups, Individual Innovators, R&D institutes and Academia and provide them grants/funding and other support to carry out R&D which has potential for future adoption for Indian defence and aerospace needs. Under the iDEX scheme, a maximum of Rs 1.5 crore funding is available to a participant for development of a prototype. More than 700 start-ups participated in 18 problem statements pertaining to National Defence requirements, launched under 3 rounds of Defence India Start-up Challenges (DISC). 58 winners were announced after rigorous evaluation of applications by the High-Powered Selection Committees. Contracts have already been signed with several winners followed by release of tranches for several cases for prototype/ technology development.
- (vi) Government has notified the 'Strategic Partnership (SP)' Model in May, 2017. 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.
- (vii) Government has notified a 'Policy for indigenisation of components and spares used in Defence Platforms' in March, 2019 with the objective to create an industry ecosystem which is able to indigenize the imported components (including alloys & special materials) and sub-assemblies for defence equipment and platform manufactured in India.
- (viii) An 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 in September, 2019. The objective of the IGA is to enhance the After Sales Support and operational availability

of Russian origin equipment currently in service in Indian Armed Forces by organizing production of spares and components in the territory of India by Indian Industry by way of creation of Joint Ventures/Partnership with Russian Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) under the framework of the "Make in India" initiative.

- (ix) In February, 2018, Government decided to establish two defence industrial corridors to serve as an engine of economic development and growth of defence industrial base in the country. They span across Chennai, Hosur, Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu and across Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Chitrakoot and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh (UP).
- (x) Offset guidelines have been made flexible by allowing change of Indian Offset Partners (IOPs) and offset components, even in signed contracts. Foreign Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) are now allowed to provide the details of IOPs and products after signing of contracts. In order to bring more transparency and efficiency into the Offset discharge process. "Offset portal" has been created in May, 2019.
- (xi) Defence Investor Cell has been created in February, 2018 in the Ministry to provide all necessary information including addressing queries related to investment opportunities, procedures and regulatory requirements for investment in the sector.
- (xii) Defence Products list requiring Industrial Licences has been rationalised and manufacture' of most of parts or components does not require Industrial License. The initial validity of the Industrial Licence granted under the IDR Act has been increased from 03 years to 15 years with a provision to further extend it by 03 years on a case-to-case basis.
- (xiii) Under the latest Public Procurement Order 2017, Department of Defence Production has notified list of 24 items for which there is local capacity and competition and procurement of these items shall be done from local suppliers only irrespective of the purchase value.
- (xiv) An indigenization portal namely SRIJAN has been launched on 14.08.2020 for DPSUs/OFB/Services with an industry interface to provide development support to MSMEs/Startups/Industry for import substitution.

- (b) (i) In May, 2001, the Defence Industry sector, which was hitherto reserved for the public sector, was opened up to 100% for Indian private sector participation, with Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 26% both subject to licensing. Further, Department for Policy 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, 44 FDI proposals/ Joint Ventures have been approved for manufacture of various defence equipments, both in public and private sector.
- (ii) Government has brought in significant reforms to promote FDI in Defence sector in the country, to complement and supplement the domestic investment. Through FDI, domestic companies are benefited by way of enhanced access to supplementary capital and state-of-art-technologies, and also exposure to global managerial practices resulting in employment generation and accelerated growth of the sector. Review of FDI policy is an ongoing process and changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive investment destination. FDI in Defence Sector has been enhanced up to 74% through the Automatic Route for companies seeking new defence industrial license and up to 100% by Government Route wherever it is likely to result in access to modern technology or for other reasons to be recorded. The obligatory government approval for existing FDI approval holders / current defence licensees for change in equity / shareholding pattern up to 49% FDI has been proposed to be replaced with mandatory declaration for the same within 30 days of change of equity / shareholding pattern. The proposals for raising FDI beyond 49% from such companies could also be considered with Government approval.
- (c) Enabling MSMEs in expanding their base in defence production:—
- (i) The 'Make' Procedure has been simplified with provisions for funding of 90% of development cost by the Government to Indian industry and reserving Government funded Make-I projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 10 Crore and procurement cost ₹ 50 Crore per year for MSMEs. The industry funded Make-II Projects not exceeding development cost of ₹ 3

Crore and procurement cost ₹ 50 Crore per year have also been reserved for MSMEs. iDEX is also aimed at supporting MSMEs. Start-ups. Individual Innovators etc provide them grants/ funding and other support to carry out R&D. Besides, approx 11,000 MSMEs as vendors are engaged in supplying various items to OFB and Defence PSUs.

- (ii) To bring MSMEs into the defence supply chain and thereby boost the self-reliance of the country in defence and also contribute towards defence exports market. DDP has made a scheme of promotion of MSMEs in defence. Under this scheme funds are provided to industry associations to organize seminars in different parts of the country.
- (iii) MSMEs are partnering in DRDO projects and also DRDO developed technologies are also being transferred to them. They are important partners in industry ecosystem for the production of DRDO developed products.
- (iv) Various initiatives have been taken to address issues of timely payments like implementation of TReDS in DPSUs. Regular interactions are taking place to settle the grievance of vendors at OFB. Defence Investor Cell has been opened in DDP to address the issues being faced by vendors especially MSME vendors. Non-Core items of OFB have been uploaded on GeM which would enable them to supply the items hitherto reserved for Ordnance Factories to the Armed forces.
- (v) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) including defence sector MSMEs across the country. These include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Scheme of fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries(SFURTI), A scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Upgradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS), Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP), Micro and Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme etc. and also reviews and monitors the progress of the implementation of the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs Order, 2012.

(vi) The Defence Offset guidelines have further paved the way for proactive participation of Micro, Small & Medium enterprises (MSME) of India by incorporating a scheme of multipliers of 1.5 for engaging MSME as Indian Offset Partners (IOP).

(d) There is no prescribed allocation/proportion between DPSUs and private sector. Efforts are, however, being made to create a level playing field between DPSUs and the private sector.

Old and ageing fleet of helicopters

824. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that old and ageing helicopters with the armed- forces have taken valuable lives in the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of helicopters with the defence forces and the year(s) in which these were inducted; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to replace the old and ageing fleet of helicopters with a new one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There have been two fatal accidents of the helicopters held with Armed Forces in the past five years. The details of such accidents are as under:—

Date of Accident	Type	Casualties
30.11.2016	Cheetah	04
27.09.2019	Cheetah	02

(c) The details of helicopters with the defence forces and the year (s) in which these were inducted are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) Many steps have been taken by Government to replace the old and ageing fleet of helicopters with new one. These include procurement, modernization, acquisition through indigenous as also Inter Governmental Agreement etc.

Statement

Details of helicopters with the defence forces and the year in which these were inducted

Type	Number	Year of Induction
NAVY		
Chetak	53	1964
Kamov 28	10	1986
Sea King 42 B/C	23	1987
ALH MK I	08	2002
Kamov 31	14	2003
UH3H	06	2008
ARMY		
Chetak	51	1961
Cheetah	122	1972
ALH Mk-I	18	2002
ALH Mk-II	18	2009
ALH Mk-III	62	2011
ALH Mk-IV	64	2013
Cheetal	16	2015
AIR FORCE		
Chetak	83	1962
Cheetah	38	1962
Mi-25	04	1983-85
Mi-17	71	1984-89
Mi-26	03	1985-89
Mi-35	15	1989-90

Type	Number	Year of Induction
Mi-17 IV	43	2000-03
ALH	20	2002
Cheetal	10	2009
Mi-17 V5	133	2011-15 .
ALH Mk-III	36	2011-16
ALH Mk-IV	16	2016-17
Apache	22	2019-20
Chinook	15	2019-20

Calorie intake of soldiers posted at Siachen

825. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the calorie intake of soldiers posted in Siachen has been compromised by 82 per cent;

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

(c) whether Siachen troops are deprived of the benefits of using improved products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There has been no such instance. The one day entitled ration has adequate calories to meet the energy expenditure.

The ration scales are designed based upon nutritional requirement of a soldier as per their energy expenditure under different climatic conditions. In High Altitude Areas (above 12000 ft), like Siachen, special scales of rations are authorised, to cater for the energy expenditure in such conditions. The energy expenditure and energy intake for troops deployed above 12000 feet as per study conducted by Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences (DIPAS) is as under:-

- (i) Total energy expenditure - 4270 kcal (± 550)
- (ii) Total energy intake from existing rations - 5350 kcal

Thus, it can be seen that the calorific intake from the ration is more than adequate.

(c) and (d) A well established robust mechanism exists to ensure that quality rations meeting the defence food specifications, catering to the troops preference as well as the nutritional requirements are issued at all locations. In Siachen too, quality rations corresponding to the choice of troops, and their nutritional requirement is always ensured.

Attack of Pakistani forces on Indian positions

826. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Pakistani forces have attacked Indian positions since 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with other border violations committed by the Pakistani army on the Indo-Pak Borders during the last six months;
- (c) the details of casualties and other losses suffered on both sides, incident-wise; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto and the remedial steps taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There have been no attacks by Pakistani forces on Indian positions along the Line of Control and International Border with Pakistan. However, Pakistan troops have been resorting to persistent ceasefire violations along the Line of Control. There have been 2453 incidents of Ceasefire Violations along Line of Control in Jammu region in this year (from 01 March to 07 September, 2020). In addition, 192 incidents of cross-border firing have occurred along Indo-Pak International Border in Jammu region in this year (01 March to 31 August, 2020).

(c) There have been 10 fatal casualties of Army personnel occurred along Line of Control/International Border in cross border firing by Pakistani forces in the last six months. The details of casualties of Pakistan side cannot be ascertained accurately.

(d) Appropriate retaliation to the ceasefire violations, as required, has been carried out by Indian Army/BSF. In addition, all the cases of ceasefire violations are

taken up with Pakistan authorities through the established mechanisms of hotlines, flag meetings, Directorate General of Military Operations talks as well as diplomatic channels between the two countries. BSF too holds talks at various levels with its counterpart *viz.* Pakistan Rangers.

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

COVID-19 cases in armed forces

827. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases amongst armed forces;
- (b) the total number of deaths so far due to COVID-19 amongst armed forces;
- (c) the steps being taken to ensure that the virus is stopped from spreading in Army barracks;
- (d) the steps taken to enhance the medical facilities available to armed forces;
- (e) whether those medical facilities are equipped to deal with COVID-19 patients; and
- (f) if not, efforts being made to upgrade them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) The total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases amongst serving Armed Forces personnel are 22,353.

(b) As on date, a total of 41 deaths have taken place in the Armed Forces which can be directly ascribed to COVID-19.

(c) To ensure that infected persons do not transmit the infection to susceptible individuals, a 14 days mandatory quarantine period is enforced for all personnel returning from leave or reporting on permanent posting. Those who develop symptoms are immediately tested and if found positive are isolated in healthcare facilities. Active tracing of high risk contacts of these confirmed cases is undertaken and those meeting

the criteria are isolated and tested between day 7-10 of exposure. An extensive Information, Education and Communication campaign has been undertaken by the Armed Forces in all stations to sensitize the population in the context of prevention methods, primarily social distancing.

(d) At the outset of the pandemic, supply orders for essential equipment critical to COVID care (Ventilators, Oxygen Concentrators, Multipara Monitors, PPE, Face Masks, Disinfectants Sanitizers, Hand Held Thermal monitors etc) were placed for equipping all hospitals of the Armed Forces. Subsequently, molecular testing machines and test kits were procured and supplied to Armed Forces hospitals. In line with the international and national treatment protocols for COVID-19, Armed Forces hospitals have a wide array of anti-viral drugs (Favipiravir and Remdesivir) and immuno-modulatory agents (Tocilizumab, Prednisolone, etc.). Two hospitals in the Armed Forces are using Plasma Therapy for treatment of severely ill patients.

(e) All Armed Forces hospitals are suitably equipped to deal with COVID-19 patients.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

Corporatisation of OFB

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

(a) whether Government has any proposal to corporatise the Ordnance Factory Board (OFB);

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

(c) whether Government has taken note of the strike by workers of OFB against the proposed corporatisation and their concerns;

(d) if so, steps taken by Government to ensure that the interests/service condition of the employees will not get affected by corporatisation of OFB;

(e) whether it is a fact that OFB products are overpriced when compared with international prices; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Security in its meeting held on

29.07.2020, has approved to convert Ordnance Factory Board (OFB), a subordinate office of Ministry of Defence, into one or more than one 100% Government owned corporate entities, registered under the Companies Act 2013.

The Corporatisation of OFB will improve its autonomy, accountability and efficiency in Ordnance Supplies.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government has taken note of the Strike notice dated 04.08.2020 from the three recognized Federations of Defence Civilian Employees, proposing to call an indefinite strike *w.e.f.* 06.00 am of 12.10.2020 by the Defence Civilian Employees of Ordnance Factories against the Government move to corporatize OFB.

(d) An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Defence to oversee and guide the entire process of corporatisation of OFB, including transition support and redeployment plan of employees while safeguarding their wages and retirement benefits.

(e) and (f) OFB products are priced on a cost based methodology without charging any profit over the cost of production for supply to the armed forces. Since OFB is nominated as a production agency for supply of core items to the armed forces, no comparison with international prices can be made.

Asiatic lions in Gir

†829. SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of asiatic lions in Gir National Park of Gujarat as on 1st September, 2020;

(b) the number of lions accidentally killed on the railway tracks during the last two financial years; and

(c) the number of resorts that carried out construction and lion sighting work illegally in the restricted area of lion sanctuary?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the "Report on Poonam Avlokan (Full Moon Observations) Asiatic Lions in the Asiatic Lion Landscape; June,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

2020" of Forest Department, Gujarat, there are 674 Asiatic Lions in the landscape, which includes population of Asiatic Lions in Gir National Park.

(b) The details of lions accidentally killed on the railway tracks during the last two financial years are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Nos. of Lions killed accidentally on railway tracks
1.	2018-19	3
2.	2019-20	0

(c) As per the information provided by the Chief Wild Life Warden, Gujarat, no resort has carried out construction and lion sighting work illegally in the restricted area of lion sanctuary.

Illegal trafficking of endangered animals

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

(a) the total number of cases involving illegal trafficking of endangered animals during the last three years;

(b) the number of endangered animals killed during the last three years;

(c) the number of people with cases registered against them for the killing or trafficking of endangered animals during the last three years; and

(d) the steps the Ministry is taking to prevent the illegal trafficking of endangered animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The management of forests and wildlife is primarily the responsibility of the State/UT Governments. The information related to illegal trafficking and killing of the endangered species is not collated in the Ministry. As per the data available with Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) provided by State Forest and Police authorities, the total number of wildlife cases (illegal trafficking as well as poaching) during last three years is as follows:—

Year	Number of wildlife cases
2017	478
2018	492
2019	286

(c) As per the data available with WCCB provided by State Forest and Police authorities, the total number of accused arrested in wildlife poaching and illegal trafficking of wild animals during last three years is as follows:—

Years	Number of wildlife offenders arrested
2017	880
2018	858
2019	575

(d) The steps taken by the Ministry including WCCB to prevent the illegal trafficking of endangered animals are as follows:—

- (i) Financial assistance is provided to the State/Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats, for providing better protection to wildlife including endangered species of wild animals, improvement of their habitat and to ensure harmonious existence of human settlements with wild animals.
- (ii) The local communities are involved in conservation measures through eco-development activities who help the forest department in protection of wildlife.
- (iii) 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.
- (iv) 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).

- (v) WCCB coordinates with State/UTs and other enforcement agencies to gather intelligence about poaching and unlawful trade in wild animals and animal articles.
- (vi) WCCB conducted 109 and 153 joint operations in 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively to apprehend criminals involved in smuggling.
- (vii) WCCB conducted capacity building programs for Forests & Police Officials on investigation of Wildlife cases under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 as follows:—

Year	No of programs	Officials trained
2017-28	20	1092
2018-19	26	1081
2019-20	24	1102

- (viii) WCCB conducted sensitization programs for the officials of Border Guarding Forces, Customs, Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Judicial officers and other stake holders as follows:—

Year	No. of programs	No. of officials sensitized
2017-18	77	4097
2018-19	69	4939
2019-20	97	7692

- (ix) WCCB conducted sensitization of representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and awareness programs for students and members of public on the importance of wildlife and their role to combat wildlife crime as follows:—

Year	No of programs	No. of representatives of PRIs/students/members of public sensitized
2017-18	36	2452
2018-19	31	2323
2019-20	33	1906

- (x) WCCB issued alerts and advisories on poaching and illegal trade of wildlife to the concerned State and Central agencies for preventive action as follows:—

Year	Alerts and advisories issued
2017-18	86
2018-19	124
2019-20	103

- (xi) Advisory on prevention of hunting of Pangolin and the illegal trade of Pangolin Scales was issued by WCCB in 2018.
- (xii) Organized Inter-Agency meetings for coordination of inter-agency enforcement efforts in combating wildlife crime. 10 IAC meetings were organized in 2017-18, 9 in 2018-19 and 7 have been conducted in 2019-20.
- (xiii) The Ministry has issued "Advisory for Dealing with Import of Exotic Live Species in India and Declaration of Stock".

Compliance of the Forest Rights Act

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

- (a) the area of forest land diverted since 2008 under Forest Conservation Act, 1980, for non forest activities, year-wise, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry's guidelines requiring completion of the recognition of forest land to obtain free prior informed consent of the Gram Sabhas prior to the diversion of the forest land were not followed; and
- (c) whether compensation for extinguishing of recorded forest rights of dwellers, including rights recognised under Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 has been provided to the right holders, if so, amount in each State, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) A certificate in compliance of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, for the forest land proposed to be used for non forest purpose under the provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 is ensured from the District Collector affirming that—

- (i) The complete process of recognition and vesting of forest rights under the FRA, 2006 has been carried out for the entire forest land proposed for diversion.
- (ii) The proposal for such diversion (with full details of the project and its implications, vernacular/ local language) have been placed before each concerned Gram Sabha or forest-dwellers, who are eligible under the FRA, 2006;
- (iii) Each of the concerned Gram Sabha(s), has certified that all formalities/ processes under the FRA have been carried out, and that they have given their consent to the proposed diversion and the compensation and ameliorative measures, if any, having understood the purpose and details of proposed diversion.
- (iv) The discussion and decisions on such proposals had taken pace only when there was a quorum of minimum 50% of the members of Gram Sabhas present;
- (v) The diversion of forest land for facilities managed by the Government as required under Section 3 (2) of the FRA have been completed and the Gram Sabhas have given their consent to it.
- (vi) The rights of Primitive Tribal Groups and Pre-Agricultural Communities, where applicable have been specifically safeguarded as per Section 3 (1) of the FRA, 2006.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Goa	1047.93	72.76	166.68	11.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.49	1.19	0.00	1342.15
12.	Gujarat	656.95	3315.71	1237.27	598.72	738.76	148.50	384.95	529.94	296.62	12.69	1137.91	1753.68	10811.70
13.	Haryana	298.31	833.46	351.22	331.36	111.39	564.81	110.36	340.52	360.97	322.10	531.45	566.18	4722.13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	400.61	798.77	1336.79	318.72	556.33	22.52	284.37	216.83	31.81	254.14	666.22	414.22	53013
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Jharkhand	2319.37	466.06	3059.01	1888.87	1885.07	479.97	1313.31	271.87	303.82	351.73	440.76	903.90	13683.74
17.	Karnataka	546.38	1363.51	776.08	232.78	2.28	76.72	180.33	243.75	199.20	320.71	140.64	388.18	4470.56
18.	Kerala	49.75	14.25	5.03	6.63	0.58	31.20	0.00	9.53	4.16	0.17	2.88	0.80	124.98
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	939.74	1834.49	2599.66	1535.01	1561.94	3526.94	2028.99	2609.11	808.06	3935.00	2442.86	2095.89	25917.69
21.	Maharashtra	759.97	822.95	1718.76	634.45	646.26	1234.45	1222.21	1243.80	1519.78	1365.08	431.39	183.79	11782.8
22.	Manipur	0.00	10.00	36.00	7.88	205.00	1325.82	324.70	86.14	96.00	58.56	0.00	24.50	2174.61
23.	Meghalaya	1.37	4.27	0.16	123.87	114.02	0.98	138.11	0.00	4.82	0.00	0.00	0.03	387.63
24.	Mizoram	0.00	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	384.03	74.49	0.00	0.24	0.00	0.00	46.48	505.98
25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	1001.99	2786.11	1064.47	1278.71	2520.23	807.14	3990.22	902.97	495.73	1934.73	3650.52	4109.79	24542.61

27. Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28. Punjab	304.51	56271.67	333.71	93.05	157.53	590.50	277.67	186.27	45.80	649.31	630.99	283.83	59824.84												
29. Rajasthan	1133.93	2255.42	1909.06	154.84	558.37	317.55	1706.91	79.38	2176.63	120.51	777.56	474.67	11664.83												
30. Sikkim	202.35	699.02	187.14	82.38	14.32	97.51	0.99	9.36	14.33	0.61	0.00	0.00	1308.01												
31. Tamil Nadu	109.62	33.57	14.07	39.54	25.57	32.80	21.86	512.42	9.77	0.76	32.33	27.95	860.26												
32. Telangana	1466.35	484.41	216.24	147.34	1415.37	1295.08	161.38	2420.46	2.49	4891.80	2310.96	489.94	15301.82												
33. Tripura	53.03	25.38	399.19	29.03	11.40	65.20	25.11	61.05	11.12	3.33	8.48	294.38	986.70												
34. Uttar Pradesh	103.34	232.74	565.21	170.14	225.72	812.14	390.66	214.32	0.00	4.20	124.50	21.67	2864.64												
35. Uttarakhand	1190.54	2327.05	970.41	174.46	703.65	208.36	164.43	21.91	171.41	1053.94	294.70	169.48	7450.34												
36. West Bengal	0.08	70.48	177.67	35.61	2.60	6.00	6.31	78.00	124.87	75.99	26.91	102.33	706.85												
GRAND TOTAL	14887.56	77845.32	23436.04	16461.54	12530.49	15975.94	14547.49	13986.03	7800.76	17705.66	15101.38	17565.27	24784.49												

Illegal sand mining

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

- (a) whether Government has released guidelines to monitor and check illegal sand mining in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and its implementation status, State-wise; and
- (c) the details of violations noticed/action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has formulated the Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines, 2016 which focuses on the management of Sand mining in the Country. In the recent past, it has been observed that apart from management and systematic mining practices, there is an urgent need to have a guideline for effective enforcement of regulatory provisions and their monitoring. In view of the same, Ministry issued the Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining in January, 2020 to regulate the Sand & Gravel Mining in the Country from its identification to its final end-use by the consumers and the general public and to control the instance of illegal mining through IT-enabled services and latest technologies for surveillance of the Sand mining at each step.

Ministry of Mines has also prepared a 'Sand Mining Framework' in consultation with Mining Departments of the States incorporating best practices amongst States and suggestions based on the objectives of sustainability, availability, affordability and transparency in the sand mining. The 'Sand Mining Framework' has been circulated to all the States for necessary action.

Sand mining is regulated in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act] and the Mineral Concession Rules framed by the concerned State Governments under section 15 of this Act. Moreover, Section 23C of the MMDR Act, empowers the State Governments to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith. Therefore, the enforcement of various legal provisions including Enforcement & Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 with a view to containing the menace of illegal sand mining is within the domain of the State Government/ UT administration.

Air quality in Karnataka

833. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cities identified under National Clean Air Programme to improve ambient air quality in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the status of city action plan prepared for the identified cities in Karnataka; and

(c) the extent to which the COVID-19 helped to better air quality in the above and other identified cities and efforts being made to maintain the same air quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) The cities identified under National Clean Air Programme to improve ambient air quality in Karnataka are Bengaluru, Davengere, Hubli-Dharwad and Gulbarga. City specific action plans for all the four identified cities of Karnataka have been prepared.

It has been reported that COVID-19 related lockdown has resulted in temporary improvement of air quality in many cities due to closure of industries, reduction in number of vehicles plying and minimal construction activities etc. Bengaluru witnessed 61 'Good' and 'Satisfactory' Air Quality Index (AQI) days during April and May 2020, rising from 24 'Good' and 'Satisfactory' AQI days seen during April and May 2019. Monthly average concentration of PM10, PM2.5, SO₂ & NO₂ as measured at Bengaluru, Devanagere, Gulbarga (Kalaburagi) & Hubli-Dharwad shows reduction in particulate matter levels.

City specific action plans for all four cities of Karnataka have been prepared based on scientific studies which include control of vehicular emissions, road dust, biomass/crop/garbage/MSW burning, construction activities, industrial emission and other city specific sources etc.

Emission of anthropogenic sulphur dioxide

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

(a) whether Government is aware that India is world's largest emitter of anthropogenic sulphur dioxide from coal burning that contributes to air pollution;

(b) if so, the steps, being taken by the government to decrease the emission of the above mentioned harmful gas;

(c) whether India has flue-gas desulphurization technology installed in the coal plants that will help in reduction of air pollution; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No Sir, it has been reported in one of the study of environmental NGO Greenpeace that India is the world's largest emitter of anthropogenic sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and coal based thermal power plants are the major contributor. Government facts do not agree to this.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) vide its notification dated 07.12.2015 has stipulated norms for emission of SO₂ from Thermal Power Plants apart from other pollutants. There was no SO₂ emission norms for Coal based Thermal Power Plants prior to this notification and regulated through stipulating the height of discharge/emittance through fixing height of chimney.

(c) and (d) Two of the commonly acceptable technology for flue-gas desulphurization of coal based thermal power plants (Wet scrubbing (WS) in alkaline media and Dry Sorbent Injection-DSI) are installed in India. As on 31 August, 2020, 16 units on wet scrubbing and 2 units on DSI technology are installed for de-sulphurisation of flue gas from coal based Thermal Power plants. State-wise details of these 18 units is given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Wet Scrubbing / DSL based FGD System

Sl. No.	State	No. of Units	Name of TPP & Unit Nos.	SO ₂ emission control measure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	03	Adani Power Mundra TPS (Unit - 7, 8, 9)	Wet Scrubber
2.	Haryana	02	Mahatma Gandhi TPS, CLP Jhajjar (Unit - 1 &2)	Wet Scrubber

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Madhya Pradesh	01	Vindhyachal STPS, NTPC Ltd. (Unit - 13)	Wet Scrubber
4.	Maharashtra	08	JSW Ratnagiri TPS (Unit - 1, 2, 3, 4) Adani Dahanu TPS (Unit - 1 & 2) Tata Power Trombay TPS (Unit - 5 & 8)	Wet Scrubber
5.	Tamil Nadu	02	IL&FS TNPC (Unit - 1 & 2)	Wet Scrubber
6.	Uttar Pradesh	02	NCTPS Dadri, NTPC Ltd. (Unit - 1 & 2)	DSI
TOTAL		18		

Floods and poor soil quality caused due to dams

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

(a) whether Government is aware that rivers also carry vibrant matter and life and Himalayan rivers used to bring fine silt to north Bihar which was deposited across the plains, making it one of the most fertile agricultural regions;

(b) the embankments cut off this efficient transport of nutrients, making the land poorer;

(c) whether each year the river Kosi carries 19 cubic meters of sediment per hectare, five times higher than any other river in Bihar and is unable to deposit this sediment and thereby raising its bed, making floods an inevitability; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Erosion and deposition of silt is a natural process in alluvial rivers. Rivers pickup, carry and drop silt load as per their regime condition i.e. discharge in the river, river slope, morphology, nature of silt etc., Floods are natural calamity that India faces almost every year, in varying degrees of magnitude due to various factors, viz. wide variations in rainfall; both in time and space, inadequate carrying capacities of rivers, river bank erosion, landslides, poor

natural drainage, snow melt, glacial lake out bursts and silting of river beds. As per a study carried out by Central Water Commission after the floods of August 2016 in Bihar, it is observed that sedimentation in river Ganga is basically due to huge sediment load contributed from its Northern tributaries *viz.* Ghaghra, Gandak and Kosi. When these rivers come out of hilly terrain the sediment laden monsoon water drops a lot of sediment due to drop in river bed slope in plain area. This is a natural phenomenon.

New EIA Notification

836. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification considers many projects under exempted list as they are outside the purview of EIA;

(b) if so, the details of such exempted list of projects under EIA and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that violations can only be reported by a Government representative or the project proponent and not by citizens according to the new EIA Notification; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) No Sir. The draft EIA Notification 2020, has introduced new exemptions only where clean technology is involved; pollution potential is low or the activity is at a small scale (MSME sector). The activities which are now exempted, *inter alia*, include Research and Development activities of laboratory scale and not involving commercial production, secondary metallurgical projects up to a certain threshold, manufacturing of country liquor up to 10 KLD; aerial ropeways in non-eco sensitive areas.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The draft EIA Notification 2020 does not curb the right of any concerned or affected person to report cases of violation. Clauses 22 (1) and 23 (1) of the Draft EIA Notification, 2020 mention that the cognizance of violation or non-compliance shall be made on the basis of (a) Suo moto application of project proponent, (b) Report by any Government authority, (c) Violation/Non-compliance found during the

appraisal by appraisal committee or during processing of applications by any Regulatory Authority. The public, NGOs and other affected persons can approach any of the government authorities, who after preliminary verification, can refer the matter to the Ministry or respective States for taking action in the matter.

Draft EIA Notification 2020

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

(a) whether Government has taken into note the larger concern on the proposed Environmental Impact Assessment Notification 2020 with regard to its impact on nature;

(b) whether Government is aware that the condition which allows the project owners to, post facto, pay compensation in cases would lead to high intensity of exploitation of nature without any impunity;

(c) categories and projects which were excluded from the public consultation in Environmental Impact Assessment under the proposed EIA Notification; and

(d) the details thereof and the reasons to exclude them from the purview of public consultations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Draft Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2020 has been prepared after obtaining views of different stakeholders and due deliberation by the Expert Committee constituted for the purpose. The Government has received responses on the draft Notification, 2020 from different stake holders, which are being considered.

(b) The draft EIA Notification 2020 does not provide for *ex post facto* clearance to violation cases. The environmental clearance, if issued, to the project shall only be prospective and shall be effective from the date of its issuance. Any violation of the EIA Notification, 2006, that is in force, under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 results in contravention under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 itself, thereby attracting the provisions of Section 15/19 of the said Act. Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 provides for penalty or imprisonment or both for contravention of the Act. In the same manner, a violation of any provisions in the EIA, 2020 shall attract the penal provisions of Section 15 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

The Clause 22 (14) of the draft EIA Notification 2020 clearly specifies that the project proponent is liable for action under Section 15/19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 which provides for penalty or imprisonment or both in case of contravention of the Act. In addition, the draft notification also lays down additional liability on the project proponent for causing damage to the environment through assessment of environment damage caused, remedial and community -augmentation plans (reference clause 22(5) of the draft notification).

(c) and (d) The number of activities exempted from public hearing has been reduced from 9 in ETA 2006 [Refer clause 7(111) of EIA 2006] to 7 activities in Draft EIA 2020 [Clause 14(2) of Draft EIA 2020]. Further, the requirement of public hearing has not been exempted for any large projects or activities. In Draft EIA 2020, the public consultation has been proposed for exemption for certain category of projects or activities in respect of MSME sector and projects adopting clean technology.

Concerns in draft EIA Notification

838. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) reasons Government did not publish the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification in regional languages as required by the law;

(b) actions taken by Government to clear the concerns of citizens regarding the EIA Notification;

(c) whether Government has received objections from the State Governments on the proposed Notification; and

(d) if so, whether Government is ready to make amendments avoiding the current proposals which would seriously lead to exploitation of nature?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The draft EIA Notification, 2020 has been issued in accordance with the Article 346 of Constitution of India; Official Languages Act, 1963 and Official Languages Rules, 1976. Further, Rule 5(3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 mandates notification in Official Gazette. Therefore, as per the requirement under Article 346 of Constitution of India; Official Languages Act, 1963 and Official Languages Rules, 1976, the Central Government published the draft notification both in Hindi and in English through the Official Gazette.

(b) to (d) The draft EIA Notification, 2020 *vide* S.O. 1199(E) dated the 23rd March, 2020 was published in the official gazette on 11th April, 2020, for the information of the public likely to be affected thereby and for making any objections or suggestions on the proposal contained in the draft notification within sixty days from the date on which copies of the Gazette containing said draft notification were made available to the Public. The Ministry is in receipt of comments/suggestions/views from various stakeholders including different State Governments. An Expert Committee has been constituted for review/deliberation on the comments and suggestions received on the draft Notification.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to environment

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

- (a) the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to environment;
- (b) the current level of achievement of such goals;
- (c) whether India will be able to achieve such goals by 2030; and
- (d) if so, the timeline for achieving such goals by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a comprehensive list of 17 Global Goals and 169 associated targets, which integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. Goal 12 'Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns', Goal 13 'Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts' and Goal 15 'Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss', are directly related to environment.

(b) to (d) The SDGs came into effect on 1st January 2016 and are to be achieved by end of year 2030. NITI Aayog has been entrusted with the role to co-ordinate SDG monitoring in the country. NITI Aayog has done the mapping of all the SDGs and associated targets with the Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes as well as major government initiatives. Central Ministries are striving to achieve the SDG targets by 2030 through the implementation of different development

schemes in collaboration with the State Governments and Union Territories. For example India has achieved pre-2020 voluntary goal of reducing emission intensity of its GDP by 20-25%, over 2005 levels, by 2020 alongwith Nationally Determined Contributions in the post-2020 period (2021-30); it will reflect in achievement of SDG Goal 13. As per India State of Forest Report 2019, as compared to the assessment of 2017, there is an increase of 5,188 sq. km in the total forest and tree cover of the country. There has also been an increase in the protected areas in the country. All this has contributed towards achievement of SDG 15. Further, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed a National Indicator Framework in consultation with other Ministries to support monitoring of progress on the SDGs. NITI Aayog has published the SDG India Index to track progress of all the States and UTs with respect to SDGs and ranks the States/UTs on a scale of 0 to 100 based on their performance. MoSPI released "Sustainable Development Goals National Indicator Framework Baseline Report 2015-16" and Progress Report, 2020 (ver2.1) in June, 2020 which provides a benchmark for monitoring progress of the country on the various targets under the SDGs. MoSPI has also developed SDG Dashboard on NIF to visualize the progress of SDGs with associated targets at national as well as sub-national level.

As per India's Voluntary National Review Report, 2020 'Decade of Action: Taking SDGs from global to local', with regard to SDG 12 it is stated that 'India supports the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), which is a global commitment to accelerate the shift towards sustainable consumption and production'. Under Goal 13 it is highlighted 'India is ranked among the top ten countries in the Climate Change Performance Index 2020 on account of low levels of per capita emissions and energy use, and 'well-below-2°C' renewable energy targets'. The Report emphasizes the three strategies adopted by Government for conservation, development and management of forests - afforestation through natural and artificial regeneration, protection and management, under Goal 15.

Bio Carbon Fund

840. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is getting any financial investment for reforestation and soil carbon sequestration through the Bio Carbon Fund which promotes biodiversity conservation and poverty alleviation; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Human elephant conflict in Odisha

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to address the human elephant conflict in Odisha;

(b) the details of the measures aimed at mitigation and management of human elephant conflict in Odisha;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study to understand the causes of human elephant conflict in Odisha;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government has collected data on the deaths of humans and elephants as a result of such conflict?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Government has taken following measures to address the Human Elephant Conflicts (HEC) in Odisha:—

(i) Financial and technical assistance is provided to elephant range states under the Centrally Sponsored scheme 'Project Elephant', to protect elephants, their habitat and corridors, to address issues of man-elephant conflict and the welfare of captive elephants. The Scheme has also a component for *ex-gratia* relief in case of human death/injury and property/crop loss.

(ii) All the elephant States have been directed to implement Guidelines for Management of Human Elephant Conflict issued by the Ministry on 6.10.2017.

- (iii) In the last 5 years the Government has more than doubled allocation of fund in Elephant Conservation such funds are used for:—
- (a) Construction/erecting of physical barriers, such as solar fencing, trenches, stonewalling to prevent straying of wild elephants into human habitations.
 - (b) Works like creation of water sources, plantation of fruiting trees, pasture development, fire protection etc. are being done to enrich elephant habitat so that elephants can be retained in their habitat.
 - (c) Engaging local communities as animal trackers to know the movement of elephants and also to caution local people to avoid man-animal conflict and to prevent damage or loss of human life and elephants.
 - (d) Payment of *ex-gratia* to the victims of Human Elephant Conflict.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. Asian Nature Conservation Foundation (ANCF) was entrusted with the study in the State of Odisha by the Government of Odisha in order to avoid human-elephant conflict. As per their findings, the trends indicate that about 1700-1800 elephants can at most be sustained and managed within the larger forested landscape of Odisha with tolerable levels of elephant-human conflict.

(f) As per the information received from State, the number of elephant and human deaths due Human Elephant Conflict, during the last three years and current year are given below:—

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21 (till 31.8.2020)
Elephant Deaths	14	33	17	4
Human deaths	105	85	117	23

The reasons for the death of elephants include electrocution, train and road accidents, poisoning and poaching.

Rising sea level and sea erosion in Odisha's coastline

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

- (a) steps taken by Government under climate change action plan to address the rising sea levels and sea erosion taking place in Odisha's coastline, mainly stretches in Puri, Kendrapara and Ganjam districts;

(b) whether Government has conducted any study or collected any data to understand the causes of such rising sea levels and sea erosion in Odisha's coastline and its linkage to climate change;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) steps taken by Government to address the concerns of the coastal communities in Odisha, especially concerns related to reduction in available farm land and increasing salinity in soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The 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 including mitigation, adaptation and other climate actions. To support the objectives of NAPCC, 33 States and Union Territories, including Odisha have already prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) to address state specific actions.

The Odisha State Action Plan has identified 'Coasts and Disasters' as one of the key priority areas to address climate change vulnerability. The interventions identified in the state action plans under the priority sectors are implemented by various nodal departments of the State Government with support from various line departments.

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP) was launched with a purpose of protecting and conserving coastal and marine environment of the country in three pilot States *viz.*, Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal. The National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Management (NCSCM), Chennai has studied the shoreline changes for identification of high erosion, medium erosion and low erosion / stable coastal stretches of the country. Also, the Survey of India has mapped and demarcated the Hazard line along the mainland of the Indian, coast to enable MoEFCC plan against natural hazards such as storm surges, tsunami and cyclone and to prepare disaster management plans for the coastal environment, including planning for adaptive and mitigation measures.

(b) to (d) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) Centres have carried out studies related to shoreline changes and associated changes. Spaces Applications Centre (SAC), ISRO, Ahmedabad in collaboration of Coastal Erosion Directorate, Central

Water Commission has carried out shoreline mapping on 1:25,000 scale for the entire Indian coast based on multi date satellite data for 1989-1991, 2004-2006 and 2014-16 time frames, to find out the changes in shore line and associated changes. The change analysis for the Odisha coast based on 2004-06 and 2014-16 time frame shoreline data has shown that 145 km. stretch of the coast is under erosion (840 ha), 98 km. of the coast is under accretion (751 ha.) and 202 km. of the shoreline is stable in nature.

The case study carried out by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) on estimation of shoreline change along the Odisha and Andhra Pradesh Coast using Landsat satellite data for the period of 2004-2017 showed that about 38.5 % of coastal stretch of Ganjam district is under erosion, 39.9% accretion and 21.5% is stable.

(e) According to information provided by Department of Science and Technology (DST), studies on regional coastal processes carried out by State Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project (ICZMP) and Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur suggest that main stretches of Puri, Kendrapara and Ganjam districts are vulnerable to coastal erosion and frequency and erosion potential have increased in recent years due to flooding induced by cyclones. Under the State Climate Action Plan of Odisha, existing saline embankment to resist saline water ingressions are strengthened along with 100 flood embankments to protect against sea surges and to enable to make flood and cyclone resistant houses within 5 km. buffer from the sea coast in these areas.

For coastal erosion protection, mangrove plantations and shelter belt plantations have been undertaken in identified coastal stretches of Odisha, along with a pilot 'Geo-tube' embankment project for erosion prevention in eroding coastal stretch of Pentha village in Odisha under the ICZMP of the Ministry.

National climate and energy policy

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to integrate biodiversity and migratory species considerations into national climate and energy policy;

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote wildlife friendly renewable energy; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to promote awareness on migratory species in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Ministry has launched the third "National Wildlife Action Plan (2017-2031)" in the year 2017 which is the future road map for wildlife conservation in India. The Plan is unique as this is the first time that India has recognized the concerns relating to climate change impact on wildlife and stressed on integrating actions that need to be taken for its mitigation and adaptation into wildlife management planning processes.

The National Mission on Green India and National Mission on Sustaining Himalayan Ecosystem address the issues of biodiversity-related concerns of climate change.

(b) The steps taken by Government to promote wildlife friendly renewable energy include the following:—

- (i) The recommendations of the Task Force constituted by the Ministry for suggesting Eco-friendly measures to mitigate impacts of power transmission lines and other power transmission infrastructures on wildlife including the migratory birds were accepted by the Standing Committee of National Board for Wildlife during its 54th meeting held on 18th July, 2019 and the same were circulated to all States/ Union Territory Administrations.
- (ii) As per the information received from the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, guidelines for Development of Onshore Wind Power Projects have been issued by the Ministry on 22.10.2016 which provides that, if the project site being selected falls in the area of forest land or in the vicinity of habitat of migratory birds and their flight routes, the project developer should ensure availability of necessary clearances from concerning authorities.
- (iii) Further, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy *vide* its circular dated 22.02.2019 had requested the power transmission line agencies and wind energy farm developers to identify critical power transmission lines and wind energy firms passing through the Great Indian Bustard (GIB) habitats in Rajasthan and Gujarat in consultation with the Wildlife Institute of India (WII) and concerned States Governments and accordingly, take up risk mitigation measures against bird hits like putting up bird diverters on the conductors, painting of vane tips of the wind turbines, etc.

(c) The steps taken by Government to promote awareness on migratory species in the country include the following:—

- (i) The Government of India had successfully hosted the 13th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, during 17th-22nd February, 2020 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat representatives from many countries besides Heads of several biodiversity related Inter-Governmental Organizations. The "Gandhinagar Declaration" was adopted during the COP which envisages "Connectivity" amongst landscapes, habitats, amongst the various conventions and also between the people and ecosystems for ensuring better conservation of migratory species across the globe.
- (ii) The Ministry has launched the 'National Action Plan for conservation of Migratory birds along the Central Asian Flyway (CAF)' in November 2018. The Action Plan emphasizes on coordination and cooperation between various Central Government Ministries, State Government Departments, managers of Protected Areas, local communities, Civil Societies and Private sector.
- (iii) Awareness generation camps are being organized by the State/ UT Administrations on the importance of conservation of migratory species and their habitats.
- (iv) Financial assistance is provided to the State/Union Territory Governments under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for providing better protection to wildlife and improvement of habitat which includes funding for awareness generation programmes.

Compensatory afforestation against cutting of trees

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

- (a) whether more than 1.9 crore trees were cut to pave way for infrastructure development in different parts of the country and under compensatory afforestation about 12 crore trees were planted during the last five years;
- (b) the mechanism Government has setup to monitor the health of trees planted under compensatory afforestation;

(c) the survival rate of trees planted under compensatory afforestation; and

(d) whether Government has any proposal to charge fee from the agencies which apply for cutting of trees to fund compensatory afforestation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government Policy is to ensure more trees are planted than removed under different developmental proposals approved under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In the last five years 1,09,75,844 (One Crore Nine Lakh Seventy Five Thousand Eight Hundred Forty Four) number of trees were removed and plantation of more than 12,60,00,000 (Twelve Crore Sixty Lakh Only) crore trees have been stipulated under compensatory afforestation.

(b) Compensatory Afforestation (CA) is an essential condition imposed at the time of according permission for non forest use of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. All the conditions, including CA, which are imposed as part of the approval, are monitoring by State Government and by Regional Offices of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The approvals also provide for user agencies to submit annual self compliance report. Besides, the progress of Compensatory Afforestation is also monitored through online portal e-green watch with the help of Forest Survey of India, Dehradun.

(c) Compensatory Afforestation is site-specific in nature. Accordingly, the survival rate of compensatory afforestation varies as per edaphic and climatic conditions, year of plantation and species composition selected for the site.

(d) No Sir.

Progress of Green India Mission

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

(a) whether Government had launched Green India Mission for protecting, restoring and enhancing India's diminishing forest cover and for responding to climate change in 2014, with an outlay of ₹ 60,000 crore;

(b) if so, whether Government has allocated proportionate funds during each of the previous financial years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of major works undertaken in each State out of the funds allocated and their visible effect on ground; and

(d) whether Government proposes to revisit the Mission to fine tune it to achieve physical progress on ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Activities were started under the National Mission for a Green India (GIM) for protecting, restoring and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change in the year 2015-16 with a financial outlay of ₹ 46,000 crores over the period of ten years.

(b) A sum of ₹ 343.08 crore has been released to thirteen States during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20. The funds released during the last five years are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The afforestation activities under National Mission for a Green India have been carried out over an area of 142684 ha. Alternative fuel energy devices were made available to 33,099 households during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 as per the approved Annual Plan of Operations (APOs). The State-wise details of the afforestation undertaken and distribution of alternative fuel energy devices is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry has decided to revise the Mission document based on the learning and experiences gained during the implementation and to contribute towards achieving national goals and international commitments.

Statement-I

Fund released during the last five years under National Mission for a Green India

Sl. No.	Financial year	Fund released (in ₹ crore)
1.	2015-16	70.09
2.	2016-17	41.25
3.	2017-18	46.30
4.	2018-19	79.43
5.	2019-20	106.01
TOTAL		343.08

Statement-II

State-wise details of the afforestation undertaken and distribution of alternative fuel energy devices

Sl. No.	State	Afforestation (in Hectare)		Alternative fuel energy devices (in number)	
		Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2737	534	1246	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	19128	19128	5908	5908
3.	Karnataka	1360	1360	1252	1252
4.	Kerala	12297	9014.94	12129	6697
5.	Madhya Pradesh	23358	18790	6066	1123
6.	Maharashtra	6766.4	5223.4	7362	5326
7.	Manipur	8798	8798	-	-
8.	Mizoram	19643	19643	20400	-
9.	Odisha	16634.4	16634.4	6300	6200
10.	Punjab	4304	4304	200	-
11.	Sikkim	1509.2	1509.2	1310	670
12.	Uttarakhand	7483	7483	6534	5923
13.	West Bengal	18666	-	-	-
TOTAL		142684	112421.94	68707	33099

Green cover in States

846. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked State Governments to work accordingly to get additional incentives by increasing their green cover;

(b) if so, the details of guidelines and instructions issued to increase the green cover in States;

(c) whether Government has received reports that few States have diverted money from compensatory afforestation funds for other purposes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to check such diversion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has advised States on 7 August, 2020 for adopting new strategy to enhance dense forest cover in States which will enable them to receive larger share of resource transfer as per recommendation of the interim report of Fifteenth Finance Commission. In addition, Ministry has advised all States and UT Governments to step up tree planting drive to achieve plantation of 145.05 crore seedlings during 2020-21, which will help to increase green cover by 2.23 m ha.

Further, Ministry has announced implementation of Nagar Van Scheme for creation of urban forests in cities with a view to increase urban green cover and also to improve the environment.

Besides, the funds are released under Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) to States/UTs for carrying out afforestation activities, which increase green cover. Government of India has disbursed an amount of ₹47,872.31 crore from National Fund to 30 State/ UTs as share of respective states as per Compensatory Fund Act, 2016.

The Ministry has also advised all States/UTs to put in place a sound mechanism for coordination and monitoring of tree plantation programme to achieve the stated goals.

(c) and (d) No such report of diversion of money from compensatory afforestation funds for other purposes has been received from any of the States. However, the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 provides adequate safeguards to ensure effective and proper utilization of funds. The Section 27 of the Act provides for maintenance of accounts and other relevant records by the State Authority which shall be audited by CAG. In addition, Section 16 of the Act provides for concurrent and third party monitoring and evaluation of works implemented in the States/UTs, from the funds released by National and State Authorities to ensure transparency and accountability and to ascertain proper use of funds.

Further, States have also been advised to use compensatory afforestation funds as an additional resource for plantation and forest management activities and it should not be treated as substitute to the State budget.

Environmental conflicts

847. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental conflicts between Government and various local communities are on the rise in India;

(b) if so, the details of such conflicts reported in India during the last five years;

(c) the total number of people killed or arrested in such conflicts during the last five years; and

(d) the number of people from tribal communities, among the total number of people arrested or killed in environmental conflicts, during the last five years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) No such trends have been reported by the Ministry field agencies or others. To minimize conflicts, impact Assessment is undertaken in certain category of projects alongwith prior consultation with local community before such project is undertaken and due mitigation measures are taken for the same so as to safeguard their interests.

Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) violations

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

(a) details of cases of Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) violations reported in India during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) the number of such cases which are under consideration in various courts; and

(c) the number of such cases which are under the consideration of National Green Tribunal and Supreme Court of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) As per the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011, the State Government or the Union Territory Coastal

Zone Management Authorities (CZMAs) are primarily responsible for enforcing and monitoring of various provisions of the CRZ notification. Some instances of violation of the CRZ Notification that has been brought to the notice of this Ministry are as under:—

State	No. of cases
Maharashtra	7
Kerala	7
Goa	17
Tamil Nadu	133
Daman & Diu	1
Karnataka	3
Gujarat	3

(b) and (c) Total number of ongoing Court matters related to projects in the CRZ, provisions of the CRZ Notification, enforcement of the CRZ Notification including violation cases etc. are as under:—

Supreme Court of India	National Green Tribunal	Other Courts
8	20	30

Vapour Recovery Devices

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

(a) whether installation of Vapour Recovery Devices (VRDs) is mandatory at all fuel stations;

(b) if so, the reason for delay in installation of VRDs at all petrol pumps in the country; and

(c) fresh steps taken by the Government for installation of VRDs to stop release of volatile compounds during transfer of petroleum products in order to stop air pollution at fuel stations?

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

located in Delhi-NCR and in cities with million plus population and with sale of fuel more than 300 KL per month have been equipped with the Vapor Recovery System (VRS).

Central Pollution Control Board, in association with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Oil Marketing Companies and experts from Indian Institute of Technology, CSIR-National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, The Energy Research Institute, and Indian Institute of Petroleum has developed Guidelines for setting up of new petrol pumps. The guidelines recommend installation of Vapor Recovery System for fuel station selling more than 100 KLPM and located in cities with million plus population, and, fuel station selling more than 300 KLPM and located in cities with population between 0.1 and 1 million. Besides this, the guidelines also stipulate sitting criteria for new petrol pumps. These guidelines have been issued to the Oil Marketing Companies and State Pollution Control Board.

Environment clearances to power projects

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

- (a) whether Government has fast tracked the environmental clearances to thermal power projects in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of pending cases cleared so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has improved the Environmental Clearance (EC) appraisal process by initiating several measures. This includes introduction of an online application portal -PARIVESH. PARIVESH facilitates online tracking of project proposals for effective disposal of pending cases.

The Ministry has also introduced an online application form *viz.* Form-II, for Environmental Clearance which contains concise quantitative information and salient features of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports. This helps the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) to conduct efficient appraisal of projects.

To facilitate the EIA appraisal, the Ministry has also published standard EC conditions. The EAC, in addition, may stipulate specific conditions, on case to case basis.

Further, the Ministry has also streamlined the process and enabled issue of Terms of Reference (ToR) within seven days on acceptance of application in respect of expansion projects proposed at existing Thermal power plants which are running with valid EC.

The provision to collect environmental baseline data before grant of Terms of Reference (ToR) and the validity of such baseline data for three years also helps save considerable time in the EC process.

The Ministry has also conducted several workshops to sensitise environmental Consultants to maintain the quality of EIA reports so that the proposals are not deferred for want of relevant and accurate environmental data.

(c) The State-wise details of Thermal Projects processed for grant of Environmental Clearance since 2019 till date are given in the Statement.

Statement

Environmental Clearances for Thermal Power Projects granted during 2019 till date

Sl. No.	Project Details	Status of the proposal
Rajasthan		
1	Modernization and Expansion of Thermal Power Plant from 125.3 MW to 141 MW at existing Shriram Nagar Industrial Area, Tehsil Ladpura, District Kota, Rajasthan by M/s DCM Shriram Ltd.	Environmental Clearance was granted on 3.1.2019
Madhya Pradesh		
2	21 MW Municipal Solid Waste based Thermal Power Plant at Villages Kolua Khurd, Adampur Chhavani, Phanda Block, Huzur Tehsil, Bhopal District by M/s Bhopal Municipal Solid Waste Private Limited.	Environmental Clearance was granted on 11.1.2019

Sl. No.	Project Details	Status of the proposal
Odisha		
3.	3x800 MW Coal based Super-Critical Thermal Power Project at Village Annupurna Khamar, Taluk Kamakhyanagar, Dhenkanal District, Odisha by M/s. Odisha Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.	Environmental Clearance was granted on 10.12.2019
Tamil Nadu		
4.	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)	Environmental Clearance was granted on 11.12.2019
Telangana		
	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.	Environmental Clearance was granted on 18.12.2019
Karnataka		
5.	Expansion of cogeneration power plant from 6 MW to 18 MW in Village and Taluk Gokak, District Belagavi, Karnataka by M/s. Roquette India Private Limited.	Environmental Clearance was granted on 24.2.2020.
West Bengal		
6.	1x660 MW Coal based Supercritical Sagardighi Thermal Power Project (Phase-III, Unit-5) in Village Manigram, Chandpara, Kanchanpara, Harirampur, District Murshidabad, West Bengal by M/s The West Bengal Power Development Corporation Ltd.	Environmental Clearance was granted on 24.3.2020

Sl. No.	Project Details	Status of the proposal
Uttar Pradesh		
7.	2x800 MW (Stage-III) Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project in Village Shaktinagar, Tehsil Dudhi, District Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh by M/s NTPC Limited	Environmental Clearance was granted on 13.7.2020
Gujarat		
8.	1x800 MW Coal Based Supercritical Thermal Power Project in Vill. Vagda, Tehsil-Fort Songadh, District-Tapi, Gujarat by M/s Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Limited (GSECL)	Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance.
Tripura		
9.	726.6 MW (Unit-3&4: 2x363.3 MW) Gas based Power Project at Village Palatana, Tehsil Kakraban, Dist. Gomati, Tripura by M/s ONGC Tripura Power Company Limited	Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) recommended for grant of Environmental Clearance.

**National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries/Reserves as UNESCO
World Heritage Sites**

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

(a) details of national parks and wildlife sanctuaries/reserves included in UNESCO recognized World Heritage Sites;

(b) details of the other national parks and sanctuaries/reserves in the country which qualify to get recognition as the UNESCO World Heritage sites;

(c) whether Government proposes to obtain the World Heritage sites status for other national parks, including Gir, Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The details of national parks

and wildlife sanctuaries/reserves from India which are included in UNESCO recognized World Heritage Sites are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) Any site which has to be declared as world heritage site must first be placed in the country's 'Tentative List', which is an inventory of such sites which the country considers suitable for nomination as world heritage site in the future. Details of such National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries/Reserves from India which are in the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

There is no proposal for obtaining the World Heritage Site status for Gir National Park

Statement-I

List of National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries/Reserves in UNESCO recognized World Heritage Sites - India

			September, 2020
Sl. No.	National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries/Reserves as World Heritage Sites	State	Year of Inscription as World Heritage Site
1	2	3	4
1.	Kaziranga National Park	Assam	1985
2.	Manas Wildlife Sanctuary	Assam	1985
3.	Keoladeo National Park	Rajasthan	1985
4.	Sundarbans National Park	West Bengal	1987
5.	Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Parks	Uttarakhand	1988,2005
6.	Western Ghats *	Karnataka	2012
	(i) Pushpagiri Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(ii) Brahmagiri Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(iii) Talacauvery Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(iv) Padinalknad Reserved Forest		
	(v) Kerti Reserved Forest		
	(vi) Kudremukh National Park		

1	2	3	4
	(vii) Someshwara Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(viii) Someshwara Reserved Forest		
	(ix) Agumbe Reserved Forest		
	(x) Balahalli Reserved Forest		
	Western Ghats *	Kerala	2012
	(i) Shendurney Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(ii) Neyyar Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(iii) Peppara Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(iv) Kulathupuzha Range		
	(v) Palode Range		
	(vi) Periyar Tiger Reserve		
	(vii) Ranni Forest Division		
	(viii) Konni Forest Division		
	(ix) Achankovil Forest Division		
	(x) Eravikulam National Park (and proposed extension)		
	(xi) Karian Shola (part of Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary)		
	(xii) Mankulam Range		
	(xiii) Chinnar Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(xiv) Mannavan Shola		
	(xv) Silent Valley National Park		
	(xvi) New Amarambalam Reserved Forest		
	(xvii) Kalikavu Range		
	(xviii) Attapadi Reserved Forest		
	(xix) Aralam Wildlife Sanctuary		
	Western Ghats *	Maharashtra	2012
	(i) Kas Plateau		

1	2	3	4
	(ii) Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(iii) Chandoli National Park		
	(iv) Radhanagari Wildlife Sanctuary		
	Western Ghats *	Tamil Nadu	2012
	(i) Kalakad-Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve		
	(ii) Srivilliputtur Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(iii) Tirunelveli (North) Forest Division (Part)		
	(iv) Grass Hills (Anamalai Tiger Reserve) National Park		
	(v) Karian Shola National Park		
	(vi) Mukurti National Park		
7.	Great Himalayan National Park Conservation Area	Himachal Pradesh	2014
8.	Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim	2016

* Serial Sites (across four States).

Statement-II

List of other National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries/Reserves in tentative list of World Heritage Sites - India

			September, 2020
Sl. No.	Other National Parks and Wildlife Sanctuaries/ Reserves in Tentative List of World Heritage Sites - India	State	Year of inclusion in Tentative List
1	2	3	4
1.	Namdapha National Park	Arunachal Pradesh	2006
2.	Wild Ass Sanctuary, Little Rann of Kutch	Gujarat	2006
3.	Desert National Park	Rajasthan	2009

1	2	3	4
4.	Neora Valley National Park	West Bengal	2009
5.	Narcondam Island		
	(i) Narcondam Island Wildlife Sanctuary	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2014
6.	Chilika Lake		
	(i) Chilika Wildlife Sanctuary	Odisha	2014
7.	Cold Desert Cultural Landscape of India	Ladakh UT &	2015
	(i) Pin Valley National Park	Himachal Pradesh	
	(ii) Kibber Wildlife Sanctuary		
	(iii) Changtang Cold Desert Wildlife Sanctuary		
8.	Keibul Lamjao Conservation Area	Manipur	2016
	(i) Keibul Lamjao National Park		
9.	Garo Hills Conservation Area	Meghalaya	2018
	(i) Balpakram National Park		
	(ii) Nokrek National Park		
	(iii) Siju Wildlife Sanctuary		

Extended Producers Responsibility under Plastic Waste Management Rules

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

(a) whether Government has issued any notification or guidelines on uniform framework for Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for plastic waste management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role of the Urban Local Bodies or Local Self Governing Institutions in this regard?

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

notified the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. As per Rules, the generators of waste have been mandated to take steps to minimize generation of plastic waste, not to litter the plastic waste, ensure segregated storage of waste at source and handover segregated waste to the local bodies or agencies authorised by the local bodies. The Rules also mandate the responsibilities of local bodies, gram panchayats, waste generators, retailers etc. to manage such waste. The Rules *inter-alia* mandate the producers, importers and brand owners to work out modalities for waste collection system based on the principle of Extended Producer Responsibility.

The Ministry has recently approved a draft Guideline Document on Uniform Framework for Extended Producers Responsibility under Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016. The guideline provides for three different models for the Producers, Importers and Brand Owners for the implementation of the EPR mechanism. The document is uploaded on the website of the Ministry.

Under the Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016, the responsibility of local body *inter alia* includes setting up, operationalization, and coordination of the waste management system. The local body for setting up of system for plastic waste management may seek assistance of producers.

Illegal sand mining in Chhattisgarh

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

(a) whether Government is aware of the illegal sand mining going on a large scale in the river foothills of Chhattisgarh;

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

(c) whether Government is aware of the impact of illegal mining that is being carried out on various river banks of Balrampur in Chhattisgarh on the environment and groundwater level if so, the details thereof, and the long-term effects of excessive sand mining in rivers; and

(d) whether Government has any plan/framework for compensation of the environmental and ground water level damage, if so, the details thereof?

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in terms of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 [MMDR Act] and the Mineral Concession Rules framed by the concerned State Governments under section 15 of this Act. Moreover, Section 23C of the MMDR Act, empowers the State Governments to make rules for preventing illegal mining, transportation and storage of minerals and for the purposes connected therewith.

Ministry of Mines has prepared a 'Sand Mining Framework' in consultation with Mining Departments of the States incorporating best practices amongst States and suggestions based on the objectives of sustainability, availability, affordability and transparency in the and mining. The 'Sand Mining Framework' has been circulated to all the States for necessary action.

The MoEF&CC also has issued the Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining in January, 2020, supplemental to Sustainable Sand Management Guidelines, 2016, to regulate the Sand and Gravel Mining in the country from its identification to its final end-use by the consumers and the general public and to control the instance of illegal mining through IT-enabled services and latest technologies for surveillance of the Sand mining at each step. The Guidelines, *inter-alia*, emphasizes on monitoring plans to evaluate the long-term effect of the mining activities both upstream and downstream of Sand extraction sites and streamlining the process of impact assessment, environment management plan and environmental clearance in cluster situation.

The enforcement of various legal provisions including Enforcement and Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 with a view to containing the menace of illegal sand mining is within the domain of the State Government/ UT administration. As per information received from Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board, no compliant has been received by them indicating long-term effects of excessive sand mining in rivers in Chhattisgarh.

(d) The sand mining projects requires prior environmental clearance as per the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. While granting environmental clearance to such projects/activities necessary environmental conditions *viz.* implementation of rainwater harvesting measures on long-term basis to augment ground water resources, monitoring of ambient air quality, monitoring of water quality and development of green belt etc. are stipulated to minimize the anticipated environmental impacts on the natural ecosystem.

Permanent solution for disposal of bio-medical waste

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

- (a) whether a permanent solution for disposal of biomedical waste is under consideration in the Ministry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has formulated any expert committee to examine the same;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) To address the issues related to scientific disposal of Bio-medical waste, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) had notified the Bio-medical Waste Management Rules (BMWM Rules) under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, in the year 1998, which were revamped in the year 2016. The rules stipulate provisions for handling, treatment and disposal of bio-medical waste generated in Healthcare Facilities (HCFs) and Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities (CBWTFs). The said rules stipulates for source segregation of bio-medical wastes generated from various streams inside the HCFs and handing over the segregated waste to Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities for treatment and disposal. The Rules prescribe for waste category-wise mode of disposal as follows:—

- Yellow Category - 'Highly Infectious and Anatomical Waste' to be disposed-off by Incineration
- Red Category - 'Infected plastics' to be autoclaved and recycled
- White Category - 'Waste sharps including metals' to be autoclaved, shredded and disposed/recycled to foundries
- Blue Category - 'Glassware' to be disinfected/autoclaved/hydroclaved/ microwaved and recycled

To facilitate the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees (SPCBs/PCCs) in implementation of rules, HCFs/CBWTFs are required to obtain Authorization from SPCBs/PCCs under provisions of BMWM Rules, 2016. Following technical guidelines have also been issued by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB):—

- Management of Waste by Healthcare Facilities as per Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016;
- Common Bio-medical Waste Treatment Facilities;
- Handling, Treatment and Disposal of bio-medical waste generated during Treatment/Diagnosis/Quarantine of COVID-19 patients';
- Imposition of Environmental Compensation against CBWTFs and HCFs;
- Verification of Two Second Residence Time in Secondary Combustion Chamber in Bio-medical Waste Incinerator;
- Handling of Bio-medical Waste for Utilization;
- Barcode system for Effective Management of Bio-medical Waste;
- Toolkit for Bio-medical Waste Management Rules, 2016.

(c) to (e) The BMWM Rules, 2016 mandates for constitution of Committee(s) at Central/State/District level to review, monitor and resolve the issues for their smooth implementation. Accordingly, a Central Monitoring Committee is constituted at MoEFCC. The State Governments/Union Territory Administration(s) have also constituted Advisory Committee(s) under Health Departments. The District Level Monitoring Committee(s) are required to monitor the compliance of rules provisions by HCFs/CBWTFs.

New Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017

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

(a) whether Government has abdicated it's responsibility of protection of wetlands to States/UTs under Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules 2017, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the reasons why Government has ignored several directions from Supreme Court to notify stricter rules to protect country's wetlands;

(c) whether it is a fact that the new rules fail to cover 9.7 million hectares or sixty five per cent of the total area identified as wetlands, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for not issuing directions to State/UT's for identification and protection of wetlands in a time-bound manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No Sir, for strengthening the conservation and management of wetlands in the country, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) in consultation with the States, Union Territories, Central line Ministries and other stakeholders, have decentralised certain aspects related to conservation and management of wetlands to State Governments and UT administration by notifying the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017. *Vide* these Rules, *inter alia*, the State/Union Territories (UT) Wetland Authorities have been constituted and powers for notification of wetlands have been delegated to the State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the National Wetlands Committee constituted under the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017, *inter alia* is responsible for advising on appropriate policies and action programmes for conservation and wise use of wetlands and recommending trans-boundary wetlands for notification.

(b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* order dated 8th February, 2017 in the matter of M. K. Balakrishnan & ORs. *Vs.* Union of India & ORs. had *inter alia*, directed that the draft Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2016 should be notified on or before 30th June, 2017. Further, as requested by MoEF&CC, the Hon'ble Court *vide* order dated 16th August, 2017 had given time till 30th September, 2017 for finalization and notification of the said Rules. The direction of the Hon'ble Court has been duly complied and the Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 were published on 26th September, 2017.

(c) The Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 define "wetland" as an area of marsh, fen, peatland or water; whether natural or artificial, permanent or temporary, with water that is static or flowing, fresh, brackish or salt, including areas of marine water the depth of which at low tide does not exceed six meters, but does not include river channels, paddy fields, human-made water bodies/tanks specifically constructed for drinking water purposes and structures specifically constructed for aquaculture, salt production, recreation and irrigation purposes.

While notification of wetlands under Wetland (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 exempts certain types of wetland from notification, the mandate of conservation is applicable to all wetlands of the country.

(d) Rule 5 and 7 of the Wetlands (Conservation and Management) Rules, 2017 provides a thorough mechanism for identification and protection of wetlands by the States/UTs and specifies timelines for the same. In order to facilitate the States/UTs in implementation of these Rules, Guidelines have also been issued. Further, during the last 3 years, MoEF&CC has executed 14 Regional and 5 National level workshops for technical handholding of wetland managers and stakeholders.

Environmental Clearance for irrigation projects

856. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small and medium irrigation projects from various States are pending with Government for environmental/forest clearance;

(b) if so, details of such pending projects, project and State/UT-wise including Telangana and Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the reasons for delay in granting environmental/forest clearance along with the details of projects sanctioned during the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Medium Irrigation projects (Cultural Command Area: > 2000 and < 10,000 Ha.) submitted to the Ministry at Central level for prior Environment Clearance are dealt as per the provisions of EIA Notification 2006 and as amended thereof. Minor irrigation projects (Cultural Command Area: < 2000 Ha.) are exempted from the requirement of prior Environment Clearance. No Small and Medium Irrigation projects are pending with the Ministry. Status of irrigation projects relating to different State are as under:—

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Status
1.	Telangana	Channaka-Korata (Rudha) Barrage on Penganga River-Inter-State Irrigation Project, (CCA: 6677.00 ha.), Adilabad district of Telangana.	Recommended by the Expert Appraisal Committee

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Status
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Satdharu Medium Irrigation Project (CCA: 7,555 ha.) in district Damoh of Madhya Pradesh.	-do-
3.	Andhra Pradesh	No Small and Medium Irrigation projects are pending with the Ministry at the Central level for grant Environmental Clearance.	-

Forest Clearance proposals received from the State Government/UTs under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for seeking prior approval for use of forest land for non-forest purpose are dealt as per the timeline framed under FCA Rules, 2014. As of now there is No proposal pending beyond timeline.

(c) Proposals for Environment/Forest Clearance are dealt as per the provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006 and FCA Rules, 2014. There is no delay in granting Environment/Forest Clearance to the Small and Medium Irrigation Projects at the Central level. Details of the proposals accorded Environment and Forest Clearance are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

Statement-I

Irrigation Projects granted Environmental Clearance (EC) by the MoEF&CC after recommendation of the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) at Central level in last one year

Sl. No.	State	Name of the Project	Date of EC granted
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Parbati (Rinsi) Major Irrigation Project in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh by Water Resources Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh	11.12.2019
2.	Uttarakhand	Jamrani Dam Multi-purpose Project by Irrigation Department, Uttarakhand	13.12.2019
3.	Telangana	Kaleswaram Lift Irrigation Scheme near Kennepally village, Mahadevpur Mandal, Jayashankar Bhoopalpally district, Telangana	25.02.2020
4.	Maharashtra	Nardave Medium Irrigation Project at district Sindhudurg, Maharashtra	24.03.2020

Statement-II**Details of Irrigation Project accorded Forest Clearance from April, 2019 to March, 2020**

Sl. No.	State	Proposal Name	Agency name	Category	Date of Stage-I	Date of Stage-II	Proposal Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat	SAUNI Yojana	Narmada Water Resource Water Supply	Irrigation	12-Apr-18	27-May-19	Approved
2.	Gujarat	SSNNL- proposal for H patdi M6 (minor canal)	Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited, Gandhinagar	Irrigation	09-Oct-17	30-May-19	Approved
3.	Gujarat	Diversion of 0.0931 ha. Protected Forest land for underground water pipe line for Sauni Yojana Link-3, Package-6 in Rajkot district.	Executive Engineer Rajkot Irrigation Project Division	Irrigation	29-Jun-18	18-Jun-19	Approved
4.	Haryana	Remoulding of Canal Bank for movement of Heavy Machinery for Inspection in Bank of Jui feeder Canal	Executive Engineer Irrigation Bhiwani	Irrigation	15-Feb-19	13-Sep-19	Approved

5.	Haryana	Increasing capacity of Western Jamuna Canal main line lower from RD 68220 (Hamida Head) to RD190950 (Indri Head) in Karnal Distt.	Irrigation and Water Resources Department Haryana	Irrigation	22-Oct-19	17-Jan-20	Approved
6.	Haryana	Increasing Capacity of Western Jamuna Canal.	Irrigation Water Services Division Dadupur	Irrigation	21-May-19	16-Mar-20	Approved
7.	Haryana	Diversion of 0.0441 Hectare of Forest land along WJC Lower for providing Concrete Side lining with paver in reach RD 2000-15000 and RD 30000-58000 of WJC Main Branch including Reconstruction/Remodeling	Irrigation and Water Resources Department Haryana	Irrigation	01-Jun-19	20-Jun-19	Approved
8.	Haryana	Diversion of 0.442 Hectare of Forestland for providing Concrete Side lining with paver in reach RD 2000-15000 and RD 30000-58000 of WJC Main Branch including Reconstruction/Remodeling of pucca structure.	Irrigation and Water Resources Department Haryana	Irrigation	01-Jun-19	20-Jun-19	Approved

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	Diversion of 0.9401 Hectare of Forest land for providing Concrete Side lining with paver in reach RD 82000-154500 of WJC Main Branch including Reconstruction/Remodeling of pucca structure.	Irrigation and Water Resources Department Haryana	Irrigation	01-Jun-19	20-Jun-19	Approved
10.	Haryana	Diversion of 0.1155 Hectare of Forest land of Indri Escape along WJC for providing Concrete Side lining with paver in reach RD 2000-15000 and RD 30000-58000 of WJC Main Branch including Reconstruction.	Irrigation and Water Resources Department Haryana	Irrigation	01-Jun-19	20-Jun-19	Approved
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Parkul Medium Tank	EE WRD II Kesli Distt. Sagar	Irrigation	04-Jul-18	12-Jun-19	Approved
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhawsa Medium Irrigation Tank project	Water Resources Division Burhanpur	Irrigation	05-Mar-18	28-Feb-20	Approved
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Makodiya Rundi Tank Project	Madhya Pradesh Water Resources Department	Irrigation	19-Feb-18	02-May-19	Approved

14.	Madhya Pradesh	Isp-Parwati Phase I and II Micro Lift Irrigation Scheme (Pipe Line)	EE ND Division No. Twenty Five Narmada Nagar	Irrigation	06-Mar-19	15-May-19	Approved
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Kodwar Micro Lift Irrigation Scheme	EE ND Division No. Twenty five Narmada Nagar	Irrigation	12-Feb-20	20-Feb-20	Approved
16.	Maharashtra	Kotgal Barrage Dist. Gadchiroli	Executive Engineer Minor Irrigation Division Chandrapur	Irrigation	08-Jan-19	20-Sep-19	Approved
17.	Rajasthan	Bhika Bhai Canal Sagwada Dungepur	Water Resources Department	Irrigation	07-Sep-18	03-Sep-19	Approved
18.	Uttarakhand	Construction of Suryadhar Lake	Irrigation Department Uttarakhand	Irrigation	24-Oct-18	07-Aug-19	Approved
19.	Uttarakhand	Indo-Nepal Link Canal from Tanakpur Barrage	NHPC Limited	Irrigation	14-Dec-18	31-May-19	Approved
20.	Karnataka	Diversion of 0.78 ha. of forest land in Yadgir Reserved Forest for construction of distributary canal to irrigate Gulbarga and Yadgir District under Sonthi Lift Irrigation Scheme in favour of the Executive Engineer,	Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited KBJNL	Irrigation	31-May-13	24-Oct-19	Approved

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Krishna Bhagyajala Nigam Limited KBJNL, Sonthi Lift Irrigation Division, Yadgir.					
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Diversion of 154.910 ha. of forest land for construction of Runj Medium irrigation project, in district panna in favour of water resources department, Madhya Pradesh.	Null	Irrigation	17-Feb-14	15-May-19	Approved
22.	Maharashtra	Diversion of 94.95Ha. of Forest Land for Construction of Varkhed Lendhe Barrage Medium Irrigation Project in District, Jalgaon, Maharashtra in Favour of The Executive Engineer, Minor Irrigation Division, Jalgaon.	Null	Irrigation	13-Jan-12	20-Sep-19	Approved
23.	Odisha	Construction of Bengali Irrigation Project	Null	Irrigation	21-Nov-96	17-May-19	Approved

**Coordination with the Ministry of AYUSH for environmental conservation
of medicinal plants**

857. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken steps in coordination with the Ministry of AYUSH for environmental conservation/protection and production/promotion of medicinal plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to conserve wildlife by establishing coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture for encouraging plantation of medicinal plants and fruit bearing trees in order to save animals and bird species from becoming extinct due to scarcity of food supply; 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) Yes, Sir. The National Biodiversity Authority has been following a consultative process with the Ministry of AYUSH to address issues pertaining to the conservation, protection and production of medicinal plants.

As per Section 38 of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002, till date, 18 States and 2 Union Territories have notified 158 plant species including medicinal plants as threatened species with a view to rehabilitate and preserve those species. In order to promote cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants, 173 species have been notified as biological resources 'Normally Traded as Commodities' under the Act. Till date, 18 Biodiversity Heritage Sites have been notified across the country which help in the conservation of plant species including medicinal plants. In order to promote and conserve the medicinal plants, the Biodiversity Management Committees at the local body level prepare Peoples Biodiversity Registers by documenting all the available biological resources including medicinal plants.

Ministry of AYUSH is presently implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM). Under 'Medicinal Plants' component of the NAM scheme, supporting market driven cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants in identified

cluster/zones within selected districts of States and implemented in a mission mode. As per the scheme guidelines, the support is provided for:—

- (i) Cultivation of prioritized medicinal plants on farmer's land.
- (ii) Establishment of nurseries with backward linkages for raising and supply of quality planting material.
- (iii) Post-harvest management with forward linkages.
- (iv) Primary processing, marketing infrastructure etc.

The scheme is implemented through Mission Directors, identified in States/UTs located in State Horticulture/Agriculture Departments/Forest Departments/AYUSH departments and State Medicinal Plants Boards.

Under Central Sector Scheme on "Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Medicinal Plants", the project-based support is provided for following activities:—

- (i) *In-situ* conservation through development of Medicinal Plants Conservation and Development Areas (MPCDAs).
- (ii) *In-situ/Ex-situ* resource augmentation.
- (iii) *Ex-situ* conservation through establishment of herbal gardens.
- (iv) Livelihood linkages with Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMCs)/ Panchayats/Van Panchayats/Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)/ Self Help Groups (SHGs) etc.
- (v) Information Education Communication (IEC) activities like Training/ workshops/Seminars/Conferences etc.
- (vi) Research and Development.
- (vii) Promotion of marketing and trade of medicinal plants produce.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa. The Mission

envisages production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including fruits crops through various interventions. Activities such as production of planting material, coverage of area with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards are taken up for development of fruit crops. All States and UTs are covered under the scheme.

Char Dham project

858. SHRI M. V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the construction of 12000 crore Char Dham project connecting four major pilgrim sites, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttarakhand;

(b) whether it is a fact that the mandatory Environment Impact Assessment(EIA) was avoided to fast track the project;

(c) if so, the reason for fast tracking the project in a hilly and mountainous terrain; and

(d) whether Government proposes to review the project considering the fragile Himalayan ecology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) As per the extant provisions of the EIA Notification, 2006, as amended from time to time, there is a laid down schedule for requirements of prior Environmental Clearance, detailed Environment Impact Assessment studies, public consultations etc. for various categories of activities/projects. The requirement of a prior Environmental Clearance or otherwise to a particular project is governed by these provisions accordingly. The "Char Dham Programme" comprises of various individual road expansion projects being executed by different agencies.

This Ministry had constituted a High Level Committee *vide* O.M. No. 21-270/2008 -IA.III dated 11th December, 2012 to review the provisions of Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 relating to grant of Environmental Clearance for Roads, Buildings and Special Economic Zone projects. On the recommendations of the Committee, the Ministry *vide* its notification dated 22.08.2013 has exempted the projects related to expansion of National Highway upto 100 Kms., involving additional right of

way or land acquisition upto 40 meters on existing alignments and 60 meters on re-alignment or by passes from the preview of the notification.

In view of the above thresholds applicable to roads in 'Char Dham' projects, no project have been referred to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for appraisal.

Supreme Court's direction to Government on stubble burning

859. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken cognizance of the Supreme Court's Order directing the Central and State Governments "to prepare a scheme for making available combine harvesters, happy seeders, hydraulically reversible MB plough, paddy straw chopper, mulcher, rotary slasher, zero till seed drill and rotavators and balers, especially to small and marginal farmers to either free of charge or on nominal rental basis";

(b) whether the Ministry has taken any steps to comply with the above decision; and

(c) if so, number of small and marginal farmers identified for this; 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 and concerned State Governments have taken several steps towards prevention of burning of crop residues in agricultural fields which includes compliance to the direction issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter W P (c) 13029/1985. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched 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. The following are the major steps taken in the scheme:—

- 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.

- 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 being provided to individual farmers for purchase of machinery/equipment for crop residue management.
- During 2018-19 and 2019-20, 44759 machines have been provided to the farmers on individual ownership basis which also include small and marginal farmers. 16826 Custom Hiring Centres having total of 67403 machines have been established with a view to make machines and equipment available to the small and marginal farmers at reasonable rentals.

Online Continuous Emission Monitoring System

860. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of industries have been fined *via* the OCEMS data;
- (b) the norms under which industries are targeted to install OCEMS; and
- (c) number of independent audits conducted of industrial OCEMS operations to ensure there is no tampering of systems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change does not fine any of the industry on the basis of (Online Continuous Effluent/Emission Monitoring System (OCEMS) data. The data is used for identifying the industry for physical inspection and thereafter on the basis of non-compliance, actions are taken.

Realizing the need for continuous monitoring of quality of emissions/discharges from industries for effective compliance of the norms, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) issued directions to industries for installation of OCEMS to help track the discharges of pollutants from these units. Further, CPCB issued direction under Section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1972 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 to all the SPCBs/PCCs to further direct the industries for installation of OCEMS in highly polluting 17 categories of industries/CETPs/Biomedical facility/common hazardous waste facility.

During 2016-17, CPCB started inspection of 17 categories of highly polluting industries based on computer generated SMS alerts due to violation of emission standards recorded in OCEMS. Industries are selected for inspection on the basis of SMS generated/off line from the online monitoring systems installed in these industries.

CPCB has inspected total 709 industries from October, 2016 to September, 2020, under SMS Alerts Scheme. Out of these, 348 industries were found non-complying. As per the provisions of Section 5 of Environment Protection Act, 1986, show-cause notices/technical directions to 163 units and closure directions to 183 units were issued for non-compliance.

(c) CPCB conducts remote calibration audits to ensure functioning of OCEMS having such facility. Till date, 81 industries OCEMS audits have been conducted. Further, audit is also done through physical inspections.

Paddy stubble burning in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh

861. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the exact steps Government is taking to reduce or stop the pollution caused due to 'parali' burning in October-November, 2020, along with the State Governments;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken steps to stop 'parali' burning, given the scale of the air pollution from this source in October-November in the last few years; and

(c) whether the officials at the Centre and the concerned States have been held accountable for the 'parali' burning during October-November, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) An outlay of about ₹ 600 crores have been made under the 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' during 2020-21. The Panchayats, Cooperative Societies of Farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and Registered Farmer Societies are incentivized for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres of crop residue management machinery. The funds as under have been released to the States and implementing agencies.

State/Agency	Establishment of Custom Hiring Centres	Machinery Distribution on Individual Ownership basis	Information Education and Communi- cation (IEC) Activities	Flexi funds/ Admin Expenses	Total (₹ in crores)
Punjab	183.10	50.10	7.80	9.00	250.00
Haryana	82.00	72.00	8.00	8.00	170.00
Uttar Pradesh	40.20	70.00	6.94	3.06	120.20
ICAR	—	—	6.72	1.28	8.00
TOTAL	305.30	192.10	29.46	21.34	548.20

Further, under the Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)' providing a subsidy of 40% of the cost for purchase of balers which is used for collection of straw in the form of bales that makes transportation and storage easier.

During the last 5 years the Government of Punjab has supplied 188 balers and the Government of Haryana has supplied 190 balers. Considering the requirement to promote the *ex-situ* uses of paddy straw, the balers have also been included in the revised crop residue management scheme.

Other major steps taken by State Governments to prevent Stubble burning includes:—

- Punjab State Government developed a real time monitoring of the fire incidents along with SMS alert system daily to the concerned Deputy Commissioners and other local functionaries of the Districts regarding fire incidents in their area. Further, the Deputy Commissioners had formed District Level and Sub Divisional Level Monitoring Committees to monitor the Stubble burning incidents. The members of these committees are deputed on the same day to visit the place of fire incident and impose environmental compensation on the defaulting farmers.
- Uttar Pradesh State Government constituted a district level team with ADM being its in-charge which was entrusted with the task of keeping a watch on stubble burning incidents and take action against erring officials and farmers.

- Deployment of Mobile Squad.
- Lekhpal and respective Gram Pradhan are made in-charge of preventing burning in their jurisdiction.
- Field level officials are responsible for group of village and monitor the fire incidents regularly and interact with farmers to prevent burning.

Access to OCEMS data to the public

862. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons as to why the data from the Online Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (OCEMS) is not being make accessible to the public;

(b) whether the Hon'ble Minister of State, MoEF&CC, on 16.03.2020, assured the House that this is available in the public domain, but the site <https://cpcb.nic.in>, has blocked the data to all, except those whose industries are registered with the CPCB;

(c) whether the Ministry plans to make this information available to general public; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) CPCB developed Central Portal for accessing data pertaining to the highly polluting 17 categories of industries, Grossly polluted industries in Ganga basin, Common effluent treatment facilities, sewage treatment plants and Common Facilities for disposal of Biomedical and hazardous waste.

Data available at Central Portal is reported by industries on self-monitoring and reporting purposes and not owned or generated by CPCB, hence not shared in public domain but used for monitoring of compliance based on SMS alert system. However, CPCB shares real-time data pertaining to temperature of combustion of Common Biomedical Waste Incinerators to public through its website.

Further, CPCB provides access of its central portal to SPCBs/PCCs for their monitoring. The data of OCEMS is accessible to public through the official websites

of State Pollution Control Boards through the websites of SPCBs/PCCs, as detailed below:—

Sl. No.	State/UT	Weblink of the webpage
1.	Andhra Pradesh	http://aprtcms.ap.gov.in/publicview.html
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	There is no industry requiring OCEMS
3.	Assam	https://pcba.rtdas.in/
4.	Bihar	bpcbcems.nic.in
5.	Goa	http://gspcb.glensserver.com/GSPCB_ONLINE/index.html
6.	Gujarat	https://gpcb.gujarat.gov.in/webcontroller/viewpage/online-monitoring-system-dashboard
7.	Haryana	www.hspcbceems.nic.in
8.	Himachal Pradesh	http://envirologiciq.com/public/dashboard/industries
9.	Karnataka	https://kspcb.gov.in/onlinemonitoring.html
10.	Kerala	https://keralapcb.glensserver.com/public/graph.html
11.	Madhya Pradesh	https://esc.mp.gov.in/online/
12.	Maharashtra	http://www.mpcb.gov.in/Online_CEMS.php
13.	Odisha	http://ospcb.rtdas.com
14.	Puducherry	http://ppcc.glensserver.com/PPCC_ONLINE/index.html
15.	Punjab	cpcb.rtdms.nic.in User Id : computer.section.ppcb@gmail.com Password : ppcb@1234
16.	Sikkim	115.114.10.198:8080/enviroconnect/servlet/com.aipl.pls.web.admin.AdminServlet
17.	Tamil Nadu	(1) http://117.232.97.121/RealTime_tnpcb_cac/index.html (2) http://117.232.97.121/RealTime_tnpcb_cac_new/index.html
18.	Telangana	http://183.82.41.227:8080/enviroconnect/aqms
19.	West Bengal	http://www.wbpcb.gov.in/cmsdata.php

Revival of sick PSUs

863. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any schemes or plans for revival/rejuvenation of sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs)/Vindustrial units which have been closed down;

(b) if so, the details of the PSUs/industrial units where revival plan is being implemented, State-wise and location-wise; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by Government to provide means of livelihood to the workers employed in the sick/closed down PSUs?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Department of Public Enterprises (DPEs) has issued guidelines for "revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs): General Principles and Mechanism of Restructuring" on 29th October, 2015 to be followed and implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments. The administrative Ministries/Departments of CPSEs are responsible for monitoring the performance of CPSEs functioning under them and taking timely measures for revival/restructuring of sick/loss making CPSEs. After, consultation with stakeholders and obtaining approval of the competent authority, the administrative Ministries implement the plan.

As per the information available with Department of Public Enterprises (DPEs), Government has approved revival/restructuring/merger plans in case of 8 CPSEs, namely, (i) Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd., (ii) Hindustan Steelwork Construction Ltd., (iii) Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. (iv) NEPA Ltd., (v) Hooghly Printing Company Ltd., (vi) Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd., (vii) Mahanagar Telecom Nigam Ltd. and (viii) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. Further, the Department of Fertilizers has informed that 4 closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Sindri and Gorakhpur and similarly, Barauni plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) are being revived by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 lakh metric tonnes per annum capacity each. The details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The employees of CPSEs which are being closed are entitled to compensation as per VRS/VSS guidelines of DPE. Further, Government is implementing Counseling,

Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) scheme for employees of CPSEs who have been released under VRS/VSS. These separated employees or their dependents have opportunity of short duration skill trainings under the CRR scheme for self/wage employment.

Statement

Details of the PSUs/industrial units to which revival/restructuring/merger plans have been approved

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE/Location of the Registered Office (State)	Date/Gist of the approval of the Government
1	2	3
A CPSEs to which revival/restructuring/merger plans have been approved		
1.	Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd., Namrup (Assam)	Government approved on 21.5.2015 financial restructuring and setting up of a new brown field Ammonia-Urea complex at Namrup through Joint Venture.
2.	Hindustan Steelwork Construction Ltd., Kolkata (West Bengal)	Cabinet approved on 25.6.2016 financial restructuring of HSCL and its takeover by NBCC. The company was takenover by NBCC.
3.	Richardson & Cruddas Ltd. Mumbai (Maharashtra)	Cabinet had approved on 9.9.2016 inter alia financial restructuring to come out of the purview of BIFR, strategic disinvestment of Nagpur and Chennai units, etc.
4.	NEPA Ltd., Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)	CCEA approved on 3.10.2018 budgetary support for Revival and Mill Development Plan (RMDP), pending salary dues, statutory dues, VRS and thereafter on completion of RMDP, the company will be disinvestment.
5.	Hooghly Printing Company Ltd.; Kolkata (West Bengal)	CCEA approved on 19.9.2018 closure of business operations of HPCL and its merger with the holding company, Andrew Yule Company Ltd.

1	2	3
6.	Konkan Railway Corporation Ltd., Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra)	CCEA approved on 15.12.2017 2nd financial restructuring proposal of KRCL in the form of conversion of redeemable preference shares of the Government into convertible preference shares to remain networth positive.
7.	Mahanagar Telecom Nigam Ltd., New Delhi	Cabinet approved on 26.10.2019 revival of BSNL and MTNL by reducing employees cost, administrative allotment of spectrum for 4G services, debt restructuring by raising of sovereign guarantee bonds, monetization of assets and in-principle approval for merger of BSNL and MTNL
8.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd., New Delhi	

B Revival of closed CPSEs/ units of CPSEs under Department of Fertilizers

	Name of Fertilizer Plant	plant is located
1.	Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.	Name of the location and State where
1.1	Talcher Fertilizer Ltd.	Talcher, Odisha
1.2	Ramagundam Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.	Ramagundam, Telangana
1.3	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd.	Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
1.4	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd.	Sindri, Jharkhand
2.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.	
2.1	Hindustan Urvarak & Rasayan Ltd.	Barauni, Bihar

Electric Vehicles policy

864. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of steps being taken to introduce Electric Vehicle (EV) Policy to boost economy and reduce pollution in future; and

(b) the details of progress made, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Sir, the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) is administering the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME India) Scheme since 01st April, 2015 to promote adoption of electric/hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in India with an aim to reduce dependence on fossil fuel and to address issues of vehicular emissions. Phase-I of the Scheme was extended from time to time and the last extension was allowed upto 31st March 2019. At present, Phase-II of FAME India Scheme is being implemented for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 01st April, 2019 with a total budgetary support of ₹ 10,000 crore. This phase focuses on supporting electrification of public and shared transportation and aims to support, through subsidies, approx. 7000 e-Buses, 5 lakh e-3 Wheelers, 55000 e-4 Wheeler Passenger Cars and 10 lakh e-2 Wheelers. In addition, creation of charging infrastructure is also supported to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles.

In the First Phase of the Scheme, about 2,80,987 hybrid and electric vehicles were supported by way of demand incentive, amounting to about ₹ 359 crore. Further, DHI sanctioned 425 electric and hybrid buses to various cities in the country with total cost of about ₹ 280 crores. The Department of Heavy Industry had also sanctioned 520 Charging Stations for ₹ 43 crore (approx.) in cities like Bangalore, Chandigarh, Jaipur and NCR of Delhi under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme. The State-wise details of progress made under FAME-India Scheme Phase-I are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Under Phase-II of FAME India Scheme, about 27,715 Electric Vehicles have been supported, as on 15.09.2020, by way of Demand Incentive amounting to about ₹ 95 crore. Further, 5595 electrical buses have been sanctioned to various State/City Transport Undertakings under Phase-II of the Scheme. This involves Government incentive of around ₹ 2800 crore.

Department of Heavy Industry has also sanctioned 2,636 Electric Vehicle Charging Stations amounting to ₹ 500 crore (Approx.) in 62 cities across 24 States/UTs under FAME India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India) scheme phase II. The State-wise details of progress made under FAME-India Scheme Phase-II are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Further, following initiatives have also been taken up by the Government of India to promote the use of electric/hybrid vehicles in the country:-

- (i) GST on EVs has been reduced from 12% rate to 5%; GST rate on chargers/charging stations for electric vehicles has been reduced from 18% 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 ₹ 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles.

Statement-I

*Details of Vehicles supported through Demand Incentive under
FAME-I: State-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Electric/Hybrid Vehicle (approx.)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	478
2.	Punjab	6,925
3.	Haryana	25,908
4.	Chandigarh	2,533
5.	Delhi	20,228
6.	Rajasthan	17,405
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6,979
8.	Gujarat	31,577
9.	Maharashtra	36,708
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	820
11.	Telangana	9,280
12.	Goa	515

1	2	3
13.	Karnataka	15,526
14.	Kerala	11,394
15.	Tamil Nadu	17,901
16.	Puducherry	835
17.	Andhra Pradesh	10,548
18.	Odisha	4,410
19.	Chhattisgarh	4,823
20.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82
21.	Jharkhand	1,892
22.	Tripura	86
23.	Manipur	61
24.	Nagaland	67
25.	Assam	1,908
26.	Meghalaya	6
27.	West Bengal	14,775
28.	Bihar	3,700
29.	Uttar Pradesh	28,985
30.	Uttarakhand	4,534
31.	Himachal Pradesh	98
TOTAL		2,80,987

Details of the cities selected and being funded for pilot project of Electric/Hybrid Public Transport

Sl. No.	State/UT	Buses
1.	Maharashtra	95
2.	West Bengal	80

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Buses
3.	Himachal Pradesh	75
4.	Uttar Pradesh	40
5.	Madhya Pradesh	40
6.	Telangana	40
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	40
8.	Assam	15
TOTAL		425

Details of Charging Stations sanctioned under FAME-India Scheme Phase-I

Details of States/ UTs/ Cities	No. of Charging Stations
Public Fast Charging Infrastructure Network for Electric Vehicles at Bangalore	25
Solar Based Charging Infrastructure for EVs in NCR by REIL, Jaipur	3
Setting-up 200 Charging Stations by REIL, Jaipur-Delhi-Jaipur Highway	200
Solar Grid Hybrid and Grid powered Charging Station along Delhi- Jaipur, Mumbai-Pune and few other cities	270
Solar Based Chargers (20 locations) along Delhi-Chandigarh Highway	22
TOTAL	520

Statement-II

*Details of Vehicles supported through Demand Incentive under FAME-II:
State-wise as on 15.09.2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Electric/ Hybrid Vehicle (approx.)
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
2.	Punjab	108

1	2	3
3.	Haryana	320
4.	Chandigarh	33
5.	Delhi	2,349
6.	Rajasthan	1,096
7.	Madhya Pradesh	700
8.	Gujarat	399
9.	Daman and Diu	18
10.	Maharashtra	3,311
11.	Telangana	662
12.	Goa	16
13.	Karnataka	7,303
14.	Lakshadweep	1
15.	Kerala	526
16.	Tamil Nadu	3,848
17.	Puducherry	38
18.	Andhra Pradesh	746
19.	Odisha	481
20.	Chhattisgarh	671
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
22.	Jharkhand	306
23.	Tripura	235
24.	Manipur	37
25.	Assam	176
26.	Meghalaya	4
27.	West Bengal	469

1	2	3
28.	Bihar	1,061
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,320
30.	Uttarakhand	346
31.	Himachal Pradesh	131
TOTAL		27,715

List of States/ UTs/ Cities and number of buses sanctioned

State/UT	No. of Buses
Andhra Pradesh	350
Assam	100
Bihar	25
Chhattisgarh	50
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	25
Delhi	400
Gujarat	600
Goa	50
Haryana	50
Himachal Pradesh	100
Jammu and Kashmir	150
Karnataka	400
Kerala	250
Maharashtra	775
Madhya Pradesh	340
Odisha	50
Rajasthan	150

State/UT	No. of Buses
Telangana	325
Tamil Nadu	525
Tripura	50
Uttarakhand	80
Uttar Pradesh	600
West Bengal	150
TOTAL	5,595

List of States/ UTs/ Cities and number of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations sanctioned

State/UT	No. of Electric Vehicle Charging Sanctioned
1	2
Maharashtra	317
Andhra Pradesh	266
Tamil Nadu	256
Gujarat	228
Uttar Pradesh	207
Rajasthan	205
Karnataka	172
Madhya Pradesh	159
West Bengal	141
Telangana	138
Kerala	131
Delhi	72
Chandigarh	70

1	2
Haryana	50
Meghalaya	40
Bihar	37
Sikkim	29
Jammu and Kashmir	25
Chhattisgarh	25
Assam	20
Odisha	18
Uttarakhand	10
Puducherry	10
Himachal Pradesh	10
TOTAL	2636

Restructuring and reopening liquidated PSUs

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

(a) whether it is a fact that wards of employees of closed Public Sector Undertakings are facing a major problem in getting education and are seeking financial help from the people to pay their school fees;

(b) if so, the details of report received by Government and action taken by Government to reopen or restructure the liquidated PSUs; and

(c) the details of proposal of Government and to disinvest such PSUs in next five year period?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The employees of CPSEs under closure are entitled to compensation as per VRS/VSS guidelines of DPE. Further, Government is implementing

Counseling, Retraining and Redeployment (CRR) scheme for employees of CPSEs who have been released under VRS/VSS. These separated employees or their dependents have opportunity of short duration skill trainings under the CRR scheme for self / wage employment.

(b) As per information available with DPE, the Department of Fertilizers has informed that 4 closed fertilizer plants of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. (FCIL) namely Talcher, Ramagundam, Sindri and Gorakhpur and similarly, Barauni plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd. (HFCL) are being revived by setting up new Ammonia Urea plants of 12.7 lakh metric tonnes per annum capacity each. The details in this regard are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM), Ministry of Finance is the nodal Department for disinvestment and privatization of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs). DIPAM has informed that the Government follows a policy of disinvestment through minority stake sale and Strategic disinvestment. Strategic Disinvestment implies substantial sale of Government shareholding of a CPSE along with transfer of management control. The policy of strategic disinvestment is followed in respect of the CPSEs which are not in 'priority sector'. For this purpose, NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify such CPSEs based on the criteria of (i) National Security; (ii) Sovereign functions at arm's length, and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose. Strategic disinvestment of CPSEs is being guided by the basic economic principle that Government should discontinue in sectors, where competitive markets have come of age and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of strategic investor due to various factors such as infusion of capital, technological upgradation and efficient management practices; and would thus add to the GDP of the country.

DIPAM has further informed that the Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of 34 CPSEs including Subsidiaries, Units and Joint Ventures with sale of majority stake of Government of India and transfer of management control. The details are given as Annexure. Further, successful completion of transactions depends on market conditions and investor's interest.

Statement

List of CPSEs, including Subsidiaries, units and Joint ventures, for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE
A	Transactions completed
1.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
2.	Rural Electrification Corporation Limited (REC)
3.	Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation (HSCC)
4.	National Project construction corporation (NPCC)
5.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)
6.	THDC India Limited (THDCIL)
7.	North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO)
8.	Kamrajar Port Ltd. (KPL)
B	CPSEs under consideration for closure
9.	Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (HFL)*
10.	Scooters India Limited
11.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.
12.	Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL)
C	Transactions held up as cases under litigation
13.	Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.
14.	Karnataka Antibiotics & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
D	Transactions in process
15.	Engineering Project (India) Ltd.
16.	Bridge and Roof Co. India Ltd.
17.	Plants/Units of Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)
18.	Central Electronics Ltd.
19.	Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML)
20.	Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd.(sub.)

Sl. No.	Name of CPSE
21.	Nagarnar Steel Plant of NMDC
22.	Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur; Salem Steel Plant; Bhadrawati units of SAIL
23.	Pawan Hans Ltd.
24.	Air India and its five subsidiaries and one JV.
25.	FILL Life Care Ltd.
26.	Indian Medicine and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. (IMPCL)
27.	Various Units of Indian Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC)
28.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. (HAL)
29.	Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (BCPL)
30.	(a) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (except Numaligarh Refinery Limited) (b) BPCL stake in Numaligarh Refinery Limited to a CPSE strategic buyer.
31.	Shipping Corporation of India (SCI)
32.	Container Corporation of India (CONCOR)
33.	Nilachal Ispat Nigam Limited (NINL)
34.	Project and Development India Ltd.

* Government approved for closure.

Drop in sales of automobiles

866. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for massive drop in automobiles sales, particularly during last four to five months;

(b) whether as per Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers, there is 20 per cent drop in automobiles sales in July and the drop is increasing;

(c) the manner in which Ministry is looking at this negative growth and remedial measures proposed to help auto sector;

(d) the reasons behind Finance Ministry's willingness to reduce GST only on two wheelers; and

(e) the manner in which Ministry is going to convince Finance Ministry to extend GST reduction to all vehicles, including small, medium and large trucks?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) There has been a slowdown in the automotive sector. There are various financial, regulatory and perceptual reasons for this slowdown that include:—

- Reduction in finance availability to Auto Sector
- Increase in Axle Load limit for commercial vehicles by up to 25%. This expanded freight capacity led to shrinkage of new vehicle demand
- High ownership cost of vehicle, due to upfront collection of 3rd party insurance, transition to BS VI emission norms etc.
- Negative consumer sentiments due to the corona pandemic

(b) As per information provided by Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM) on domestic sales of vehicles, there has been a 3.86% Year on Year (YoY) drop in the sales of passenger vehicles, 77.16% YoY drop in sales of three-wheelers and 15.24% YoY drop in sales of two-wheelers, in the month of July 2020 *vis-a-vis* July 2019. This drop has not increased in August 2020. Instead, there has been a 14.16% YoY rise in the sales of passenger vehicles, 75.29% YoY drop in sales of three-wheelers and 3% YoY rise in sales of two-wheelers, in the month of August 2020 *vis-a-vis* August 2019.

(c) The Government, as a policymaker, always attempts to sustain and improve momentum of the economy through a package of measures for comprehensive and continued development of the sector.

(d) and (e) GST rates are prescribed on the basis of recommendations of GST Council.

Slump in automobile industry

867. SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturing of automobile has been reduced and the automobile sales decreased due to the spread of COVID-19 virus in the country;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures being taken by Government to tackle this situation?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As reported by Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (SIAM), the production of automobiles in the 1st quarter of 2020-21 (April-June 2020) was 14,86,594 against 72,13,045 during the same period last year and the domestic sales of automobiles in the 1st quarter of 2020-21 was 14,91,216 against 60,84,478 during the same period last year.

(c) The Government, as a policymaker, always attempts to sustain and improve momentum of the economy through a package of measures for comprehensive and continued development of the sector.

International film festival at Goa

868. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI K. R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a decision to hold International Film Festival of India (IFFI) in Goa in the month of November, 2020, despite ongoing COVID-19 pandemic;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has obtained permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs to hold the international event; and
- (d) the details of steps taken to ensure social distancing and other protocols' compliance during the event?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) No, Sir. The decision is yet to be taken after reviewing COVID-19 situation.

(b) to (d) In view of (a), do not arise.

Rejuvenation of traditional water bodies

869. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to start work pertaining to the rejuvenation of traditional water bodies, removal of encroachment in water bodies, desilting of lake ponds, construction/strengthening of inlets, catchment area treatment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) was launched in 2015-16 with an aim to enhance physical access of water on farm and expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices etc. Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP) is one of the component of PMKSY. The scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies has become a part of PMKSY (HKKP).

The Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies Scheme aims at restoring irrigation potential by improvement and restoration of water bodies along with other multiple objectives such as enhancing the tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement of catchment of tank commands etc.

Under the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies scheme, since XIIth plan onwards, 2219 water bodies have been taken up with an estimated cost of ₹ 1910 crore. Central Assistance (CA) of ₹ 433 crore has been released to various states upto March, 2020. Further, 1465 water bodies have been completed upto March, 2020 as reported by states. Target irrigation potential restoration of these schemes is 1.888 Lakh Ha and out of this, 1.319 Lakh Ha is reported to be restored till March, 2020.

Financial packages to publications and broadcasting during COVID-19

870. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the media houses of the country have asked Government for financial packages to continue publications and broadcasting in a smooth manner during the COVID-19;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the press associations of North Eastern States have appealed to their respective State Governments to release minimum advertisement support from central quota; and

(d) payments pending since 2015 and proposal of Government to clear payments upto August, 2020, State-wise and newspaper-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) A proposal for removal of basic custom duty on newsprint was received from the newspaper industry, which has been taken up with Ministry of Finance for appropriate decision.

(c) The information sought is in the domain of the State Government and is not available centrally.

(d) The State-wise and newspaper-wise details of pending payments from 2015-16 is available on the website of Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC), *i.e.* www.davp.nic.in. Payments to media organizations in respect of campaigns undertaken by them is a continuous process and is done as per availability of funds placed by the Ministry/Department concerned.

Resuming of broadcasting services by AIR

871. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Radio (AIR) has stopped broadcasting of language services including Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada by its External Services Division (ESD) at New Delhi since the announcement of nation-wide lockdown;

(b) the reasons for non-resuming of services including Indian languages by ESD of AIR when Government is relaxing various norms of lockdown;

(c) whether Government will come forward to resume the services by ESD of AIR in coming days;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Prasar Bharati has informed that they had issued broadcast guidelines to be observed during the lockdown bearing in mind the limited manpower availability, wherein all non-essential services had been suspended, including various broadcasts by the External Services Division.

(b) to (e) With the relaxation of lockdown norms, instructions have been issued subsequently to AIR to resume External Services in languages of strategic importance on a priority basis. However, all regular AIR services in various Indian languages including Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada among other languages continued to be available to international audiences across the world through multiple modes such as -Terrestrial Radio, Satellite Radio (DD Free Dish DTH), Internet Streaming (NewsOnAir App, YouTube, Amazon Alexa).

Advertisement on FM radio stations

872. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government has stopped giving advertisements to the FM radio stations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;
- (c) the total quantum of pending dues of FM channels on this account; and
- (d) the new steps taken by Government for restoration of Government advertisements on FM radios as well as for early clearance of their pending dues?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) The Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertakes awareness campaigns for dissemination of information about the Government schemes, policies and programmes through various media platforms including FM Radio Channels. BOC prepares the media plans for such campaigns keeping in view the requirements, target audience and budget availability, as indicated by the concerned Ministries/ Departments.

Payments to Media Organizations in respect of campaigns undertaken by them is a continuous process and is done as per availability of funds placed by the Ministries/ Departments concerned. During the year ₹ 43.68 crores has been paid to FM channels against pendency of preceding and current year's dues.

Spending on social media advertisement

873. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is giving advertisements for its various schemes and programs on social media platforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of expenditure of Government behind social media advertising over the last five years;

(d) whether Government plans to increase its spending on social media advertisement; and

(e) if so, the total increase in social media advertising that Government is planning?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting undertakes awareness campaigns for dissemination of information about the Schemes and programmes of Government through various media platforms including social media platforms.

(c) to (e) The media plans in respect of awareness campaigns undertaken by BOC are finalized keeping in view the requirements, target audience and budget availability, as indicated by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

BOC has undertaken only one campaign on social media in June, 2015 in last five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20, involving a total expenditure of ₹ 21.66 lakh.

Regulating contents of Government advertisements

874. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court passed an order in 2015 to constitute panels at Central and State level to formulate policy and regulate the contents of Government advertisements, if so, the status of implementation of the Supreme Court order;

(b) the parameter of releasing Government advertisements to print media and the electronic media; and

(c) the total amount spent against Government advertisements and the percentage of share between national and regional media?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court in judgement dated 13.05.2015 in W.P No. 13/2013 and 197/2004 had directed the Central and State Governments to constitute a Three Member Committee to ensure implementation of guidelines on public advertisement, as laid out in this judgement. A Three Member Committee for Content Regulation of Government Advertisements (CCRGA) has been constituted by the Central Government, which addresses complaints from general public on violation of guidelines on public advertisement and also takes *suo-motu* cognizance of any violation/deviation of Government advertisements from these guidelines and recommends corrective action.

(b) and (c) The awareness campaigns are undertaken by Bureau of Outreach and Communication (BOC) in different media vehicles as per parameters and other terms and conditions specified in the Policy Guidelines which are available on the website of BOC *i.e* www.davp.nic.in. The expenditure incurred on campaigns undertaken by BOC in Print and Electronic media during last three years is as under:—

(Expenditure in ₹ crore)

Media	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Print	462.22	301.03	129.18
TV	109.87	123.11	25.68

No categorization of expenditure at national and regional level in these media is centrally maintained.

Water stressed households

875. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of water-stressed households in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to address the issue;

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce agriculture water distress in the country including States like Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu;

(d) whether the drought States like Maharashtra would be accorded priority in 'Har Ghar Jal' mission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Data about water-stressed households is not maintained by this Ministry. However, as reported by States/UTs, as on 17.09.2020, with sources at a reasonable distance, 79.17% rural habitations having 77.73% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 17.69% rural habitations having 19.34% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 3.14% rural habitations having 2.93% population with water sources having quality issues. State-wise details, is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission-Har Ghar Jal in partnership with States, which aims at providing potable water through tap water connection to every rural household by 2024.

(c) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is implementing 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). The PMKSY - Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro-irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities.

(d) and (e) Under JJM, fund is allocated based on criteria under which 30% weightage is assigned for difficult terrains which *inter alia* include area under erstwhile Desert Development Programme (DDP) and Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) to prioritize the coverage of water-stressed areas in States/ UTs. Under JJM, States are to accord priority to quality-affected habitations, SC/ ST majority and Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana villages, and villages in Aspiration districts, JE-AES affected districts and in desert and drought prone areas. Accordingly, States have accorded priority in their Annual Action Plan for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in 2020-21.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of coverage of rural habitations*

(As on 16.09.2020)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	With provision of 40 lpcd or more of potable water supply		With provision of less than 40 lpcd of potable water supply		With quality issues in water sources	
		Number of Habitation	Population in lakh	Number of Habitation	Population in lakh	Number of Habitation	Population in lakh
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	324	2.35	76	0.3	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	36,984	266.02	11,351	114.56	126	0.88
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,817	5	4,567	6.7	231	0.93
4.	Assam	40,614	137.27	25,568	97.86	21,759	82.72
5.	Bihar	84,926	757.63	20,166	209.97	5,412	55.13
6.	Chhattisgarh	73,275	202.52	1,444	5.95	210	0.84
7.	Goa	363	11.17	15	0.2	0	0

8.	Gujarat	35,996	439.8	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Haryana	7,264	178.21	136	4.06	33	0.52	0
10.	Himachal	42,487	58.28	12,792	16.97	0	0	0
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	8,702	58.75	7,496	50.22	4	0.12	1.02
12.	Jharkhand	1,19,934	284.54	690	2.69	329	1.02	2.14
13.	Karnataka	26,729	246.77	33,345	172.82	217	1.88	0
14.	Kerala	5,701	102.69	10,154	182.94	111	3.06	2.1
15.	Ladakh	421	0.94	1,000	1.61	0	0	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1,28,152	584.97	0	0	337	0	0
17.	Maharashtra	77,395	482.51	22,097	186.98	114	0	0
18.	Manipur	1,988	16.97	988	7.27	0	0	0
19.	Meghalaya	2,451	9.03	7,195	24.01	0	0	0
20.	Mizoram	333	3.02	389	3.36	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	528	7.16	974	12.47	0	0	0
22.	Odisha	1,53,552	360.12	36	0.06	3,501	6.9	0.23
23.	Puducherry	284	5.36	1	0	7	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Punjab	11,730	149.99	2,424	20.64	1,147	14.06
25.	Rajasthan	51,903	278.98	56,302	241.65	13,773	51.35
26.	Sikkim	860	1.82	1,349	3.06	0	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	57,363	344.09	21,577	122.06	455	2.84
28.	Telangana	24,041	208.82	1	0	0	0
29.	Tripura	4,978	21.17	1,893	6.93	1,852	6.86
30.	Uttar Pradesh	2,53,884	1,656.87	5,247	30.68	608	7.26
31.	Uttarakhand	23,756	42.31	14,902	26.32	9	0.51
32.	West Bengal	67,238	441.03	36,711	274.91	3,247	35.09
TOTAL		13,46,973	73,46.16	3,00,886	18,27.25	53,482	2,76.44
In percentage		79.17	77.73	17.69	19.34	3.14	2.93

[Source: IMIS, DDWS]

Level of groundwater table

876. SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by Government for increasing the level of groundwater table in the country;

(b) whether Government is aware of the number of industrial units granted permission for extracting groundwater in critical and over exploited zones and if so, the measures taken to mitigate its level;

(c) the mechanism framed by Government to ensure that the industries which are extracting groundwater will also have to recharge sufficient groundwater as mandated in their licence; and

(d) the list of water stressed regions and their groundwater levels, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) 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.

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

In addition, Government of India is implementing Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a ₹6000 crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation. Atal Jal is being implemented in 78 water stressed districts of Seven States *viz.* Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

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.

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, 18 States/UTs have adopted and implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of Model Bill.

Further steps taken by the Central Government for conservation/harvesting of water are available at the following URL http://mowr.gov.in/writereadddta/GW_Depletion.pdf.

(b) Yes Sir. Further, Central Ground Water Authority is regulating groundwater extraction by industries, infrastructure and mining projects in 24 States/UTs including in critical and over-exploited areas as per the prevailing guidelines of 2015, which is under revision. Further, balance States/UTs are regulating groundwater extraction through their own act, notification and Government orders.

(c) While granting 'No Objection Certificate' for groundwater extraction to the project proponents, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to groundwater along with recycle and reuse of waste water are some of the mandatory conditions to be implemented by them. The details in this regard are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) The list of water stressed assessment units and their average groundwater levels, year-wise and State-wise is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Criteria for recharge***Industries:**

Category	Withdrawal permitted (% of proposed recharge)
Safe	NOC is required for ground water withdrawal subject to adoption of artificial recharge to ground water.
Semi-critical	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to implementation of ground water recharge measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 200% of the recharged quantity.
Critical	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to implementation of ground water recharge measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 100% of the recharged quantity.
Over-exploited	Withdrawal may be permitted subject to implementation of ground water recharge measures. The withdrawal should not exceed 50% of the recharged quantity.

Water Intensive Industries:

Category	Ground Water Withdrawal Limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge.
Semi-Critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge.
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge.
Over-Exploited	No permission for Industries under this category.

Statement-II**State-wise ground water level in water stressed areas (Over Exploited and Critical Blocks) from 2015 to 2019**

Sl. No.	State having OE / Critical Blocks (Water Stressed Areas)	Number of OE blocks in the State (2017)	Number of Critical blocks in the State (2017)	Pre-monsoon Average Water level (m bgl)				
				2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45	24	10.6	7.9	11.6	18.4	22.5
2.	Bihar	12	18	7.1	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.6
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	2	5.8	8.9	8.6	7.1	8.0
4.	Delhi	22	2	19.1	19.5	24.3	23.2	19.8
5.	Gujarat	25	5	33.9	39.2	39.4	38.8	37.8
6.	Haryana	78	3	19.4	20.5	21.2	19.7	19.8
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	6.9	8.2	7.9	5.9	7.7
8.	Jharkhand	3	2	6.3	7.0	6.2	6.6	7.0
9.	Karnataka	45	8	10.6	11.7	14.0	11.9	14.9
10.	Kerala	1	2	9.2	10.6	11.4	12.5	10.7

11.	Madhya Pradesh	22	7	15.7	17.1	15.2	15.7	15.7
12.	Maharashtra	11	9	10.4	13.4	12.5	13.1	16.3
13.	Punducherry	1	0	12.6	13.6	15.2	2.4	16.2
14.	Punjab	109	2	16.0	17.7	18.3	18.8	18.3
15.	Rajasthan	185	33	25.0	25.5	25.5	26.3	26.7
16.	Tamil Nadu	462	79	8.9	8.1	12.5	9.6	11.9
17.	Telangana	70	67	13.3	13.7	11.9	11.5	14.3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	91	48	11.6	12.9	12.5	13.7	12.9
19.	West Bengal	0	1	14.1	14.6	14.0	12.7	10.5

Conditions of dams

877. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the present conditions of dams in the country;
- (b) total expenditure incurred towards maintenance of dams in the country over the last three years in a dam-specific manner; and
- (c) the activities being undertaken to protect, preserve and maintain the dams?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Operation and maintenance of dams is the responsibility of dam owners who are mostly State Governments, Central or State PSUs (Public Sector Unit) or private parties in few cases. In most of the States, budget allocations for maintenance include expenditure on annual safety inspection and routine repairs. Condition of Dams are assessed during inspections and improvements if any are planned and executed by the respective Dam owners. It has been reported by Central Water Commission (CWC) that dams are performing satisfactorily in their operations. CWC assists in technical and other support required by such agencies. Details of large Dams in the country are maintained by CWC. It is available at URL www.cwc.gov.in/national-register-large-dams.

(b) Dam specific expenditure details on maintenance are not made available to Central Government by Dam owners. However, in order to support the State Governments, Government of India initiated Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) in year 2012 with financial assistance from the World Bank, with an objective to improve safety and operational performance of selected existing dams. Under this scheme, 223 dams are being rehabilitated in seven States with financial outlay of ₹ 3466 cr. The details of agency wise expenditure during the past three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) CWC has published various guidelines and manuals relating to dam safety. From time to time the Central Government corresponds with State Government/ UTs, dam owners etc. for implementation of these guidelines and manuals.

There is a National Committee on Dam Safety constituted by Government of India in the year 1987 with mandate to bring dam safety activities in line with the latest state-of-art technology consistent with Indian conditions. The Committee acts as a forum for exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress in old dams.

Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application (DHARMA), a web based application has been developed by CWC with the objective of effective data collection, asset health management and health status monitoring of the dams throughout the country.

To ensure uniform dam safety procedures for specified dams throughout the country, Dam Safety Bill 2019 was passed by the Lok Sabha on 2nd August 2019 and is pending in the Rajya Sabha. This Bill aims to provide for surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of specified dams for prevention of dam failure related disasters and to provide for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning and for matters connected therewith.

Statement

Agency-wise Expenditure during last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Implementing Agency	Financial year		
		F.Y. 2017-18	F.Y. 2018-19	F. Y.2019-20
1.	MPWRD	19.00	13.8457000	7.50
2.	OWRD	41.26	48.65	89.10
3.	TNWRD	97.82	72.04	55.53
4.	TANGEDCO	61.21	37.03	26.23
5.	KWRD	90.09	55.14	27.15
6.	KSEB	26.24	17.40	12.12
7.	KaWRD	164.22	139.36	48.34
8.	UJVNL	79.06	29.82	24.10
9.	DVC	42.45	17.69	18.19
TOTAL		621.35	430.97	308.27

MPWRD	Madhya Pradesh Water Resource Department
OWRD	Odisha Water Resource Department
TNWRD	Tamil Nadu Water Resource Department
TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation

KWRD	Kerala Water Resource Department
KSEB	Kerala State Electricity Board
KaWRD	Karnataka Water Resource Department
UJVNL	Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd.
DVC	Damodar Valley Corporation

Water conservation and promotion of irrigation efficiency

878. SHRIMATI SHANTI CHHETRI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the initiatives taken so far by the Ministry in relation to water conservation and promotion of irrigation efficiency;
- (b) the steps taken so far in drought effected areas in India;
- (c) whether Government is seriously considering implementation of dryland farming system; and
- (d) 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) Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. Central Government augments the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has been implementing various schemes and programmes for conservation of water which primarily include Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), Jal Shakti Abhiyan, National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Programme, National Perspective Plan, and campaigns like "Catch the Rain " etc. The Ministry is also implementing schemes and programmes for promotion of irrigation efficiency through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-I Accredited Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP), Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) Programme, Sahi Fasal Campaign, Surface Minor Irrigation and Repair Renovation & Restoration of water bodies (a part of PMKSY- Har Khet Ko Pani), monitoring of life storage of reservoirs, performance evaluation and water use efficiency, studies of major and medium irrigation projects, bench marking of irrigation systems in

India, etc. Besides, trainings, workshops, awards, seminars, water talks, webinars etc. are also conducted for promotion of water conservation and irrigation efficiency.

(b) For drought affected areas of the country, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has provided central assistance under Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM) programme to about 55 Command Area Development (CAD) projects. Special package has been approved for completion of surface minor irrigation and major & medium irrigation projects in Vidharba and Marathwada and other chronically drought prone areas of Maharashtra. Deptt. of Rural Development is also taking up water conservation works in drought prone areas of the country in all States/UTs under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) as per demand and following due process under the scheme.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare has been implementing a Rainfed Area Development (RAD) Programme under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for rainfed areas focusing on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Under this system, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, agriculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events with the income opportunity from allied activities during crop damage. Besides, Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is primarily dedicated for development of rainfed portions of net cultivated area and culturable wastelands. The major activities taken up under the WDC-PMKSY, *inter-alia*, include ridge area treatment, drainage line afforestation, soil and moisture conservation, pasture development etc.

Water inflow to Hirakud dam

879. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state total water inflow to Hirakud Dam, during March to August, 2020 and the inflow of the same in 2018-19 during the said months, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): As per Central Water Commission, the total water inflow to Hirakud Dam, during March to August, 2020 and the inflow of the same in 2018-19 during the said months, month-wise are as under:-

Month-wise Water Inflow to Hirakud Dam (In Million Acre Feet)

Year	March	April	May	June	July	August
2018	0.106	0.093	0.072	0.265	3.261	6.824
2019	0.142	0.113	0.055	0.128	0.818	6.192
2020	0.404	0.151	0.199	2.263	4.163	14.921

Implementation of JJM in Tamil Nadu

880. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Scheme in Tamil Nadu is not in accordance with the operational guidelines for the implementation of JJM issued by Government by consulting/coordinating/involving Gram Panchayat bodies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken for not implementing in accordance with the operational guideline involving the Gram Panchayat bodies; and

(d) whether JJM Scheme funds will be released, if Tamil Nadu Government is not obtaining the consent/coordination of local bodies like the Gram Panchayat/ Panchayat for implementation of the JJM Scheme in the Gram Panchayat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that Jal Jeevan Mission is being implemented in the State in accordance with the operational guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission, issued by the Government of India. Accordingly, Village Action Plans (VAPs) are prepared and approved by the Village Panchayat Council. However, Gram Sabha meetings could not be held due to CoViD-19 pandemic.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), funds are released to States/ UTs in accordance with the provisions in the operational guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission to provide potable water through tap water connection to rural households.

Status of NGP

†881. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

(a) the amount sanctioned by Government for spending under Namami Gange Programme (NGP) during 2014-15 to 2019-20;

(b) the details of the amount spent out of the allocated amount as on date, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the details of the projects started and completed and the cost incurred till date on these projects under NGP, project-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Government of India has launched the Namami Gange Programme in 2014-15 for conservation of river Ganga and its tributaries with the total budgetary outlay of ₹20,000 crore for the period from 2014-15 till 2020-21. The final allocation for Namami Gange Programme from the financial year 2014-15 to financial year 2019-20 was ₹ 12,324.86 crore.

(b) The details of amount released to State Governments /State Programme Management Groups/CPSUSs/ Other Executing Agencies from the financial year 2014-15 to financial year 2020-21 (till 31 July 2020), Year-wise and State-wise are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) Under the Namami Gange Programme (NGP) for conservation and pollution abatement of the River Ganga and its tributaries, a total of 315 projects have been sanctioned at a cost of ₹28,854 crore. The projects were sanctioned for various activities such as sewerage infrastructure, industrial pollution abatement, Ghats & Crematoria, River Front Development, River Surface Cleaning, Institutional Development, Biodiversity Conservation, Afforestation, Rural Sanitation etc. Out of 315 projects, 132 projects have been completed and rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation. The cost incurred as on 31.7.2020 on these projects under NGP is ₹9066 crore. The details of projects started and completed and project-wise cost incurred as on 31.7.2020, State-wise are given in the Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-1*The year-wise and State-wise funds released / expended by National Mission for Clean Ganga*

State	(₹ in crore)									
	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17	FY 2017-18	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21*	Total		
Uttarakhand	4.26	37.04	43.97	242.49	341.44	128.20	4.12	801.52		
Uttar Pradesh	74.58	153.35	602.90	549.88	823.77	821.09	77.06	3,102.63		
Bihar	--	124.23	82.03	367.18	673.03	1,185.17	4.09	2,435.73		
Jharkhand	0.97	27.83	49.53	21.72	74.23	30.50	12.18	216.96		
West Bengal	73.85	185.79	117.25	249.35	227.62	70.60	15.82	940.28		
Delhi	--	4.96	2.17	81.57	310.69	214.47	--	613.86		
Haryana	--	30.00	52.73	6.88	--	--	--	89.61		
Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	--	3.39	6.50	--	--	--	--	9.89		

Urban Improvement Trust, Kota, Rajasthan	--	--	20.00	--	--	--	--	20.00	--	--	20.00
Irrigation & Public Health Department, Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NMCG's Expenditure including other Basin wide interventions	17.33	36.01	85.73	105.94	175.76	223.06	40.89	684.72			
TOTAL	170.99	602.60	1,062.81	1,625.01	2,626.54	2,673.09	154.16	8,915.20			

* till 31 July 2020.

Statement-II*State-wise details of projects started and completed and project-wise cost incurred*

(As on July, 2020)

Sl. No.	Projects Undertaken	No of Projects	Sanctioned Cost (₹ in cr)	No of Projects Completed	Total Expenditure (₹ in cr)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarakhand					
1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	34	1151.18	26	524.11
2.	Ghats & Crematoria	13	259.83	10	177.18
3.	Afforestation	4	84.34	3	77.19
4.	Ghats Cleaning	1	15.9	0	2.07
5.	River Surface Cleaning*		3.09	0	0.91
SUB TOTAL		52	1514.34	39	781.46
Uttar Pradesh					
1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	49	10078.24	20	2707.02
2.	Ghats & Crematoria	15	385.97	11	238.22
3.	Afforestation	5	98.3	3	33.51
4.	Ghats Cleaning	2	29.64	0	18.26
5.	River Surface Cleaning*	-	12.41	0	3.74
6.	Industrial Pollution Abatement	4	807.5	0	0
SUB TOTAL		75	11412.06	34	3000.75
Bihar					
1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	30	5328.6	2	1205.05
2.	Ghats & Crematoria and River Front Development	15	492.01	3	371.72
3.	Afforestation	4	63.83	3	57.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	River Surface Cleaning*	1	3.96	0	1.87
SUB TOTAL		50	5888.4	8	1635.71

Jharkhand

1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	2	156.12	1	126.23
2.	Ghats & Crematoria	4	62.07	3	43.72
3.	Afforestation	4	24.39	3	20.44
4.	River Surface Cleaning*		3.6	0	2.36
SUB TOTAL		10	246.18	7	192.75

West Bengal

1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	22	3815.97	3	1077.5
2.	Ghats & Crematoria	29	226.16	24	192.95
3.	Afforestation	4	35.45	5	15.58
4.	River Surface Cleaning*		7.38	0	02.51
SUB TOTAL		55	4084.96	30	1288.54

Delhi

1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	11	2361.08	0	618.4
2.	River Surface Cleaning*		3.09	0	1.31
SUB TOTAL		11	2364.17	0	619.71

Haryana

1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	2	217.87	2	217.94
SUB TOTAL		2	217.87	2	217.94

Himachal Pradesh

1.	Sewerage Infrastructure	1	11.57	0	-
SUB TOTAL		1	11.57	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Basin wide projects					
1.	Biodiversity	8	150.54	4	32.39
	Rural Sanitation				
2.	(Ganga Main Stem States)	1	1421.26	0	1020.44
3.	Other Projects (Bio remediation, Water Quality Monitoring, Public Outreach, Ganga Knowledge Center)	50	1542.76	8	276.13
SUB TOTAL		59	3114.56	12	1328.96
GRAND TOTAL		315	28854.11	132	9065.82

Note: 1.*01 project sanctioned under "River Surface Cleaning" in the State of Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Delhi at a total cost of ₹33.53 crore.

2. The expenditure shown also includes States' share in some of the projects.

Swachh Iconic Places

882. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams (TTD), has been identified as a Swachh Iconic place in the country;

(b) if so, work that are going to be undertaken under the above scheme at Tirupati and the current progress of the same; and

(c) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) Followings activities were taken up and completed:—

- Utilisation of recycled water for Gardens along Alipiri footpath
- Remote monitoring System of LED lighting System (SCADA) for energy conservation
- LED lighting at Security Zone Alipiri

- Cleaning machinery equipment to ensure the township clean and serene.
- Purchase of buses and battery operated vehicles.
- Setting up of Solid waste management system
- Construction of Public toilets Blocks at APSTC North Block, at Seva Sadan-2, at Sannadhim, in front of Venyogpla Swamy Temple and at Vaibhava Rest House in Tirumala.

Safe drinking water crisis

883. SHRI K.P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the country is going to face the worst water crises in its history, placing millions of livelihoods under threat;
- (b) whether Government has any concrete action plan in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken and proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As reported by States/ UTs, as on 14.09.2020, with sources at a reasonable distance, 79.16% rural habitations having 77.69% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 17.69% rural habitations having 19.34% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 3.15% rural habitations having 2.97% population with water sources having quality issues.

(b) and (c) Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal to enable every rural household in the country to have potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore.

Making Panchganga pollution-free under NRCP

884. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was conceived to improve water quality of rivers through pollution abatement works in various towns located along the banks, which included river Panchganga in Maharashtra also;

(b) if so, the action taken during the last twenty five years to make the river pollution free by undertaking adequate measures to improve water quality;

(c) whether Government has any plan to undertake pollution abatement works at major towns located along its banks in near future considering highly polluted State of the river, a tributary of river Krishna; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) It is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and local bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluent, before discharge into recipient water bodies to prevent and control of pollution therein. This Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers (excluding river Ganga and its tributaries), through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis. The objective of NRCP is to improve water quality of rivers to the prescribed standards with the implementation of pollution abatement schemes in towns along identified polluted river stretches, which included river Panchganga in Maharashtra.

NRCP presently covers polluted stretches on 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with total sanctioned cost of the projects as ₹5870.54 crore. Out of Central share, funds amounting to ₹2530.63 crore have been released to the States for implementation of pollution abatement schemes, and sewage treatment capacity of 2522.03 mld (million litres per day) has been created so far.

(c) and (d) The project for pollution abatement of river Panchganga at Kolhapur was sanctioned under NRCP in August, 2009 at a cost of ₹74.29 crore. The project involved one STP of 76 mld capacity at Kasba Bawada, which has since been commissioned along with the required sewerage infrastructure.

Proposals for pollution abatement works in identified towns along polluted river stretches are received from the States/UTs from time to time for consideration under the NRCP. These mainly include sewer network, interception & diversion, sewage treatment plants, etc. Proposals are sanctioned based on their prioritization, conformity with the NRCP guidelines, availability of Plan funds, etc.

Assessment of amount required for Polavaram project

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

(a) whether Government has assessed the amount required for Polavaram works in 2020-21;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that as per the assessment made by Andhra Pradesh Government, ₹ 15,000 crores is required this year and they have requested NABARD to pool resources accordingly;

(d) if so, whether any consultations have been held with NABARD in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (e) As informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, a provision of ₹4067.278 cr has been made for Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) under State Budget Estimates for the year 2020-21.

A Memorandum of Agreement has been signed between the NABARD, National Water Development Agency (NWDA) and the then Min of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (now Deptt of WR, RD & GR) in May, 2018 for funding of PIP. Accordingly, the funds are released for the PIP through NABARD from time to time as per approval given by Ministry of Finance (MoF).

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh in his letter dated 25.08.2020 has indicated requirement of ₹ 15000 cr for PIP before end of March, 2021. However, release of funds is dependent upon actual work progress, verification of bills and recommendations of PPA/CWC, fulfillment of conditions in this regard, etc.

Implementation of Polavaram project

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

(a) the status of implementation of Polavaram project by Government;

(b) the constraints that Government will face in reimbursing ₹ 3,800 crores already spent by Andhra Pradesh Government on Polavaram;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has written a letter to Prime Minister in this regard;

(d) if so, the details of action taken by Government in releasing dues to Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) by when Government is likely to release the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Polavaram Irrigation Project (PIP) is declared as a National Project under Section 90 of AP Reorganization Act, 2014, and is being executed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh (AP). As reported by the Government of AP, the overall progress of PIP is 71.46% upto 12.09.2020.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Finance, Government of India *vide* its letter dated 30.09.2016 informed that it will provide 100% of the remaining cost of the irrigation component only of the PIP for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent of the cost of the irrigation component on the date. Accordingly, the Government of India has been reimbursing the expenditure incurred by the Govt of AP in the project with effect from 01.04.2014, upon receipt of verified bills and recommendations from the Polavaram Project Authority (PPA) and Central Water Commission (CWC). As per information available with Polavaram Project Authority, State Government has claimed to have incurred ₹ 12505.94 cr on the project from April 2014 to July, 2020. Out of this, bills amounting to ₹760.118 cr have not been found eligible by PPA for reimbursement and bills amounting to ₹478.95 cr have not been received. Central Assistance of ₹8614.16 cr (including ₹1850 cr in February, 2020) has been released from time to time to the project since April, 2014.

A letter dated 25.08.2020 written by the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh regarding funding of PIP has been received in the Deptt. on 15.09.2020.

For further release of funds, Ministry of Finance *vide* its letters dated 26.07.2018 and 06.05.2019 has requested for submission of (i) Audited Statement of Expenditure incurred by the State on the project till 31.03.2014, & (ii) Revised Cost Estimates (RCE) of the project at 2013-14 Price Level (PL). The Government of AP *vide* its letter dated

21.08.2020 has submitted the Audited Accounts of Expenditure as or. 31.03.2014. Also, Revised Cost Committee (RCC) constituted for firming up Revised Cost Estimate has submitted its report. Further release of fund for PIP is dependent upon fulfillment of requirements in the said submissions and acceptance of the same.

Wastage of water

887. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognisance of excessive wastage of water due to poor management of this scarce natural resources;

(b) if so, whether Government has any mechanism in place to help offset the paucity of drinking water, particularly where groundwater is of poor quality; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The country is facing a number of challenges in water management such as huge temporal and spatial variability in respect of availability of water resources, declining per-capita water resources availability due to rapid increase in population, inadequate surface water storage for meeting future water demands, over-exploitation of ground water resources, droughts, low water use efficiency, etc.

(b) and (c) Water being a State subject, measures for management of water resources is primarily taken by respective State Governments. Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes.

The Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission-Har Ghar Jal, which aims at providing potable water to every rural household in the country through tap water connection by 2024. In addition, 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 (JJM), to provide safe drinking water to Arsenic and Fluoride affected rural habitations in the country.

Government of India has launched Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25th June, 2015 in select 500 cities and towns across the country. One of the key objectives of the Mission is to ensure that every household

has access to a tap connection with assured supply of water. The water supply component includes new, augmentation and rehabilitation of water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies for drinking water supply and special water supply arrangement for difficult areas, hills and coastal cities, including those having water quality problem. Under AMRUT Mission, out of the total plan size of ₹77,640 crore, ₹39,010 crore (50%) has been allocated to water supply and ₹32,456 (42%) has been allocated to sewerage and septage management. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is advocating use of recycled water in industries and horticulture through sewerage component under AMRUT which includes recycling of water for beneficial purposes and reuse of water.

Central Government has taken various steps for facilitating ground water quality improvement/remediation of contamination in the country, as given below:—

- Data on ground water quality available with Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) are being shared with concerned State Governments for taking necessary remedial measures.
- CGWB constructs wells for Exploration of Ground Water. Successful contamination-free wells are handed over to the State Governments for gainful utilization.
- Awareness generation programs/workshop on various aspects of ground water including preventing ground water pollution and safe use of contaminated water are being conducted by CGWB periodically.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Water disputes between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

888. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has convened apex Pacific Environmental Exchange council meeting to discuss the water disputes between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the meeting and the decisions taken in the meeting to sort out the differences between the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (c) No information regarding "apex Pacific Environmental Exchange council" is available in the Ministry. However, the second meeting of the Apex Council constituted under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 was scheduled to be held on 25.08.2020. The meeting was postponed due to unavoidable circumstances.

Supply of piped drinking water in Kerala

889. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of villages in Kerala which have piped drinking water;
- (b) the number of villages proposed to be covered under the scheme in the current financial year; and
- (c) by when all the villages will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As on 14.09.2020, the State Government has reported that 1,562 villages in Kerala have piped water supply system.

(b) and (c) Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) - Har Ghar Jal, which aims at providing potable water through tap water connection to all rural households in every village by 2024. Government of Kerala has planned to provide tap water connection to all the remaining households of 586 villages in the current financial year.

Technology to remove Arsenic and Fluoride in drinking water

890. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether current household apparatuses available in the market for pure drinking water is technologically equipped to remove Arsenic and Fluoride contents, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the municipal water filter systems across the country is equipped to remove toxic impurities like Arsenic, Fluoride etc. from water;

(c) the number of sea-water desalination plants set up under Government sector in the country for distribution of drinking water; and

(d) whether Government mulls setting up sea-water desalination plants for distribution of drinking water, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) As reported by Bureau of Indian Standards, the Indian Standard IS 16240:2015 on 'Reverse Osmosis (RO) Based Point-of-Use (PoU) Water Treatment System - Specification' specifies the chemical reductions (performance requirement of RO system) in terms of maximum allowable product water level for Arsenic as 0.01 mg/litre and for Fluoride as 1.0 mg/litre. Further, the manufacturer shall explicitly mention a caution on the label of the RO system that the 'RO system is not recommended for Arsenic level above 0.1 mg/litre and Fluoride level above 8.0 mg/litre'.

(b) The conventional water filtration system may not remove Arsenic and Fluoride contamination in drinking water supply and specific intervention like activated Alumina, use of nano particles and reverse osmosis, etc. may be required.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Earth Sciences has informed that National Institute of Ocean Technology (NIOT) has developed and demonstrated 3 Low Temperature Thermal Desalination (LTTD) plants and work for setting up of another 6 LTTD plants in Lakshadweep has commenced. Water supply is a State subject and power to plan, approve and implement water supply schemes including setting up of desalination plants for drinking water, are with respective State Governments.

Potable drinking water to households

891. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the launch of Jal Shakti Mission, drinking water has remained a distant dream for many villages in the country which face water scarcity for years together and use contaminated water that too after walking huge distances on foot; and

(b) if so, steps that Government proposes to take in the next year to ensure that potable drinking water reaches every household of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Jal Shakti Abhiyan was launched in water stressed districts of the country to spread awareness among all stakeholders about compelling need of water conservation through five targeted intervention *viz.* water conservation & rainwater harvesting, renovation of traditional and other water bodies/ tanks, reuse and recharge of bore wells, watershed development and intensive afforestation.

As reported by States/ UTs, as on 14.09.2020, with sources at a reasonable distance, 79.16% rural habitations having 77.69% population have provision of minimum 40 litre per capita per day (lpcd) of potable drinking water and 17.69% rural habitations having 19.34% population have service level of less than 40 lpcd potable water, whereas 3.15% > rural habitations having 2.97% > population with water sources having quality issues.

(b) To enable every rural household in the country to have potable water through Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) by 2024, Government of India, in partnership with States, is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)-Har Ghar Jal with an estimated outlay of ₹ 3.60 lakh crore.

Mobilisation at funds under MGNREGA and CAMPA for JSM

892. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government followed a convergence approach and mobilised funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act (MGNREGA) and the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for the Jal Shakti Mission (JSM); and

(b) if so, the detail of funds spent and mobilized under MGNREGA and CAMPA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) The Operational Guidelines for the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission provide for convergence of funds at village level under different schemes/ programmes inter alia which includes Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) fund. The States/ UTs have planned for the same and included in their Annual Action Plan (AAP).

(b) The detail of funds mobilized and spent under such different schemes/ programmes including MGNREGA and CAMPA, is not maintained by this Ministry.

Water conservation under NJSA

893. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government decided to utilise this year's monsoon season to expand its water conservation efforts under the National Jal Shakti Abhiyan (NJSA); and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) and (b) After the successful implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan-I, a water conservation campaign covering 256 water stressed districts, conducted last year by the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Jal Shakti Abhiyan-II (JSA-II) covering all districts was contemplated for the current year. Though, meetings were held in March 2020 within the department to prepare detailed plans, due to outbreak of Covid-19 Pandemic, JSA-II could not be held this year. However, National Water Mission, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation launched "Catch the Rain" campaign with tag line "catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls" in order to nudge all stake-holders to create Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS) *suitable to the climatic conditions and sub-soil strata to store rain water*. Drives to make water harvesting pits, rooftop RWHS and check dams; removal of encroachments and desilting of tanks to increase their storage capacity; removal of obstructions in the channels which bring water to them from the catchment areas; repairs to traditional water harvesting structures like step-wells and using defunct bore-wells and old wells to put the water back to aquifers etc, were some of the activities suggested to be taken up with peoples' active participation under this campaign.

Prevention of flood from glacial lakes

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

(a) whether Government is aware of a study of glacial lakes published in "Nature and Climate Change" where researchers have observed that the volume of lakes formed by the melting of glaciers jumped by 50 per cent;

(b) whether any funds have been allocated towards flood prevention from glacial lakes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes Sir. As per study of glacial lakes published in journal 'Nature and Climate Change' the lakes formed by melting of glaciers worldwide have increased by 53% in numbers, 51% in area based on remote sensing assessments and around 48% in volume using empirical scaling relations between the period 1990 and 2018.

(b) and (c) Flood management schemes for flood control are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Government of India launched Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI Plan for providing financial assistance to the State Governments for taking up works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing works, restoration of damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion works which was continued during XII Plan and further extended up to March 2021 as a component under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP). So far central assistance amounting to ₹6409.96 crores ₹ has been released to States/UTs under this Programme.

NRCP in West Bengal

895. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project under National River Conservation Programme (NRCP) has been approved in the State of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of polluted stretches identified in the selected rivers;

(c) the details of funds sanctioned, approved, released, and spent on selected stretches during the last three years, year-wise and river-wise; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to identify more polluted stretches for the said programme in the State of West Bengal, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) It is the responsibility of States/Union Territories (UTs) and

local bodies to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluent, before discharge into recipient water bodies, including rivers, for prevention & control of pollution therein. This Ministry has been supplementing efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance in abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers (excluding river Ganga and its tributaries), through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) on cost sharing basis.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in association with Pollution Control Boards/Committees in different States/UTs, monitors water quality of rivers and other water bodies across the country through a network of monitoring stations under the National Water Quality Monitoring Programme. As per the latest report published by CPCB in September 2018, 351 polluted stretches have been identified on 323 rivers based on Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) levels, a key indicator of organic pollution. Details of polluted river stretches in West Bengal are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Under NRCP, no project for identified polluted river stretches (excluding Ganga and its tributaries) in West Bengal was approved during last three years. However, under Namami Gange Mission, a total of 22 sewerage projects have been sanctioned in West Bengal at a cost of ₹3815.97 crore for pollution abatement of rivers Ganga and Damodar. Out of there, three projects have been completed and an expenditure of ₹ 1077.50 crore has been incurred so far.

Statement

Details of polluted river stretches in West Bengal

Sl. No.	River	River Stretch	BOD Range/ Max. Value (mg/l)	Priority
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Vindhadhari	Haroa Bridge to Malancha Burning Ghat	26.7-45.0	I
2.	Mahananda	Siliguri to Binaguri	6.5-25	II
3.	Churni	Santipur Town to Majhadia	10.3-11.3	III
4.	Dwarka	Tarapith to Sadhak Bamdeb Ghat	5.6-17.0	III

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Ganga	Tribeni to Diamond Harbour	5.0-12.2	III
6.	Damodar	Durgachakm to Dishergarh	4.4-8.2	IV
7.	Jalangi	Laal Dighi to Krishna Nagar	8.3	IV
8.	Kansi	Midnapore to Ramnagar	9.9	IV
9.	Mathabhanga	Madhupur to Gobindapur	8.5	IV
10.	Barakar	Kulti to Asansol	5.7	V
11.	Dwarakeshwar	Along Bankura	1-5.6	V
12.	Kaljani	Bitala to Alipurduar	6.0	V
13.	Karola	Jalpaiguri to Thakurer Kamat	3.9	V
14.	Mayurkashi	Suri to Durgapur	5.2	V
15.	Rupnarayan	Kolaghat to Benapur	3.1-5.8	V
16.	Silabati	Ghatal to Nischindipur	3.8	V
17.	Teesta	Siliguri to Paharpur	3.3	V

Declaration of open defecation free areas

896. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and districts declared open defecation free in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the people of States, districts, villages declared 'Open Defecation Free' are still compelled to defecate in the open due to construction of poor quality toilets;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against those responsible; and

(d) the time by which the whole country will be declared open defecation free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) to (d) Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) [SBM(G)], all the States and districts in the country have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 02.10.2019.

As sanitation is a State subject, SBM (G) is being implemented by the State/UT Governments. Government of India provides financial and technical support to the States/UTs to implement the programme. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has issued advisories to the States/UTs to ensure quality of construction of toilets under SBM(G). However, if any complaint regarding poor quality of construction is received, the same is forwarded to concerned State for necessary action.

Flood forecasting mechanism

897. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the flood forecasting mechanism in the country is not as per the requirement and steps taken by Government to reboot the mechanism;
- (b) whether there is lack of proper co-ordination between Central authorities and State Government in this regard; and
- (c) if so the mechanism for proper co-ordination for flood forecasting particularly in inter-state rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Central Water Commission (CWC) issue flood forecasts as a non-structural measure of flood management, to concerned State Governments depending on the requisition from them at identified locations. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. At present, CWC is issuing flood forecasts at 328 locations (198 level forecast + 130 inflow forecast stations) in various parts of the country for taking proper mitigation measures by respective State Governments.

While level forecast is being issued for important locations along the river, the inflow forecast is being issued for the dams/reservoirs.

The steps taken to further strengthen the flood early warning system are as under:—

- (1) **Expansion of Flood Forecasting Network** : Presently, CWC's flood forecasting network has been expanded to 328 flood forecast stations covering 23 States & 2 UTs in 20 river basins.
- (2) **Modernisation of Data Collection** : The hydro-meteorological data collection and transmission is being modernised through the use of satellite based automatic data acquisition system.

- (3) **Modernization of Flood Forecast Formulation :** CWC is formulating three day advisories of flood using satellite based real time rainfall estimates and three day rainfall forecast through Numerical Weather Prediction models being shared by IMD in a seamless fashion. Mathematical model has been used for formulation of advisories and these advisories are shared with stakeholders using website <http://120.57.32.251>.

Besides this, CWC is also providing inundation forecast through this platform using two-dimensional models for main Brahmaputra and the same is also shared with beneficiaries through this website.

- (4) **Modernization of dissemination of flood forecasts :** Dissemination of flood forecasts have also been modernised by having a dedicated website: <http://india-water.gov.in/>. The flood information is also loaded on Facebook Page, Twitter of CWC Flood Forecast dissemination system. Daily Flood Situation Report cum Advisories are also shared with all stakeholders as well as general public using social media platforms and dedicated Whatsapp groups.

CWC has signed an MoU with M/s Google Inc. for using their vast repository of high resolution Digital Elevation Models to send alerts regarding inundation through Google Platform using the flood forecasts issued by CWC.

(b) and (c) Central Water Commission (CWC) is providing all flood related information to concerned States including Daily Flood Bulletins, Flood Forecast, Daily Situation Reports-cum-Advisories etc. Before the commencement of flood season, regional level stakeholder consultations are done and contact details of concerned nodal officers are updated and exchanged between various stakeholders. Separate Whatsapp groups are created for passing on flood information from respective Divisional Flood Control Room (DFCR) of CWC to the concerned stakeholders including State Government Departments, Project Authorities as well as local State Disaster Response Force (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) battalions. Hence, almost all flood related information reaches the concerned stakeholders almost immediately as soon as forecasts are formulated.

Furthermore, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti *vide* Order dated 09.08.2020 has stipulated that "*whenever a decision is taken by a State/UT/Dam Authority to release water from the*

reservoirs within its limits, an immediate intimation has to be issued to the State/UT/Dam Authority which are adjacent to the said State or are likely to be affected by the release of water from the reservoirs".

Water scarcity in the country

898. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita availability of water in the country State-wise data;

(b) whether Government has conducted study to evaluate water scarcity condition in the country and to create a road map suggesting measures to prevent possible water scarcities; and

(c) 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 (c) The average annual water availability of any region or country is largely dependent upon hydro-meteorological and geological factors. However, water availability per person is dependent on population of the country. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 has been assessed as 1545 cubic meters. Further, based on the study of "Reassessment of Water Availability in India using Space Inputs" (CWC, 2019), the average annual per capita water availability may further reduce to 1486 cubic meters by 2021. Annual per-capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per-capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. Due to high temporal and spatial variation of precipitation, the water availability in many regions of the country is below the national average and may be facing water stress/scarce conditions.

Water being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmes.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), a campaign for water conservation and water security, was launched by Ministry of Jal Shakti in water-stressed districts of the country.

Central Government has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resource Development which envisages transfer of water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins through inter-linking of rivers.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented with an aim to expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) in 500 cities with mission components such as water supply, storm water drainage, etc. The water supply component includes augmentation of existing water supply system and water treatment plants; rehabilitation of old water supply system; rejuvenation of water bodies, etc.

The Government of India is implementing Jal Jeevan Mission-Har Ghar Jal, which aims at providing potable water to every rural household in the country through tap water connection by 2024.

Central Ground Water Board is implementing a nationwide programme of "National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM)" for mapping of aquifers (Water bearing formations), their characterization and development of aquifer management plans to facilitate sustainable development of ground water resources. Aquifer maps and management plans have been shared with the respective State Government agencies. Public Interaction Programs are being organised at grass root level for disseminating the tenets of the Aquifer Management Plans for the benefit of the stakeholders. So far, around 13 lakh sq.km. area have been covered under NAQUIM. Aquifer maps and Management plans are shared with state agencies.

Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), a ₹ 6000 crore scheme with World Bank funding, for sustainable management of ground water with community participation is being taken up in the identified over-exploited and water stressed areas falling the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme envisages active participation of the communities in various activities such as formation of Water User Associations, monitoring and disseminating ground water data, water budgeting, preparation and implementation of Gram-Panchayat wise water security plans and IEC activities related to sustainable ground water management.

Some initiatives/measures taken by Central Government to control water depletion and promote rain water harvesting/conservation are available at the URL: http://mowr.gov.in/sites/default/files/Steps_to_control_water_depletion_Jun2019.pdf

Declining of groundwater level

899. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the groundwater level is declining at a faster rate due to low recharge, causing water scarcity problems in urban and rural areas;

(b) whether Government will consider giving priority to building of underground reservoirs along the river stretch by constructing underground dykes as this will block the forward movement of river base-flow recharging adjacent groundwater table since construction of over ground reservoirs is not a feasible solution due to land constraints; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to construct more irrigation canals across Odisha, which is badly affected by the floods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA): (a) Yes Sir, the Ground water levels in some parts of the country are declining because of continuous withdrawal necessitated by increased demand of fresh water for various uses, vagaries of rainfall, increased population, industrialization and urbanization etc.

Water being a State subject, initiatives on water management including conservation and water harvesting in the country is primarily States' responsibility. However, 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.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of this ministry.

(c) Flood management being under the purview of the States, the schemes for flood control are formulated and implemented by concerned States as per their priority. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical and financial assistance for flood management in critical areas.

Further, Central Water Commission is dealing with 99 priority Major and Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (PMKSY-AIBP). Under PMKSY-AIBP, 08 projects are being executed in respect of Odisha. Details in this regard are given in the Statement.

Statement*Status of projects in Odisha under PMKSY-AIBP is as follows*

Sl. No.	Name of project	Latest Estimated Cost (₹ in Cr)	Cumulative Expenditure as on 07/2020 (₹ in Cr)	Cumulative CA Released as on 07/2020 (₹ in Cr)	Irrigation Potential Target under AIBP (in Th.Ha.)	Irrigation potential created under AIBP as on 03/2020 (in Th. Ha.)	Status
1.	Lower Indra (KBK)	1595.35	1641.54	1091.95	38.87	30.16	Ongoing
2.	Upper Indravati Extn (KBK)	544.58	547.90	556.10	41.79	41.79	Completed
3.	Rukura-Tribal	240.22	241.49	88.78	7.65	6.80	Completed
4.	Subemarekha	4455.68	4280.69	1999.70	115.26	79.39	Ongoing
5.	Anandpur Barr. Ph.-I/Integrated Anandpur Barr.	2864.36	1550.83	124.91	56.72	0.00	Ongoing
6.	RET irrigation	707.64	734.93	190.44	9.78	9.77	Completed
7.	Kanupur	2301.28	1659.06	723.04	47.71	0.00	Ongoing
8.	Telengiri	932.96	1112.44	344.78	13.79	12.30	Ongoing
	TOTAL	13642.07	11768.89	5119.70	331.57	180.21	

MSMEs under Atma Nirbhar Bharat

900. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pending dues have been released as per Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the number of beneficiaries of these dues;

(c) whether the procedure for collateral free loans has been set up for MSMEs, if so, the number of beneficiaries; and

(d) if not, by when it will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme to MSMEs, payment due to MSMEs from Central Government and CPSEs were to be released within 45 days. As per the information made available by Central Government and CPSEs on the Samadhaan portal of this Ministry, the status of MSME dues as per Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme is as below:—

Reported Month	Total Dues by close of month (in ₹ Crore)	Paid during the month (in ₹ Crore)	Pending at the end of month (in ₹ Crore)
May 2020 (25 Ministries & 79 CPSEs Reported)	2349.53	1787.89	561.64
June 2020 (25 Ministries & 86 CPSEs Reported)	2553.94	1905.11	648.83
July 2020 (30 Ministries & 108 CPSEs Reported)	4124.34	3155.16	969.19
August 2020 (24 Ministries & 86 CPSEs Reported As on 15th Sep., 2020)	3770.04	2936.08	834.05

(c) and (d) As a part of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, the Emergency Credit line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was launched on 23rd May 2020. The scheme envisages

fully guaranteed additional collateral free credit to eligible MSME units, business enterprises, individual loans given for business purposes and interested MUDRA borrowers either in the form of additional working capital term loans (in case of banks and FIs), or additional term loans (in case of NBFCs) up to 20% of their entire outstanding credit as on 29.02.2020. All entities with outstanding credit upto ₹ 50 crore, as on 29.02.2020 and annual turnover upto ₹ 250 crore, which were less than or equal to 60 days past due as on 29.02.2020 are eligible under the Scheme. As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), an amount of ₹ 1,63,103 crore have been sanctioned to 42,01,060 borrowers and an amount ₹ 1,17,885 crore disbursed to 25,01,216 borrowers under the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) as on September 9, 2020.

World Bank package for MSMEs

901. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has recently unveiled US \$ 750 million package for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent the above package helps in addressing the liquidity and credit needs of MSMEs; and

(d) details of help that Government extended to MSMEs in the country that have been impacted due to COVID-19, State-wise and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) The Board of Executive Directors of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (The World Bank) has approved on June 30, 2020, a Development Policy Loan (DPL) in the amount USD 750 million for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Emergency Response Project. This DPL is intended as Budgetary Support to the Government of India (GoI).

The Development Policy Financing (DPF) of USD 750 million to the Government of India aims to support the GoI in protecting the economic base of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) which comprises 30 per cent of India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as part of India's response and recovery from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

(d) Government has taken a number of initiatives under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support the MSME Sector in the country in Covid-19 pandemic which, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) ₹20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for MSMEs.
- (ii) ₹3 lakh crores Collateral free Automatic Loans for business, including MSMEs. (Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)).
- (iii) ₹50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds.
- (iv) New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs
- (v) New Registration of MSMEs through 'Udyam Registration' for Ease of Doing Business.
- (vi) No global tenders for procurement up to ₹200 crores, this will help MSME.
- (vii) An online Portal "Champions" has been launched on 01.06.2020 by Hon'ble Prime Minister for grievance redressal and handholding of MSMEs. Through the portal, total 18,723 grievances have been redressed up to 09.09.2020

Under ECLGS, the State-wise guarantees issued are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of loans disbursed under ECLGS as on 16.9.2020

State/UT	Amount Disbursed (in ₹ crore)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70.80
Andhra Pradesh	4741.94
Arunachal Pradesh	38.54
Assam	1253.51
Bihar	1990.15
Chandigarh	479.76
Chhattisgarh	1951.89
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.93

State/UT	Amount Disbursed (₹ in crore)
Daman and Diu	83.31
Delhi	6381.74
Goa	337.52
Gujarat	12005.92
Haryana	5834.02
Himachal Pradesh	912.61
Jammu and Kashmir	1597.88
Jharkhand	1511.67
Karnataka	7249.99
Kerala	4886.81
Ladakh	27.14
Lakshadweep	1.62
Madhya Pradesh	4564.56
Maharashtra	14364.30
Manipur	70.01
Meghalaya	81.36
Mizoram	34.80
Nagaland	45.68
Odisha	2345.10
Puducherry	212.39
Punjab	4931.37
Rajasthan	7490.01
Sikkim	46.64
Tamil Nadu	12445.58

State/UT	Amount Disbursed (₹ in crore)
Telangana	5114.29
Tripura	137.23
Uttar Pradesh	8907.38
Uttarakhand	1366.28
West Bengal	5899.95

Contribution of MSMEs in GDP

902. SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Day was celebrated in the country recently and if so, the details and main theme thereof;

(b) whether MSME sector lags behind the foreign counterparts due to lack of latest business skills;

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether Government also proposed to accelerate the pending reforms in the MSME sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) other steps taken by the Government to increase MSMEs contribution to India's Gross Domestic Product to over 50 per cent from the current 29 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day instituted by United Nations General Assembly is celebrated every year on June 27th. Ministry of MSME has not organized any event to celebrate the occasion this year owing to COVID 19 pandemic and restriction imposed therein.

(b) and (c) Lack of access to latest business skills affects the capability of MSMEs to compete in the global market. In order to enhance the competitiveness and viability of MSMEs, the Ministry of MSME implements a number of schemes targeted at providing marketing assistance, credit support, skill development, technological and

quality upgradation. Further, to provide skilled manpower, access to advanced technology and business advisory services for the MSME Sector, Ministry of MSME is running Technology Centres catering to MSME units across the country.

(d) and (e) The growth of micro, small and medium enterprises depends on various factors such as access to market, quality of products, availability of timely credit, upgradation of technology, etc. For capacity building of Indian MSME Sector, Government has taken several measures such as implementation of National Manufacturing Competitiveness Program, adoption of lean manufacturing practices, providing design expertise to enterprises etc. To ease the credit flow to MSMEs, Government is implementing schemes like Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), Credit-Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, and Interest subvention Scheme etc. Further, to provide marketing support to micro and small enterprises (MSEs), the Public Procurement Policy mandates 25% of annual procurement from MSEs by the Central Ministries/Departments & CPSEs including 4% from MSEs owned by SC/ST and 3% from Women owned MSEs.

Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Government of India has announced a special economic and comprehensive package of ₹20 Lakh crore for all the sections of the society including MSMEs. As part of the stimulus package, the MSME sector has not only been given substantial allocation but has also been accorded priority in implementation of the measures to revive the economy. Announcements made under the stimulus package include Rs 20,000 cr. subordinate Debt for stressed MSMEs; ₹ 50,000 cr. Equity infusion for MSMEs through Fund of Funds; ₹ 3 Lakh Crore Emergency Credit Line Loan for MSMEs; No global tenders for government procurement up to ₹ 200 crores; upward revision of MSME definition.

Status of MSMEs

903. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over One-third Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country start shutting shop due to the crisis emerged out of COVID-19;

(b) if so, the details of the MSMEs shut and the employment lost during the last five months;

(c) efforts made by Government to revive the MSME sector; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that financial package by Government has not reached the MSMEs and is also not adequate to make up for the loss of business activity during the lock down period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) COVID-19 epidemic has temporarily affected various sectors including micro, small scale enterprises which also affected job scenario.

(c) 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 framed under the framework for Corrective Action Plan for rectification, restructuring and recovery. Data in this regard for the half year ended September 2018 to half year ended March 2020 is given below:—

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.	April 2018-September 2018	1,50,165	1,23,227
2.	October 2018-March 2019	1,42,275	1,46,519
3.	April 2019-September 2019	1,72,949	1,50,613
4.	October 2019-March 2020	3,39,728	3,24,621

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.

(d) RBI and Government of India have taken a series of measures to infuse liquidity in the Economy in general and MSME sector in particular. This *inter alia* includes (i) moratorium upto 31st August, 2020 on repayment of installments of term loans/cash credit/over draft (ii) reducing the Cash Reserve Ratio and Repo rate

- (iii) Special refinance facility of ₹15,000 crore to SIDBI for on-lending/refinancing
- (iv) Special liquidity scheme for NBFCs, HFCs and MGIS worth ₹30,000 crore
- (v) Emergency Credit Guarantee Line of ₹3 lakh crore for Standard accounts and stressed accounts (SMA-0 and SMA-1)
- (v) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt for SMA-2 and NPA accounts for infusing ₹20,000 crore in MSME Sector
- (vi) Credit Guarantee Scheme for Street Vendors (P-M SVAnidhi) which also involves interest subsidy
- (vii) Partial Credit Guarantee Scheme for the liabilities of NBFCs and MFIs etc.

As per data reported by Member Lending Institutions (MLIs), an amount of ₹1,63,103 crore has been sanctioned to 42,01,060 borrowers and an amount of ₹ 1,17,885 crore disbursed to 25,01,216 borrowers under the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) as on September 9, 2020.

Value addition of semi-precious stones in KBK district

904. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput (KBK) region in Odisha is known for the Semi Precious stones; and
- (b) if so, whether processing plant in the region for the value addition is being planned for the development of the region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from Government Odisha, in Kalahandi District, the Semi-Precious Stones like Lolite, Garnet, Cat's eye and Gem stone are available. One Gem Stone processing enterprise has been identified by Government of Odisha.

Financial assistance to MSMEs

905. SHRI. K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government to help the Small and Medium Scale Enterprises during the COVID-19 lockdown period;
- (b) the details of economic package announced and total amount of fund released exclusively for the MSMEs after the Covid-19 crisis to various States including Rajasthan and Kerala;

(c) whether Government is ready to announce a MSMEs wage protection package to provide financial assistance to the MSMEs workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government is ready to implement any measures to deploy a credit guarantee fund to provide immediate liquidity to the MSME sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Government has taken a number of initiatives under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support the MSME Sector in the country especially in Covid-19 pandemic. Some prominent of the measures are:—

- (i) ₹ 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for MSMEs.
- (ii) ₹3 lakh crore Collateral free Automatic Loans under Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) for businesses, including MSMEs.
- (iii) ₹50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds.
- (iv) New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs.
- (v) New Registration of MSMEs through 'Udyam Registration' for Ease of Doing Business.
- (vi) No global tenders for procurement up to ₹ 200 crores.
- (vii) Scheme for easy access of credit to street vendors.
- (viii) ₹ 15,000 crore Special Refinancing Facility for Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) from RBI as a specific response to COVID-19 for on lending/refinancing purposes.
- (ix) RBI's term-loan moratorium and working capital interest deferment *w.e.f.* 1.3.2020 to 31.8.2020 along with an asset classification standstill for this period and other measures to enhance liquidity.

The State-wise details of loans disbursed under ECLGS as on 16.09.2020 as reported by Department of Financial Services is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Government of India under Atmanirbhar Bharat package has already announced measures such as:—

- (i) Extending the Employees Provident Fund Support for business and organised workers for salary months of June, July and August 2020.
- (ii) Reduction in EPF Contribution for Employers and Employees from 12% to 10% for all establishments covered by EPFO for 3 months.

(e) Government has already announced 'Credit Guarantee Scheme for Subordinate Debt' to provide guarantee coverage to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for the credit facility extended to the promoters of stressed MSMEs viz. SMA-2 and NPA accounts which are eligible for restructuring as per RBI guidelines on the books of the Lending institutions.

Statement

State-wise details of loans disbursed under ECLGS as on 16.9.2020

State/UT	Amount Disbursedd (₹ in crore)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	70.80
Andhra Pradesh	4741.94
Arunachal Pradesh	38.54
Assam	1253.51
Bihar	1990.15
Chandigarh	479.76
Chhattisgarh	1951.89
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	102.93
Daman and Diu	83.31
Delhi	6381.74
Goa	337.52
Gujarat	12005.92
Haryana	5834.02
Himachal Pradesh	912.61

State/UT	Amount Disbursedd (₹ in crore)
Jammu and Kashmir	1597.88
Jharkhand	1511.67
Karnataka	7249.99
Kerala	4886.81
Ladakh	27.14
Lakshadweep	1.62
Madhya Pradesh	4564.56
Maharashtra	14364.30
Manipur	70.01
Meghalaya	81.36
Mizoram	34.80
Nagaland	45.68
Odisha	2345.10
Puducherry	212.39
Punjab	4931.37
Rajasthan	7490.01
Sikkim	46.64
Tamil Nadu	12445.58
Telangana	5114.29
Tripura	137.23
Uttar Pradesh	8907.38
Uttarakhand	1366.28
West Bengal	5899.95

Source: DFS.

Revised definition of MSMEs in Maharashtra

906. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to revise the definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) on the basis of turnover instead of the existing methodology of classifying them as per cost of plant and machinery;

(b) whether Government has taken steps or proposes a policy to revive the MSMEs in Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The Government, *vide* notification No. S.O. 2119(E) dated 26.06.2020, has already notified composite criteria of classification of MSMEs based on investment in plant and machinery or equipment and turnover of the enterprise. The new criteria is effective from 1.7.2020. It has also been decided that the turnover with respect to exports will not be counted in the limits of turnover for any category of MSME units whether micro, small or medium.

(b) The composite criteria of classification for manufacturing and service will facilitate in revival of MSMEs across the country including in Maharashtra. Now, there is no difference between manufacturing and service sector enterprises. The new composite criteria is expected to bring about many benefits that will aid MSMEs to grow in size. This will help in attracting investments and creating more jobs in the MSME sector.

(c) The details of enterprises registered in Maharashtra *vis-a-vis* all India, under Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) and Udyam registration (w.e.f. 01.07.2020), is as under:—

*Total MSME Registration Detail as on 30.6.2020***UAM**

Sl. No.	Detail For	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	All India	8962804	1219817	49830	10232451
2.	Maharashtra	1739609	228984	9943	1978536

UDYAM Registration w.e.f. 1.7.2020

Sl. No.	Detail For	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	All India	361688	21779	5707	389174
2.	Maharashtra	82238	4059	1051	87348

Registration of MSMEs

907. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered during the year 2019-2020 and expected during 2020-2021; and

(b) the total number of MSMEs where registrations were cancelled during 2019-2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The details of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered during the year 2019-2020 is as under:—

Micro	Small	Medium	Total
2248848	302169	11241	2562258

For the year 2020-21:

(i) the number of Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) registered enterprises from 01.04.2020 to 30.06.2020 is as under:—

Micro	Small	Medium	Total
943619	219700	10937	1174256

(ii) the number of UDYAM registered enterprises from 01.07.2020 to 15.09.2020 is as under:—

Micro	Small	Medium	Total
359421	21440	5641	386502

(b) The details of MSMEs where registrations were cancelled during 2019-2020 are as under:—

Micro	Small	Medium	Total
10090	1340	108	11538

Funds released under various schemes

908. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released under various schemes during the last three years including the State of Andhra Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) the details of funds utilized by the States during the said period;

(c) the details of funds un-spent by the States including the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) the details of funds yet to be released to the States including the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (d) The Government allocates funds under various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across the country. However, funds are not allocated State/UT-wise as all the schemes of this Ministry are Central Sector Schemes (CSSs). The details of scheme-wise budget allocation for the Ministry of MSME during 2017-18 to 2019-20 is given in the Statement.

Statement*M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Budget Allocation from 2017-18- to 2019-20*

Sl. No.	Scheme/Sub-heads (for Umbrella Schemes)	Sub Scheme/Detailed Head	(Amount ₹ in Cr.)					
			BE 2017-18	BE 2018-19	BE 2019-20	4	5	6
1	Development of Khadi, Village and Coir Industries	Khadi Grant Village Industries (VI) Grant Khadi, VI and Coir (S&T) Khadi Reform Development Package (ADB Assistance) Market Promotion and Development Assistance (MPDA) Scheme for Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) Coir Vikas Yojna Coir Udyami Yojna Solar Charkha Mission Loans to Khadi and Village Industries	315.00 34.00 5.00 101.39 340.00 75.00 50.00 10.00 0.00 0.60	415.00 110.00 5.00 80.03 340.00 125.00 80.00 10.00 50.00 0.57	308.51 0.00 0.00 0.01 103.33 125.00 70.50 2.00 143.50 0.42			

	Commission								
	Khadi Vikas Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	396.46				
	Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.92				
2	Technology Upgradation and Quality Certification	50.00	232.00	50.00	50.00				
	A scheme for Promotion of Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship (ASPIRE)								
	Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Up-gradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS)	506.00	1006.00	506.00	705.78				
3	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Other Credit Support Schemes	1024.49	1800.64	1024.49	2327.10				
	Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00				
	Credit Guarantee Scheme	3002.00	700.00	3002.00	597.00				
	Interest Subvention Scheme for Incremental Credit to MSMEs	0.00	0.00	0.00	350.00				
	Performance Credit Rating Scheme	10.00	5.00	10.00	0.04				
4	Marketing Promotion Scheme	15.00	65.00	15.00	87.60				
	Procurement and Marketing Support (PMS) (formerly MDA)								
	Marketing Assistance Scheme (MAS)	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.03				

1	2	3	4	5	6
		International Cooperation Scheme	5.00	5.00	30.00
5	Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programme	MGIRI	10.00	10.00	12.00
		Promotional Services Institutions and Programmes	160.00	200.00	337.91
		Assistance to Training Institutions	30.00	30.00	30.00
		MSME Fund	0.00	100.01	100.00
6	Infrastructure Development Programme	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building	300.00	400.00	419.57
		Technology Centre Systems Programme (TCSP) EAP	250.00	550.00	350.00
		Establishment of New Technology Centres/ Extensions Centres Hub and Spoke	0.00	0.00	125.12
		Capital Outlay on Public Works	10.00	12.00	26.60
7	Research, Studies and Development	Database, Research, Evaluation and Other Office Support Services	9.00	15.03	23.10
		Survey, Studies and Policy Research	1.00	1.00	1.57
		National Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Hub Centre	60.00	93.96	121.69

Loan under Atma Nirbhar Bharat

909. SHRI. NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) eligible for collateral free loans under the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan;
- (b) the number of MSMEs which have availed the loan facility; and
- (c) the total amount of the above mentioned loans which were sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) to (c) Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Package, Government of India *inter alia* also announced Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) which is being implemented through the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC) that is under the administrative control of Department of Financial Services (DFS), Ministry of Finance. This scheme provides for 100% guarantee coverage by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. (NCGTC) to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) on credit facilities extended to the eligible categories of beneficiaries including MSME.

Department of Financial Services (DFS) has reported that as on 09.09.2020, an amount of ₹ 163,103 crore has been sanctioned to 42,01,060 borrowers and an amount of ₹ 117,885 crore has been disbursed to 25,01,216 borrowers under the scheme.

MSMEs in manufacturing and services sector

910. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Manufacturing and Services sectors after the introduction of revised composite classification criteria in June 2020;
- (b) the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise;
- (c) the change in the number of enterprises in each category upon introduction of revised composite criteria; and

(d) whether Government has released all receivables due to MSMEs from Government and CPSUs within 45 days of the announcement of Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan package, as stipulated on 13th May, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The State and UT-wise distribution of numbers of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Manufacturing and Services sectors after the introduction of revised composite classification criteria in June 2020 is given in the Statement-I and Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) The change in the number of enterprises in each category cannot yet be commented upon since the transition period from Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) to UDYAM Registration is not yet over and will continue till 31.03.2021. So far 69059 UAMs have migrated to the Udyam Registration.

(d) Under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme to MSMEs, payment due to MSMEs from Central Government and CPSEs were to be released within 45 days. As per the information made available by Central Government and CPSEs on the Samadhaan portal of this Ministry, the status of MSME dues after Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme is as below:-

Reported Month	Total Dues by close of month (in ₹ Crore)	Paid during the month (in ₹ Crore)	Pending at the end of month (in ₹ Crore)
May 2020 (25 Ministries & 79 CPSEs Reported)	2349.53	1787.89	561.64
June 2020 (25 Ministries & 86 CPSEs Reported)	2553.94	1905.11	648.83
July 2020 (30 Ministries & 108 CPSEs Reported)	4124.34	3155.16	969.19
August 2020 (24 Ministries & 86 CPSEs Reported As on 15th Sep., 2020)	3770.04	2936.08	834.05

Statement-I

*State/UT-wise total MSME Registered in Manufacturing sector under UDYAM
Registration as on 14.09.2020*

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2454	328	119	2901
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36	3	1	40
3.	Assam	758	83	15	856
4.	Bihar	4156	61	21	4238
5.	Chhattisgarh	775	70	37	882
6.	Goa	216	35	15	266
7.	Gujarat	12907	1933	627	15467
8.	Haryana	4395	708	251	5354
9.	Himachal Pradesh	416	99	57	572
10.	Jharkhand	1684	86	19	1789
11.	Karnataka	7899	788	221	8908
12.	Kerala	2535	200	41	2776
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4786	369	97	5252
14.	Maharashtra	22518	2188	649	25355
15.	Manipur	538	7	0	545
16.	Meghalaya	20	4	3	27
17.	Mizoram	25	0	0	25
18.	Nagaland	40	5	0	45
19.	Odisha	1694	100	24	1818
20.	Punjab	4266	466	197	4929
21.	Rajasthan	11936	809	193	12938
22.	Sikkim	6	1	0	7

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
23.	Tamil Nadu	19225	1367	448	21040
24.	Telangana	3189	417	157	3763
25.	Tripura	70	4	0	74
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12573	739	235	13547
27.	Uttarakhand	1011	103	41	1155
28.	West Bengal	2996	534	202	3732
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	39	3	0	42
30.	Chandigarh	174	22	19	215
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87	51	20	158
32.	Daman and Diu	54	32	14	100
33.	Delhi	5417	809	229	6455
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	395	82	13	490
35.	Ladakh	16	0	0	16
36.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1
37.	Puducherry	209	23	6	238
TOTAL		129516	12529	3971	146016

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise total MSME Registered in Service sector under UDYAM
Registration as on 14.09.2020*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3291	213	31	3535
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	62	9	1	72
3.	Assam	1037	60	11	1108
4.	Bihar	8055	91	7	8153
5.	Chhattisgarh	2103	94	18	2215

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
6.	Goa	497	35	8	540
7.	Gujarat	15546	684	120	16350
8.	Haryana	6272	329	53	6654
9.	Himachal Pradesh	744	23	1	768
10.	Jharkhand	3661	103	11	3775
11.	Karnataka	11977	587	104	12668
12.	Kerala	3211	190	22	3423
13.	Madhya Pradesh	7731	241	30	8002
14.	Maharashtra	54316	1550	324	56190
15.	Manipur	524	6	0	530
16.	Meghalaya	49	4	0	53
17.	Mizoram	32	1	0	33
18.	Nagaland	55	0	1	56
19.	Odisha	3326	126	25	3477
20.	Punjab	6750	164	24	6938
21.	Rajasthan	17886	464	81	18431
22.	Sikkim	23	1	0	24
23.	Tamil Nadu	23944	745	139	24828
24.	Telangana	6931	364	69	7364
25.	Tripura	141	3	0	144
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17274	403	69	17746
27.	Uttarakhand	2026	48	9	2083
28.	West Bengal	4214	342	82	4638
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	116	8	2	126
30.	Chandigarh	629	35	9	673

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	137	7	0	144
32.	Daman and Diu	61	2	1	64
33.	Delhi	7366	690	160	8216
34.	Jammu and Kashmir	439	30	0	469
35.	Ladakh	20	0	0	20
36.	Lakshadweep	3	0	0	3
37.	Puducherry	345	10	3	358
TOTAL		210794	7662	1415	219871

Financial assistance to MSMEs under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Scheme

911. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide more financial assistance to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (ANB) scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of initiatives taken by Government for development of this sector under ANB scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has already announced Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan - a special economic package of Rs 20 lakh crore on 12.05.2020. One of the objectives of the above mentioned package is to provide support to MSME Sector to overcome the challenges that emerged post COVID-19 scenario. The important measures taken by the Government of India to infuse liquidity in the MSME Sector are:—

- (i) ₹ 3 lakh crore Emergency Working Capital Facility for Businesses, including MSMEs
- (ii) ₹ 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for Stressed MSMEs
- (iii) ₹ 50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds

- (iv) No Global tenders for Government tenders of upto ₹ 200 crore
- (v) Extending the Employees Provident Fund Support for business and organised workers for another 3 months for salary months of June, July and August 2020
- (vi) Reduction in EPF Contribution for Employers and Employees for 3 months from 12% to 10% for all establishments covered by EPFO for next 3 months i.e June to August 2020.
- (vii) ₹ 30,000 crore Special Liquidity Scheme for NBFC/HFC/MFIs
- (viii) ₹ 45,000 crore Partial credit guarantee Scheme 2.0 for Liabilities of NBFCs/MFIs
- (ix) Reduction in Rates of 'Tax Deduction at Source' and 'Tax Collected at Source' by 25% for the remaining period of FY 20-21
- (x) Due Dates for various tax related compliances extended

Encouragement to MSMEs under Atma Nirbhar Bharat

912. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to encourage, promote and protect the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) under Atma Nirbhar Bharat scheme in the country especially in Telangana; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements various schemes and programmes for promotion and development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) throughout the country. These include the schemes/programmes such as 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 Fund Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy and Technology Up-gradation Scheme (CLCS-TUS), Micro & Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP), National Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Hub (NSSH), etc.

Under Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government recently announced a special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 Lakh crore for all the sections of the society including Industries and MSMEs. Government has taken a number of initiatives to support the MSME Sector in the country which include the following:—

- (i) ₹ 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for MSMEs.
- (ii) ₹ 3 lakh crores Collateral free Automatic Loans for business, including MSMEs.
- (iii) ₹ 50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds.
- (iv) New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs.
- (v) New Process of MSME Registration through 'Udyam Registration'
- (vi) No global tenders for procurement up to ₹ 200 crores, which will help MSMEs.

Hon'ble Prime Minister has launched an online Portal "Champions" on 01.06.2020. The portal covers many aspects of e-governance including grievance redressal and handholding of MSMEs. Through the portal, 19,181 grievances have been redressed upto 14.09.2020.

Details of registration of MSMEs as per the Udyam Registration portal (w.e.f 1.7.2020) as on 15.09.2020, are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Udyam Registration Details	No. of Enterprises registered on Udyam Registration Portal			
		Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	All India	351565	21059	5557	378181
2.	Telangana	10478	810	233	11521

Shishu loan under PMMY

913. SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) have claimed the 2 percent interest subvention on their 'Shishu' loan accounts under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) since March, 2020;

- (b) the number of such claims have been approved so far;
- (c) the plans being considered by Government to help newly setup MSMEs in the post-COVID world; and
- (d) the number of MSMEs which have so far declared bankruptcy, since March, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) and (b) Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd (MUDRA) which is a subsidiary of Small Industries Development Bank of India is responsible for providing refinance support, monitoring the data and managing the web portal of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana. As reported by MUDRA as on 17.09.2020, total number of 73,41,039 accounts have been covered under the 2 percent interest subvention in respect of 'Shishu' loans under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY). The claims have been released for 61,05,294 such accounts.

(c) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) 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 & 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) etc..

(d) Keeping in view impact of pandemic COVID 19 on economy, Government of India on 05.06.2020 has promulgated an ordinance. This Ordinance prohibits the initiation of insolvency proceedings under Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016, for defaults arising during the six months from March 25, 2020 (extendable up to one year).

Enterprises shut down during lockdown

914. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises existing in the country and the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) the details of number of the workers, labourers, helpers engaged in the said enterprises;

(c) whether it is a fact that many enterprises have been shut down during lockdown;

(d) if so, the number of enterprises that have been closed down completely and partially; and

(e) the details of enterprises that have been restarted at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) As per 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) (July 2015- June 2016) conducted by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the estimated number of unincorporated non agricultural MSMEs in All India is 633.88 lakhs. The State/UT wise details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) As per 73rd round of National Sample Survey (NSS) (July 2015- June 2016) conducted by Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the estimated employed persons in MSME Sector are about 11.10 crore. The State/UT wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) COVID-19 epidemic has temporarily affected various sector including Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. 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 framed under the framework for Corrective Action Plan for rectification, restructuring and recovery. Data in this regard for the half year ended September 2018 to half year ended March 2020 is given below:—

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	2	3	4
1.	April 2018-September 2018	1,50,165	1,23,227
2.	October 2018-March 2019	1,42,275	1,46,519

1	2	3	4
3.	April 2019-September 2019	1,72,949	1,50,613
4 .	October 2019-March 2020	3,39,728	3,24,621

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

Statement-I

*Estimated number of enterprises as per 73rd round report of NSS by
Ministry of Statistics & PI*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total MSME
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3374136	12557	290	3386983
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	22498	235	0	22733
3.	Assam	1209618	4424	0	1214042
4.	Bihar	3441301	4259	2	3445562
5.	Chhattisgarh	845330	2570	228	848128
6.	Delhi	925461	10725	0	936186
7.	Goa	69768	493	0	70261
8.	Gujarat	3266543	49744	114	3316401
9.	Haryana	953006	16602	89	969697
10.	Himachal Pradesh	385612	6444	22	392078
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	705639	3236	5	708880
12.	Jharkhand	1577873	9946	51	1587870
13.	Karnataka	3824908	9050	42	3834000
14.	Kerala	2358300	20715	377	2379392
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2642024	30984	925	2673933
16.	Maharashtra	4759958	17144	469	4777571

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total MSME
17.	Manipur	179768	363	0	180131
18.	Meghalaya	111947	334	0	112281
19.	Mizoram	34786	147	0	34933
20.	Nagaland	90591	487	85	91163
21.	Odisha	1979769	4310	348	1984427
22.	Punjab	1456273	8682	58	1465013
23.	Rajasthan	2665918	20168	578	2686664
24.	Sikkim	25723	376	0	26099
25.	Tamil Nadu	4926651	20812	157	4947620
26.	Telangana	2593967	10047	555	2604569
27.	Tripura	209745	1086	0	210831
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8963622	35531	332	8999485
29.	Uttarakhand	414246	2361	22	416629
30.	West Bengal	8840924	25985	528	8867437
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19135	69	2	19206
32.	Chandigarh	56096	351	0	56447
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	15040	546	0	15586
34.	Daman and Diu	7706	8	0	7714
35.	Lakshadweep	1875	0	0	1875
36.	Puducherry	95766	77	0	95843
ALL INDIA		63051523	330868	5279	63387670

Statement-II

*Estimated number of persons employed as per 73rd round report of NSS
by Ministry of Statistics & PI*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5440222	149030	9626	5598878
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39015	1829	0	40844
3.	Assam	1758670	55871	0	1814541
4.	Bihar	5271812	33123	99	5305034
5.	Chhattisgarh	1656769	22737	6001	1685507
6.	Delhi	2208982	91285	0	2300267
7.	Goa	153118	7233	0	160351
8.	Gujarat	5624494	489045	2056	6115595
9.	Haryana	1709427	191603	4339	1905369
10.	Himachal Pradesh	597443	44880	425	642748
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	1055125	32036	390	1087551
12.	Jharkhand	2434153	55951	690	2490794
13.	Karnataka	6923307	159176	1252	7083735
14.	Kerala	4214304	221878	27168	4463350
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4619958	219564	34937	4874459
16.	Maharashtra	8880321	174195	20084	9074600
17.	Manipur	291102	1113	0	292215
18.	Meghalaya	187600	2949	0	190549
19.	Mizoram	58598	3761	0	62359
20.	Nagaland	168098	6805	1707	176610
21.	Odisha	3275560	41595	8466	3325621
22.	Punjab	2395809	80926	2167	2478902

Sl. No.	State/UT	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
23.	Rajasthan	4466668	147977	17634	4632279
24.	Sikkim	43428	1268	0	44696
25.	Tamil Nadu	9386672	281854	3419	9671945
26.	Telangana	3888705	113059	14023	4015787
27.	Tripura	290835	4148	0	294983
28.	Uttar Pradesh	16116047	388928	14319	16519294
29.	Uttarakhand	627584	31836	460	659880
30.	West Bengal	13408594	131288	6042	13545924
31.	A & N Islands	38187	620	83	38890
32.	Chandigarh	126827	2083	0	128910
33.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	31884	4445	0	36329
34.	Daman & Diu	14340	98	0	14438
35.	Lakshadweep	2765	0	0	2765
36.	Puducherry	183477	405	0	183882
	ALL INDIA	107589900	3194594	175387	110959881

MSMEs facing closure

915. SHRIMATI PHULO DEVI NETAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the country between the financial years 2014-15 and 2019-20;

(b) the number of MSMEs which have closed down between the financial years 2014-15 and 2019-20 and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of MSMEs that have shut down due to economic distress between March 2020 and August 2020; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to assist MSMEs post COVID-19 pandemic?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): (a) The online registration of MSMEs, under Ease of doing business, started w.e.f. September 2015. From herein onwards the year-wise data related to online filing is available on Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) portal. As per this, the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the country between the financial years 2015-16 and 2019-20 is as under:—

Sl. No.	FY	Micro	Small	Medium	Total
1.	2019-20	2248848	302169	11241	2562258
2.	2018-19	1868033	242244	9465	2119742
3.	2017-18	1342985	167183	6733	1516901
4.	2016-17	2138627	217405	8764	2364796
5.	2015-16	420691	71116	2691	494498
TOTAL		8019184	1000117	38894	9058195

(b) No such record is available.

(c) No such record is available.

(d) Recently, Post Covid-19, Government has taken a number of initiatives under Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to support the MSME Sector in the country especially in Covid-19 pandemic. Some of them are:—

(i) ₹ 20,000 crore Subordinate Debt for MSMEs.

(ii) ₹ 3 lakh crores Collateral free Automatic Loans for business, including MSMEs.

(iii) ₹ 50,000 crore equity infusion through MSME Fund of Funds.

(iv) New revised criteria for classification of MSMEs.

(v) New Registration of MSMEs through 'Udyam Registration' for Ease of Doing Business.

(vi) No global tenders for procurement up to ₹ 200 crores, this will help MSME.

An online Portal "Champions" has been launched on 01.06.2020 by Hon'ble Prime Minister. This covers many aspects of e-governance including redressal of grievances

and handholding of MSMEs. Through the portal, a total of 19,181 grievances have been redressed upto 14.09.2020.

RBI has also announced several measures to Reduce Financial Stress of MSMEs.

Financial benefit to the Centre and States from mining activities in India

916. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial benefit that accrues to the Central Government as well as to the States, State-wise from the mining activities in India;

(b) whether any sharing patterns have been defined, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the laws and rules governing such sharing of royalty, taxation, cess, etc. in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) to (c) As per the MMDR Act, 1957 and the Rules framed there under, the State Governments grant mineral concessions for the minerals located within their respective boundaries in accordance with the statutory procedure. The payments made by the lease holder include royalty, contribution to District Mineral Foundation (DMF), contribution to National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET) and auction premium (in case of mines granted through auction), in the following manner:—

Sl. No.	Type of payment	Rate of payment	Sharing pattern	Relevant Law/ Rule
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Royalty	Rates of royalty are mineral specific, as per the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act	Accrues to respective State Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 9 of the MMDR Act • Second Schedule of the MMDR Act
2.	DMF	Ten percent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act for mining leases or, as the case may be, prospecting licence-cum-mining lease granted on or after 12.01.2015; and	Accrues to respective DMFs of the concerned district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 9B of the MMDR Act • G.S.R. 715(E) dated 17.09.2015

1	2	3	4	5
		Thirty per cent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule to the said Act in respect of mining leases granted before 12.01.2015		
3.	NMET	Two percent of the royalty paid in terms of the Second Schedule of the MMDR Act, 1957	Accrues to the National Mineral Exploration Trust Fund set up by the Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 9C of the MMDR Act, 1957 • NMET Rules, 2015
4.	Auction premium	Product of bid premium and value of mineral dispatched in a month	Accrues to respective State Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015

As per the information available, the State-wise data for collection of royalty, DMF, NMET and auction premium is given in the Statement-I, Statement-II, Statement-III and Statement-IV respectively.

Statement-I

State-wise royalty collection data for FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19

(Amounts ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Royalty collection in FY 2017-18	Royalty collection in FY 2018-19
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	334.92	417.97
2.	Chhattisgarh	1651.3	2211.68
3.	Goa	239.61	22.31
4.	Gujarat	263.66	278.18
5.	Jharkhand	1255.59	*

1	2	3	4
6.	Karnataka	1271.4	1283.24
7.	Maharashtra	171.46	181.42
8.	Madhya Pradesh	461.66	538.8
9.	Odisha	3470.41	7581.49
10.	Rajasthan	2648.97	2908.59
11.	Tamil Nadu	150.67	*
12.	Telangana	229.27	235.78
13.	Assam	4.64	5.03
14.	Bihar	1.53	5.89
15.	Himachal Pradesh	131.75	*
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.44	9.28
17.	Kerala	8.51	5.35
18.	Meghalaya	55.92	86.39
19.	Uttarakhand	0.26	0.4
20.	Uttar Pradesh	19.19	*
GRAND TOTAL		12386.16	15771.8

* Information is not available with Ministry of Mines.

Statement-II

State-wise DMF collection data for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20

(Amounts ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	DMF collection in FY 2018-19	DMF collection in FY 2019-20
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	261.95	254.98
2.	Chhattisgarh	1308.82	1374.55

1	2	3	4
3.	Goa	7.10	4.30
4.	Gujarat	199.90	164.99
5.	Jharkhand	1409.45	1492.51
6.	Karnataka	506.75	492.36
7.	Maharashtra	594.40	606.38
8.	Madhya Pradesh	631.57	795.69
9.	Odisha	2600.33	3079.28
10.	Rajasthan	871.64	1050.42
11.	Tamil Nadu	154.94	195.05
12.	Telangana	885.26	389.07
13.	Assam	24.23	16.35
14.	Bihar	50.88	24.23
15.	Himachal Pradesh	33.48	38.11
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.31	6.52
17.	Kerala	9.07	9.45
18.	Meghalaya	33.80	16.55
19.	Uttarakhand	34.89	42.09
20.	Uttar Pradesh	101.52	256.35
21.	West Bengal	5.32	22.00
GRAND TOTAL		9738.62	10331.22

Statement-III

State-wise NMET collection data for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20

(Amounts ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	NMET collection in FY 2018-19	NMET collection in FY 2019-20
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.44	8.35
2.	Chhattisgarh	65.86	97.20

1	2	3	4
3.	Goa	8.22	0.003
4.	Gujarat	1.97	8.58
5.	Jharkhand	12.32	162.65
6.	Karnataka	18.78	38.16
7.	Maharashtra	1.75	39.09
8.	Madhya Pradesh	20.16	5.44
9.	Odisha	7.32	201.91
10.	Rajasthan	9.51	52.87
11.	Tamil Nadu	7.77	10.20
12.	Telangana	41.59	33.33
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1.39	2.03
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.03	-
15.	Kerala	0.05	0.18
16.	Meghalaya	-	4.15
17.	Uttarakhand	-	0.01
18.	Uttar Pradesh	1.69	-
19.	West Bengal	-	0.67
20.	Other receipt	48.08*	-
GRAND TOTAL		246.93	664.85

* Reflects the amount that miners directly deposited as NMET contributed into bank account of NMET and the same was transferred by NMET to Consolidated Fund of India (before commencement of present accounting procedure since June, 2018).

Statement-IV*State-wise auction premium collection data for FY 2018-19 and FY 2019-20*

(Amounts ₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Auction premium collection in FY 2018-19	Auction premium collection in FY 2019-20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.75	1.76
2.	Chhattisgarh	*	*
3.	Gujarat	*	*
4.	Jharkhand	*	*
5.	Karnataka	123.41	467.75
6.	Maharashtra	2.58	3.05
7.	Madhya Pradesh	*	*
8.	Odisha	-	179.81
9.	Rajasthan	297.87	49.06
GRAND TOTAL		426.61	701.43

* Information is not available with Ministry of Mines. Mines have been auctioned in 9 States.

Export of minerals

917. SHRI. K.J.ALPHONS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of minerals extracted which is processed in the country during the last five years;
- (b) steps taken by Government to increase the percentage; and
- (c) whether it is a loss to the economy to export minerals without any value addition?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) The percentage of production of minerals, after exports, available for use in the country are given in the table below:—

*Percentage of domestic production of important minerals available
for use in the country*

Mineral	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)	2019-20 (P)
Bauxite	68	89	93	94	98
Chromite	98	94	98	99	99
Iron Ore	97	84	88	92	85
Zinc Conc.	99	96	99	99	99
Manganese Ore	99	99	98	98	98
Limestone	99	99	99	99	99
Wollastonite	91	90	92	93	88

(b) Steps taken to increase processing of minerals in the country include the National Mineral Policy 2019 issued in February 2019 which envisages, *inter-alia*, that exploration, extraction and management of minerals have to be guided by national goals and perspectives, to be integrated into the overall strategy of the country's economic development. The policy has also focused on mineral processing and its beneficiation and emphasized that attention will be given to beneficiation and agglomeration techniques to bring lower grades and finer size material into use. Ministry of Mine has issued order under Public procurement (preference to Make in India) specifying percentage of minimum local contents for iron ore and barytes ore etc.

(c) Export of value-added minerals is better for the economy. However, other considerations including requirements of minerals for domestic industry would also have to be taken into account.

Impact of lockdown on mining sector

918. DR.VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of lockdown on Mining industry during the last five months;

(b) details of the losses incurred or profits made by the Ministry during the Lockdown;

(c) the total number of people working in the sector who have lost their jobs during the lockdown; and

- (d) details of people laid off during the lockdown period by companies?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) As per the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, press release dated 31st August, 2020, the Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices (2011-12 prices) in Mining and quarrying declined by 23.3% in the first Quarter (April-June) of 2020-21 over the same period during 2019-20.

(b) The due date for filing Financial Statement (FS) by the companies is 30.09.2020. Further, the last date for holding Annual General Meeting (AGM) has also been extended by the Registrar of Companies (ROCs) by the Order dated 08.09.2020. Therefore, based on the information available in the Profit and Loss Account, the number of Mining companies currently running in profits and losses are 317 and 527 respectively.

(c) As per information received in the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment (MOLE), one case of retrenchment has been received since March, 2020 till 11th September, 2020 affecting 89 workers due to mine lease expired on 31.03.2020.

(d) Labour Bureau, MOLE has informed that no case of lay-off has been reported during the above period based on information received in the Bureau.

Public comments on reforms in mineral laws, rules and regulations

919. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has put up a notice on 24th August, 2020 seeking public comments on reforms in mineral laws, rules and regulations within a period of 10 days i.e., by 3rd September, 2020;

(b) whether the Pre Legislation Consultation Policy published by Order of the Ministry of Law and Justice notified in 2014, mandates that such details must be kept in the public domain for a minimum period of thirty days; and

(c) if not, whether the Ministry might still extend the time for seeking comments from public?

THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir. Hon'ble Finance Minister on 16.05.2020 has made announcement under Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme for

enhancing private investments in the Mineral Sector and for bringing reforms in mining sector. In order to implement the announcements, Ministry of Mines has proposed composite reforms. A notice dated 24.08.2020 along with a note explaining the provisions of proposals was put on the website of the Ministry of Mines for seeking comments / suggestions from the General Public, Mining Industry, Stake Holders, Industry Associations and Other Entities concerned within a period of 10 days initially i.e., by 3rd September, 2020.

(b) Yes, Sir. The said Policy relates to legislative amendments. Comments/ Suggestions on the proposed reforms including legislation were invited from State Government on 07.08.2020. Subsequently a notice was placed on the website of Ministry of Mines on 24.08.2020 for seeking comments from General Public, Mining Industry, Stake Holders, Industry Associations and Other Entities concerned by 03rd September, 2020 and the time for seeking comments was further extended upto 10.09.2020.

(c) Yes, Sir, the time limit for seeking comments/suggestions on the proposed reforms was further extended by the Ministry of Mines upto 10th September, 2020. The details of the proposed reforms are still on the Ministry's website and all comments including from State Governments being received even beyond 10.09.2020 are being considered.

Impact of pandemic on minorities

920. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has kept track of the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on minorities, if so, the measures adopted and results achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the current status of 'Nai Roshni, Seekho Aur Kamao' and 'Nai Udaan' schemes in the pandemic, the beneficiaries of each of these schemes since January, 2020?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) The Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the entire population of the country including minorities. The Government of India in coordination with the State Governments has taken various safety measures to safeguard the health & hygiene of

the people and has extended various benefits to the citizens including large number of minorities. To mitigate the economic hardships faced by people due to COVID, the Government has given free ration, free gas cylinders, transferred money to the needy into their bank accounts, the benefits under PM Kisan Samman Nidhi & Garib kalyan Package has been given to the needy people, and Shramik Special Trains were arranged for migrant labourers to reach their homes. The Government has also announced special economic and comprehensive package of ₹ 20 lakh crores to combat the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The package includes, among others, relief measures under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Rojgaar Abhiyaan, relief measures for MSMEs and NBFCs etc. The above measures taken by the Government have largely benefitted the people including the minorities.

Ministry has continued to implement all its schemes as per the guidelines issued by the Government from time to time. Classroom oriented and hands on practical training have been kept on hold in view of the guidelines of Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. No specific information regarding disproportionate impact of the pandemic on minorities has come to the notice of Ministry.

(c) Nai Uddan Scheme is implemented in online mode and applications are being received online from the minority candidates for availing of the benefit under this schemes. An amount of ₹ 3.05 crore has been provided to 654 beneficiaries since January 2020.

Nai Roshni and Seekho aur Kamao Schemes are basically training oriented schemes .and allocations have already been given to the Project implementing Agencies for imparting training to 26,225 and 79,100 beneficiaries under these schemes respectively since January, 2020.

Complaints received by NCM

921. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of complaints and the types of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) during the last three years;

(b) the action Commission has taken on the complaints received last year;

(c) whether the NCM has received any complaints against police authorities or Government officials during the last three years; and

(d) if so, action the NCM has taken on these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The total number of complaints and the types of complaints received by the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) during the last three years are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) The NCM received 1670 complaints during 2019-20, and has disposed of 1408 of these complaints.

(c) and (d) The number of complaints related to Law & Order, and service matters (both Government and private organizations) received in the NCM during the last three years is 2934 and 383 respectively. NCM has disposed of 2671 complaints relating to Law & Order matters and 346 complaints relating to service matters.

Statement

Total number of complaints and the types of complaints received by the NCM in the last three years

Types of Complaints	Total No. of Complaints received during the last 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20
Law & Order Matter	2934
Service Matter	383
Educational Matter	237
Religious Rights	178
Waqf Matter	159
Economic Matter	38
Cultural Rights	3
Others	1106
Total No. of Complaints	5038

Termination of employment of contractual labourers in the Ministry

†922. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract of many workers employed as contractual labourer in the Ministry has been terminated after imposition of 'Lockdown' resulting in those people losing their employment;

(b) the details of the contractual workers in the Ministry whose contracts have been terminated during lockdown;

(c) whether any financial relief has been provided to such contractual workers during lockdown;

(d) if so, the details of relief provided, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the termination is not a violation of labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (e) No, Sir. Only 02 contractual workers (Data Entry Operators) have been replaced by the Service Provider Agency during the period of Unlock 2.0. They have been paid full wages by the Service Provider Agency till their replacement. Hence, there is no violation of Labour Laws.

'Infrastructure Status' to logistic parks

923. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY : Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has sent any proposal to the Finance Ministry for giving 'infrastructure status' to logistic parks it has proposed and also permitting 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment under automatic route in logistics parks;

(b) if so, the details thereon and the response thereof; and

(c) India's logistic costs *vis-a-vis* other countries and to what extent getting 'infrastructure status' to logistic parks helps in bringing down costs?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Infrastructure status has already been notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary PART I - Section 1, No. 213 dated 28th August, 2020 by Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs granted to Logistics Sector, including Multimodal Logistics Parks comprising Inland Container Depot (ICD) with minimum investment of ₹ 50 crore and minimum area of 10 acre, Cold Chain Facility with minimum investment of ₹ 15 crore and minimum area of 20,000 sq ft, and/or Warehousing Facility with investment of minimum ₹ 25 crore and minimum area of 1 lakh sq ft.

The extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is under the purview of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion permits FDI upto 100% under the automatic route for logistics sector subject to extant applicable laws/sectoral rules/regulations/security conditions. Till date no FDI proposal for logistics parks have been received by MoRTH.

(c) The logistics costs in India is estimated to be 13-14% of the GDP. The logistics costs in USA is 9-10%, in Europe 10% and in Japan 11% of their GDP. Various schemes / projects are planned and being implemented to bring the logistics cost to 8-10% of GDP in India.

Fame India scheme

924. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric vehicles (FAME) India scheme;
- (b) the recent achievements of this scheme; and
- (c) the total number of employment opportunities created under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Department of Heavy Industry formulated a Scheme namely Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles India (FAME-India) Scheme in March, 2015 to promote adoption of electric/ hybrid vehicles (xEVs) in India. Phase-1 of the scheme was available up to 31st March, 2019. The Scheme had four focus areas, namely. Demand Creation, Pilot Project, Technology Development/R&D and Charging Infrastructure.

Based on the outcome and experience gained during 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 mainly focuses on supporting electrification of public & shared transportation and aims to support, through demand incentive, 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 is also supported to address range anxiety among users of electric vehicles.

In the First Phase of the Scheme, about 2.8 lakh hybrid and electric vehicles were supported by way of demand incentive, amounting to about Rs 359 crore. DHI had also sanctioned 425 electric and hybrid buses to various cities in the country with total cost of about 280 Crores. The Department of Heavy Industry had sanctioned about 520 Charging Stations/ Infrastructure for ₹ 43 Crore (approx.) under Phase-I of FAME-India Scheme. Further, specific projects under Pilot Projects, R&D / Technology Development and Public Charging Infrastructure components were sanctioned by the Project Implementation & Sanctioning Committee (PISC) for extending grant under the different focus areas of the scheme.

Under Phase-II of FAME India Scheme, about 27,715 Electric Vehicles have been supported, as on 15.09.2020, by way of Demand Incentive amounting to about ₹ 95 Cr. Further, 5,595 electrical buses have been sanctioned to various State/City Transport Undertakings under Phase-II of the Scheme. This involves Government incentive of around ₹ 2800 Cr.

Department of Heavy Industry has also sanctioned 2,636 Electric Vehicle(EV) Charging Stations amounting to ₹ 500 Crore (Approx.) in 62 cities across 24 States/UTs under FAME India (Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles in India) Scheme Phase II.

Members in National Commission for Minorities

925. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the numbers of members in the National Commission for Minorities;
- (b) the number of Christians in the above Commission; and

- (c) whether there is any reason for not including Christians in the Commission?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The Section 3(2) of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, provides that the Commission shall consist of a Chairperson, [a Vice Chairperson and five] Members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of eminence, ability and integrity; provided that five members including the Chairperson shall be from amongst the minority communities.

(b) There have been Christian Members in the Commission, and there is no restriction under the NCM Act, 1992 on inclusion of a Member belonging to Christian community in the Commission.

- (c) Does not arise.

Scholarships given by Ministry

926. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of scholarships awarded during the last one year, State-wise;
- (b) the details of the total amount spent as scholarships during the last one year; and
- (c) the efforts made to ensure that scholarships continued to be given during the nationwide lockdown?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) State/UT-wise details of the number of scholarships sanctioned during the year 2019-20 under the 3 Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of Minority Affairs namely Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Schemes and under the Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship Scheme implemented by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The number of beneficiaries and the amount spent on scholarships schemes during 2019-20 is as under:—

Number of Beneficiaries	Amount spent (₹ in Crore)
67,21,630	2204.44

(c) The nationwide lockdown did not affect the payment of scholarships as the aforesaid Scholarship Schemes of this Ministry are implemented through the National Scholarship Portal (NSP)/ Online Portal and the amount of scholarship is transferred under the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode directly into the bank account of the beneficiary.

Statement

*States/UTs availing scholarship under the Scholarship Schemes of Ministry of
Minority Affairs during 2019-20*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scholarship Schemes*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187838
2.	Telangana	201049
3.	Assam	343795
4.	Bihar	325359
5.	Chhattisgarh	7567
6.	Goa	817
7.	Gujarat	174121
8.	Haryana	14805
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2639
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	642443
11.	Jharkhand	101675
12.	Karnataka	634404
13.	Kerala	751877
14.	Madhya Pradesh	172881
15.	Maharashtra	829879
16.	Manipur	51526
17.	Meghalaya	18730
18.	Mizoram	55079
19.	Nagaland	59818

Sl. No.	State/UT	Scholarship Schemes*
20.	Odisha	16847
21.	Punjab	527750
22.	Rajasthan	202246
23.	Sikkim	786
24.	Tamil Nadu	430885
25.	Tripura	4817
26.	Uttar Pradesh	879424
27.	Uttarakhand	36918
28.	West Bengal	31448
29.	Andaman and Nicobar	119
30.	Chandigarh	1618
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	182
32.	Daman and Diu	376
33.	Delhi	7888
34.	Puducherry	4022
TOTAL		6721630

* Disbursement of scholarships under the three Scholarship Schemes viz Pre-Matric, Post-Matric, Merit-cum-Means and Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship Scheme for 2019-20, continues in 2020-21.

Construction of NHs in West Bengal

927. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new National Highway sanctioned for construction in the state of West Bengal in the last three years;

(b) whether Government has received any proposal for construction of New National Highways (NHs) from State Government in the said period;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) the funds allocated, released and utilized for development and construction of NHs in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Based on the request received from the State Government for declaration of new National Highways, Ministry has declared 4 nos. of new National Highways covering total length of 585 km in the State of West Bengal during the last three years. Also, Ministry has sanctioned 55 nos. of works total amounting to ₹ 10,605 crore on National Highways in the State of West Bengal during the last three years.

(d) The details of funds allocated and expenditure incurred for development and construction of NHs in West Bengal during the last three years are as under:—

(Amount ₹ in crore)

FY 2017-18		FY 2018-19		FY 2019-20	
Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
4153	4145	4392	3152	2519	2246

Construction of Haj House

†928. SHRIMATI PHULO DEVI NETAM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for construction of Haj House has been sent by Chhattisgarh Haj Committee to Central Haj Committee;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no decision has been taken on the said proposal even after several months, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the action taken on the proposals of Haj Committees of other States, apart from Chhattisgarh Haj Committee?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for financial assistance to Chhattisgarh State Haj Committee for construction of Haj House at Raipur was received from Haj Committee of India (HCol), which has been approved by the Ministry.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Haj Committee of India is a statutory body which examines the proposals, received from Haj Committees of various States for construction of Haj Houses. If the proposal is found as per norms, the same is sent by HCol to the Ministry for approval. There is no proposal pending in the Ministry.

Developing model National Highways

929. SHRI VAIKO:

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) proposes to develop model National Highways (NHs) in the country;

(b) if so, the NH sections identified, including length in term of kms., number of stretches and other details thereof;

(c) the special features that would signify for the model NH; and

(d) the schedule of the projects and the funds requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) In order to move a step closer to achieving perfection in Highway development, it is planned to develop model stretches with provision of all technical and aesthetic parameters as per prevailing specifications. The planning and identification of stretches for this purpose is in initial stage. The development of road stretches as model highways is taken up post finalisation of all activities including availability of funds and Government approval.

Tackling unregulated scrapping of vehicles

930. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to evolve a mechanism to tackle unregulated scrapping of vehicles;

(b) whether it is also a fact that current capacity to scientifically scrap vehicles is hardly adequate due to ban imposed on the use of vehicle for more than the prescribed years; and

- (c) if so, the steps taken by Government to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated a note for Cabinet on Creation of an eco-system for voluntary and environment friendly phasing out of unfit and old polluting vehicles.

National Highway projects in Tamil Nadu

931. SHRI P. WILSON: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of Chennai Bangalore Elevated Corridor Project;
- (b) other ongoing National Highway projects in Tamil Nadu and respective status thereof;
- (c) the reasons behind delay in completion of road projects in Tamil Nadu and any new road projects are undertaken in Tamil Nadu;
- (d) the timelines set for completion of Maduravoyal to Port Trust Elevated Corridor project and present status; and
- (e) the reasons behind abolishing the toll plazas across the country and levy one time fees at the time of registration of the Vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) There is no such proposal for elevated corridor project from Chennai to Bangalore. However, Elevated Roads connecting Chennai and Maduravoyal Ports are planned. Further, considering the huge volume of traffic, the existing 4-lane stretch from Maduravoyal to Sriperumbudur is also planned for widening to 6-lane with Service Road. Thereafter, a Greenfield alignment of 262 Km from Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu) to Bangalore (Karnataka) as a part of Bangalore - Chennai Expressway is planned.

(b) At present, 22 projects comprising length of about 1,050 km with cost of ₹ 18,000 crore executed through National Highways Authority of India are at different stages of execution. Moreover, Ministry is executing about 46 works covering length of 490 km with cost of ₹ 1,870 crore through State PWD.

(c) The delay in land acquisition, disbursement of LA compensation, permission / NOC granted by State Government Departments, removal of encroachments and Forest / Environmental issues are major reasons behind delay in completion of road projects in Tamil Nadu.

Development of road stretches is a continuous process and is taken up post finalisation of alignment, cost estimates, land acquisition requirement etc. based on outcome of Detailed Project Report (DPR)/ Feasibility Study with due consideration to traffic density, up-gradation requirements, lane configuration, Right of Way (ROW) determination, project viability, inter-se-priority and availability of funds.

(d) The bidding process for the project of Elevated Road connecting Chennai Port and Maduravoyal on EPC mode has been agreed with the following condition:

"After completion of balance R&R, Navy Dwellings, CRZ Clearance and MoU between NHAI, Govt. of Tamil Nadu and Chennai Port Trust."

As such it is premature to set the timeline for completion of project.

(e) No such policy exists at present.

Status of contractual workers in the Ministry

†932. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contracts of many workers employed as a contractual labourer in Government have been ended after imposition of 'Lockdown' resulting in the people losing their employment;

(b) the details of the contractual workers whose contracts have ended during lockdown period;

(c) whether any financial relief has been provided to such contractual workers during lockdown period;

(d) if so, the details of relief provided, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (e) whether such a measure does not amount to violation of labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Execution of these NH works is carried out largely through agencies like NHAI, State PWDs, NHIDCL which in turn engage contractors /concessionaires who are responsible for deployment of all the resources including manpower.

- (b) to (e) Do not arise.

Accidents due to over-speeding in India

933. SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that majority of road accidents in India last year were due to over-speeding;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the fatalities have also increased by about 2.37 per cent and 1,51,471 persons were killed in 2018; and
- (c) the concrete steps Government is planning to take to reduce these casualties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Road Accidents are multi-causal and are the result of interplay of various factors which can broadly be categorized into human error, Road condition/ environment and vehicular condition. As per available information, total no. of road accidents during last calendar Year 2019 are 449002. Out of which 3,19,028 road accidents (71.1%) have been reported due to over-speeding.

- (b) As per available information, total number of persons killed in road accidents in the country during the calendar year 2017 to 2019 are as under:—

Year	Number of persons killed	Percentage
2017	1,47,913	-1.90%
2018	1,51,417	2.37%
2019	1,51,113	-0.20%

(c) The Ministry of Road Transport & 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 & 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.

Road accidents in India

†934. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the World Health Organization (WHO) report according to which, India is the country with the highest number of road accidents; and

(b) the initiatives taken by Government to create road safety awareness among the youth and whether these initiatives have been successful?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated road traffic fatalities as 2,99,091 in India during 2016. However, the estimates of WHO do not indicate the actual number of fatalities due to road accidents as their estimates are based on statistical projection and several other factors. Some of the factors are total population of the country, total number of vehicles per 1000 person, total roads (km) per 1000 hectares, maximum national speed limit on rural and urban roads (km/hour), health system access available, alcohol apparent consumption, working population, percentage of total vehicles that are motorbikes, control of corruption index, existence of national policies that encourage walking and /or cycling, etc.

(b) The Ministry has taken various initiatives to promote road safety which include:—

The Motor Vehicle (Amendment) Act, 2019 passed by Parliament focuses on road safety and includes, *inter-alia*, hike in penalties for traffic violations, electronic monitoring of the same, enhanced penalties for juvenile driving, computerization/automation of vehicle fitness and driving, tests, recall of defective vehicles, streamlining the third party insurance and payment of increased compensation for hit and run cases etc. The Amendment has strengthened the Law to improve the road Safety scenario and reduce loss of lives.

The Ministry 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 & 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.

Unsafe road condition

935. SHRI K. P. MUNUSAMY: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that in the rainy season, most of the roads are not safe for running a heavyweight vehicle because of weak pavement, distressed bridges, poor riding quality and poor maintenance;
- (b) whether Government has any proposal to rectify the shortfalls; and
- (c) if so, the action taken or to be taken in near future in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Works on National Highways are executed duly following the specifications and standards laid down by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRT&H) and Indian Road Congress (IRC). National Highways are all weather roads where all types of vehicles including heavy vehicles ply during rainy season also.

(b) and (c) National Highways are being maintained through agencies like NHAI, State PWD's, NHIDCL in traffic worthy condition by means of various maintenance activities of Ordinary Repair, Surface Renewal, Special and Flood Damage Repair as per site requirement whenever damages are noticed. National Highway stretches under BOT/OMT/EPC agreements are maintained by the Concessionaire/Contractor as per the provisions specified in the agreement.

Black spots on NHs

936. SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to identify black spots on National Highways (NHs) where accidents take place frequently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had proposed to set up a Road Safety Authority (RSA) to identify the reasons for road fatalities on National Highways; and

(d) if so, the status of the RSA and to what extent it has succeeded in controlling road accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Road accident black spot is a stretch of National Highway of about 500m in length in which five road accidents took place during the last 3 calendar year resulting in 10 fatalities in this period. Based on fatalities during the Calendar Year 2011 to 2014 and 2015 to 2018, the ministry has identified 789 and 5476 black spots, respectively.

(c) and (d) Detailed guidelines for taking up road safety audits on National Highways have been prepared and notified. Road Safety Audits have been made part and parcel of all National Highways development projects on EPC/BOT modes. Ministry has issued circular which makes it mandatory to carry out road safety audit for all new road projects having length of 5 km or more at the stage of Detail Project Report (DPR)/ Engineering Design.

Survey about road conditions in NHs and SHs

937. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry has made any survey about the road conditions in National Highways (NHs) and State Highways (SHs) all over the country during the last two years, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of roads in such Highways that are found in pathetic conditions due to bad maintenance, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the deadline set for the completion of the repair work to avoid major mishap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

The development and maintenance of NHs is a continuous process. Development and maintenance of NHs are carried out through various Executing Agencies [viz.

National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (NHIDCL), Border Roads Organisation (BRO), State Governments/ Union Territories (UTs), etc.].

The Officers of the Ministry and various Executing Agencies carry out regular assessments of conditions of NHs from time to time. Accordingly, further necessary actions are taken up for development and maintenance of the NHs as per inter-se priority, traffic density and availability of funds to keep the NHs in traffic worthy conditions.

Funds allocated for development and maintenance & repair (M&R) of NHs and expenditure incurred during 2019-20 and 2020-21 upto August, 2020 are as follows:—

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Item	2019-20		2020-21	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (Upto August, 2020)
Development of NHs				
Budgetary Support	72,666.81	66,621.36	81,457.45	32,268.75
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)	75,000.00	74,988.00	65,000.00	7,981.00
TOTAL	1,47,666.81	1,41,609.36	1,46,457.45	40,249.75
M&R of NHs				
Budgetary Support- M&R of NHs incl. Swatchhta Activities	2,100.00	1,650.51 (provisional)	2,600.00	781.75

The development and maintenance of State roads, including State Highways (SHs), are responsibilities of concerned State Governments/UTs.

The Ministry allocates funds for States/ UTs for development and maintenance of State Roads under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) scheme and Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) schemes as per the provisions of the

CRIF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act, 2019. The Central Government has allowed States/ UTs to approve/ sanction the State road projects under these schemes. The Ministry circulated the criteria for allocation of funds for these schemes under the CRIF Act, 2000 in January, 2020.

The details of accrual/ allocation of funds and the funds released/ expenditure incurred under CRIF and EI&ISC schemes during 2019-20 and 2020-21 are as follows:—

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21	
	Accrual/ Allocation	Release / Expenditure	Accrual/ Allocation	Release / Expenditure (Upto August, 2020)
CRIF (State Roads)	7,421.58	6,868.66	6,820.00	3,338.49
EI&ISC	400.00	399.98	400.00	88.20
TOTAL	7,821.58	7,268.64	7,220.00	3,426.69

National Highway projects in Andhra Pradesh

938. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Highway Projects taken up for renovation/repairs/ completion along with NH-2 passing through Andhra Pradesh during the past two years in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the quantum of funds earmarked and released along with the utilisation thereof;

(c) whether any works have been left incomplete;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government for their early completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The number of National Highway Projects taken up for renovation/ repairs/ completion in the State of Andhra

Pradesh during the past two years along with the allocation and expenditure of funds is given in the table below:—

Implementing Agency	No. of NH projects	Allocation in ₹ Cr	Expenditure in ₹ Cr
State PWD/Ministry's PIU	55	5091.28	5071.47
NHAI	23	1002.77	1589.74

NH-2 is not passing through the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Nil.

(e) The progress of these NH projects is constantly being monitored at various levels of the State Govt. and this Ministry for early completion. Matter is also vigorously taken up for resolving issue of LA, forest clearance etc with State Govt.

Four laning of NH 66

939. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- the status of four laning of NH 66, Ernakulam-Dhanushkodi;
- whether there is any deviation from the existing alignment;
- the total cost of the project; and
- by when the four laning will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) In the Ernakulam-Dhanushkodi stretch, section from Ernakulam to Kanyakumari is National Highway-66, which falls in the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu and status of the same is given in the Statement (*See below*). The section from Kanyakumari - Tuticorin - Ramanathapuram-Dhanushkodi is comprising State Highway-176 (125 km) and National Highways - 32 (120 km) & 87 (68 km), for which Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been initiated.

Several realignment/bypasses are provisioned on National Highways based on the Outcome of Detailed Project Reports, traffic density, availability of land, site conditions etc. Most of the stretch / in Mukkola to Kanyakumari section of NH-66 in Kerala/ Tamil Nadu is a Greenfield alignment.

The cost details, expected time of completion of project stretches from Ernakulam -Kanyakumari section of NH-66 is at Annexure. DPR has been initiated for the stretch from Kanyakumari-Dhanushkodi for finalization of alignment, project features, cost, lane configuration etc.

Statement

Length, cost, expected date of completion of stretches of NH-66

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Length (Km)	Civil cost (₹ in Cr.)	Likely date of completion
Kerala				
1.	Edapallyyatila to Aroor	16.75	184	Completed
2.	Aroor to Tharvoor Thekku	13	Design consultant has not been engaged	Oct, 24
3.	Tharvoor Thekku to Parvoor	38	DPRs has been initiated	Aug., 24
4.	Parvoor to Kottakulangara	37.5		Aug, 24
5.	Kottakulangara to start of Kollam Bypass	31.5		Aug, 24
6.	Start of Kollam Bypass to Kadamabattukonam	32		Aug, 24
7.	Kadamabattukonam to Kazhakottam	30		Aug, 24
8.	Kazhakottam to Mukkola	27	669	Completed
9.	Mukkola to KL/TN Border	16	497	Dec, 20
Tamil Nadu				
10.	KL/TN Border to Villukuri	27.25	519.04	January'21 except construction of additional structures as per requirement of NGT
11.	Villukuri to Kanyakumari	26.46	559.00	

NHAI projects running behind schedule

940. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of projects of NHAI are running behind schedule due to the problem in land acquisition and if so, details thereof, along with action taken by Government, State-wise;

(b) whether a large number of Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) projects are yet to secure financial closure due to selective sanctioning of loans by the banks and if so, list of HAM projects which are yet to secure financial closure, State-wise;

(c) whether Government is planning to shift awarding of road projects on pure Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Sir, 210 nos. of National Highway projects are delayed under NHAI due to various reasons. The delays are due to multiple reasons, such as poor performance of Contractors/Concessionaires, delays in various activities and clearances such as utility shifting, environment/forest clearance, land acquisition and law & order problems etc.

Since land is a State subject, the following steps have been taken to coordinate with the States and solve the land acquisition (LA) issues for expediting availability of land:—

- (i) Constitution of High Powered Committee under Chief Secretary to monitor the pre-construction activities.
- (ii) Strengthening of Land Acquisition Units by way of providing manpower and resources.
- (iii) Effective formal public consultations at the time of project preparation to address the concerns of public.
- (iv) Introduction of Centralized LA Account for efficient monitoring of disbursement of LA compensation.

- (v) Monthly meetings with the District Authorities and Nodal Officers of the State Government along with the Competent Authorities.
- (vi) Periodic monitoring of progress through PMIS, Pragati portal etc.
- (vii) Adopting light detection and ranging (LIDAR) technology for finalizing alignment during preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR).

Moreover, steps have also been taken to resolve various problems other than land acquisition *viz.* revamping of Disputes Resolution mechanism, making adequate preparation (like obtaining various clearances, utility estimates, etc.) before awarding projects, simplified & online procedure for GAD approval by Railways for ROBs, close coordination with other Ministries and State Governments, regular review at various levels, rationalised exit for Equity Investors, securitization of road sector loans, rationalized compensation for delays attributed to Authority, issuing of guiding principles for resolution of stuck projects aiming at foreclosure of projects which are stuck on account of the concessionaire/contractor or mutual default of both Authority and Contractor/Concessionaire, etc.

(b) There are some Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) projects which are yet to secure financial closure. A list of such national highways projects is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

Statement

State-wise list of HAM Projects which are yet to secure financial closure

Sl. No.	Project Name	State
1.	Chilkarupet Bypass	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Vijayawada Bypass (Pkg.-III)	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Vijayawada Bypass (Pkg.-IV)	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Pathrapalli-Kathghora	Chhattisgarh
5.	6L Access Controlled Highway from DND Maharani Bagh Jn. With Jaitpur - Pushta Road of NH-148NA from km 0.00 to km 9.00 in NCR	Delhi

Sl. No.	Project Name	State
6.	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Ena-Kim) (Phase IB - Pkg.-VI) (km 217.500 to km 254.430)	Gujarat
7.	Vadodara Mumbai Expressway (Gandeva to Ena) (Phase 1B - Pkg.-VII) (km 190.00 to km 217.500)	Gujarat
8.	Rewari Bypass Pkg-IV	Haryana
9.	62/65 Dividing Road on Faridabad - Ballabhgarh Bypass of NH-148NA from km 9.00 to km 33.00 including Spur upto Badarpur Border	Haryana
10.	Faridabad - Ballabhgarh Bypass to Jn. with KMP Expressway with NH-148NA from km 33.00 to km 59.063	Haryana
11.	Mirza Chowki-Farakka (Pkg.-II)	Jharkhand
12.	Tumkur Shivmogga (Pkg.-IV)	Karnataka
13.	Nanasato Pidgaon/Indore Harda (Pkg.-III)	Madhya Pradesh
14.	4L of Harda-Betul (Pkg.-I) from km 0.00 to km. 30.20 (Harda -Temagaon)	Madhya Pradesh
15.	Amravati-Chikhli (Pkg.-I) (Amravati-Kurankhed)	Maharashtra
16.	Amravati-Chikhli (Pkg.-II) (Kurankhed-Shelad)	Maharashtra
17.	Amravati-Chikhli (Pkg.-III) (Shelad-Nandura)	Maharashtra
18.	Amravati-Chikhli (Pkg.-IV) (Nandura-)	Maharashtra
19.	Kamalapuram to Oddanchatram	Tamil Nadu
20.	Madathukulam to Pollachi Section	Tamil Nadu
21.	Mamallapuram to Mugaiyur	Tamil Nadu
22.	Hosur to Dhamrapuri Pkg-2	Tamil Nadu
23.	Hosur to Dhamrapuri Pkg-3	Tamil Nadu
24.	Kandi to Ramsanpalle (Pkg. I)	Telangana
25.	Jagdishpur-Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Project Name	State
26.	Aligarh Kanpur (Pkg.-IV from Naviganj-Mitrasen)	Uttar Pradesh
27.	Aligarh Kanpur (Pkg.-V from Mitrasen-Kanpur)	Uttar Pradesh
28.	Unnao-Lalganj	Uttar Pradesh
29.	Meerut - Najibabad from km 11.50 to km 39.24 & km 86.59 to km 112.545 of NH-119(Pkg.-I)	Uttar Pradesh

NHs constructed in Maharashtra

941. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total length of the National Highways (NHs) constructed in Maharashtra during the last five years; and

(b) the impediments faced by Ministry in implementing the projects in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) 7026 Km. length of National Highways (NHs) was constructed during the last five years in Maharashtra.

(b) The impediments faced by Ministry in implementing the projects in the State includes delay in acquisition and possession of land, delay in obtaining Forest Clearance/working permission in forest area, shifting of utilities and financial issues of the Concessionaire/contractors.

Steps taken for speedier construction of highways

942. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the rapid pace of road infrastructure development is crucial to boost Indian auto industry which is reeling under stress from multiple factors; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken in the last one year for speedier construction of highways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs). Details of projects on NHs awarded and length constructed during 2019-20, target thereof for 2020-21 and achievements upto August, 2020 are as follows:—

Year	Achieved during 2019-20	Target during 2020-21	Achieved during 2020-21 (upto August)
Award of NH Projects (km)	8,948	10,000	3,504
Construction of NHs (km)	10,237	11,000	3,449

Fund allocated for development of NHs and expenditure incurred during 2019-20 and 2020-21 upto August, 2020 are as follows:—

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Item	2019-20		2020-21	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (Upto August, 2020)
Budgetary Support	72,666.81	66,621.36	81,457.45	32,268.75
Internal and Extra Budgetary Resources (IEBR)	75,000.00	74,988.00	65,000.00	7,981.00
TOTAL	1,47,666.81	1,41,609.36	1,46,457.45	40,249.75

The Ministry also allocates funds for States / Union Territories (UTs) for development and maintenance of State Roads under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) scheme and Economic Importance and Inter State Connectivity (EI&ISC) scheme as per the provisions of the CRIF Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act, 2019. The Central Government has allowed States / UTs to approve/ sanction the State road projects under these schemes. The Ministry circulated the criteria for allocation of funds for these schemes under the CRIF Act, 2000 in January, 2020.

The details of accrual/ allocation of funds and the funds released/ expenditure incurred under CRIF and EI&ISC schemes during 2019-20 and 2020-21 are as follows:—

(Amount ₹ in crore)

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure (Upto August, 2020)
CRIF (State Roads)	7,421.58	6,868.66	6,820.00	3,338.49
EI&ISC	400.00	399.98	400.00	88.20
TOTAL	7,821.58	7,268.64	7,220.00	3,426.69

Regular meetings are held with project developers / concessionaires / contractors and State Governments by the Ministry / National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) / National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. (NHIDCL) for speedier construction of NHs.

Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for Build Operate Transfer (BOT)-Toll has been amended. Guidelines for asset monetization on Toll-Operate-Transfer (TOT) basis has been modified to attract private investment. Further Government has approved setting up of Infrastructure Investment Trust (InvITs) and securitization of toll revenue for raising financial resources.

Ministry has also taken following steps for facilitating / easing out the cash flow problems of Contractors / Concessionaires under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:-

- (i) Release of Retention money (which is a part of the Performance Security till construction period) in proportion to work executed and non-deduction of further retention money from the period from 03 months to upto 06 months from the Contractors' Bills. Release of Performance Guarantee on pro-rata basis of that as provided in the Contract for Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM)/ BOT Contracts if Concessionaire is not in breach of the Contract.
- (ii) Grant of Extension of Time (EOT) to Contractors/ Concessionaires for meeting their obligations under the Contract for 03 months to upto 06 months depending on site conditions.

- (iii) Relaxation in Schedule H to provide monthly payments to the Contractors for the works done and accepted for Engineering Procurement and construction (EPC) / HAM Contracts.
- (iv) Direct payment to approved Sub-Contractors through Escrow Account.
- (v) Waiver of penalty for delay in submission of Performance Security/ Bank Guarantee in new Contracts entered into during March, 2020 to September, 2020.
- (vi) Allowing EOT to Consultants, *i.e.* Independent Engineer (IE) / Authority Engineer (AE), for 03 months to upto 06 months depending on site condition. To consider as if they were on duty during this Force Majeure Event.
- (vii) BOT/TOT Concessionaire- Extension of concession period of BOT contracts by a period of 03 months to upto 06 months before Commercial Operation Date (COD). Further extension of concession period by a period in accordance with the Contract for loss in collection of user fee till the time daily collection is below 90% of the average daily fee.
- (viii) Compensating loss in collection of fee (remittances) for all NH Tolling Contracts.

Construction of road project from Ambikapur to Pathalgaon in Chhattisgarh

†943. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the road project to be constructed between Ambikapur and Pathalgaon in Chhattisgarh has not been started till date, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any time limit has been fixed by Government to start the construction work of the said road project;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the details of the funds spent so far by National Highways Authority of India in Surguja area along with the works completed with the funds?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Project of Rehabilitation and Upgradation to 2 Lane with paved shoulders on NH 43 (old NH-78) between Ambikapur to Pathalgaon in the State of Chhattisgarh has been sanctioned on 08.01.2016 for total project cost of ₹ 624.98 crore and was awarded to the contractor M/s GVR Infra Projects Pvt.Ltd. with date of start as 06.10.2016. The contractor had gone into the financial crisis and project was taken over by the NCLT due to which this project has been delayed.. Subsequently, a sub-contractor has been appointed as per provisions of the contract agreement on 08.10.2018. Total expenditure incurred on this project till date is ₹ 301.68 crore.

(d) There is no National Highway under the jurisdiction of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in the Surguja district of Chhattisgarh.

Completion of the road reconstruction work in Odisha

944. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the road from Sambalpur to Cuttack *via* Angul (NH-55) is in a precarious condition and road accident is a regular phenomenon; and

(b) whether Government will take immediate time bound steps for completion of the reconstruction work which is going on since last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The work of 4-laning of Cuttack - Angul - Sambalpur stretch of NH-42 (new NH-55) in the State of Odisha has been awarded in three packages, aggregating to length of 265 km. The status of these works is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Length (in km)	Appointed Date	Physical progress
1.	Cuttack - Angul (Package-I)	59.8	19.01.2018	35%
2.	Cuttack Angul (Package-II)	51.8	12.03.2018	35%
3.	Angul - Sambalpur (Package-III)	153	03.03.2017	40%

Due to ongoing construction work, there exists few diversion roads. Water logging occurs during rainy season as new 2-lane road provisioned at higher level compared

to existing road level. This is the main cause of poor condition of road as well as accidents.

In all such cases, the measures such as establishment of separate Land acquisition Units for expeditious LA, regular Review Meetings at various levels, monthly coordination meetings with all stake holders etc. have been taken to complete these works.

Status of shipping ports in Odisha

945. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the condition of the Shipping ports in Odisha such as the cargo handled, revenue earned, infrastructural situation, etc; and

(b) whether Government is planning to add new Shipping ports in Odisha, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) In the State of Odisha there are three ports. Of these, one is Paradip Port, which is a Major Port and other two are namely Dhamra and Gopalpur, which are Non-Major Ports under the administrative control of Government of Odisha. The details of Cargo handled, Revenue earned and Infrastructure are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Port	Cargo Handled	Revenue Earned	Infrastructure
1.	Paradip Port	112.69 MMT (in 2019-2020)	₹ 396.80 Crores (2019-2020)	15 Berths and 3 Single Point Moorings (SPMs)
2.	Dhamra Port	165.68 MMT (from May 2011 to Aug 2020)	₹ 477.70 Crores (from May 2011 to Aug. 2020, earned by Govt. of Odisha towards revenueshare)	4 Berths
3.	Gopalpur Port	14.93 MMT (from Oct 2006 to Aug2020)	₹ 29.87 Crores (from Oct 2006 to Aug 2020, earned by Govt. of Odisha towards revenue share	3 Berths

(b) The Government of Odisha has signed Concession Agreement for development of Subarnarekha and Astaranga Port in Odisha.

Impact of COVID on the shipping industry

946. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) the manner in which COVID has impacted the Shipping industry in the country; and

(b) the steps being undertaken by Government to improve the Shipping industry's situation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a considerable decline in the total traffic, containers traffic, in March, April, May, June, July and August, 2020, the details are given in the Statement (*See* below). However, the recovery has started since July 2020.

(b) 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 (PPE) 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. Further, various advisories/circulars were issued to provide relief to the trade in terms of non-charging of demurrage and other penalties/charges. Various technological/digital inductions were expedited to maintain smooth functioning without human interference *viz*, E-invoice, E-payment, E-DO and E-BoL at PCSlx.

Statement*Details of loss in terms of traffic (container and other than container) due to COVID 19 impact on ports*

Period	Total Traffic during month			Containers Traffic			Traffic Other than Container		
	(In 000 Tonnes)	% Var. w.r.t. prev. year	Tonnage (000 Tonnes)	% Var. w.r.t. prev. year	TEUs (In 000)	% Var. w.r.t. prev. year	(In 000 Tonnes)	% Var. w.r.t. prev. year	
January'20	61344	1.79	12913	3.84	860	2.14	48431	1.25	
January' 19	60268		12435		842		47833		
February'20	57233	4.58	11791	1.24	802	1.01	45442	5.48	
February' 19	54729		11647		794		43082		
March'20	61120	-5.25	12006	-10.46	790	-12.51	49114	-3.89	
March'19	64510		13408		903		51102		
April'20	47422	-21.08	8306	-33.79	542	-36.98	39116	-17.72	
April' 19	60086		12545		860		47541		
May'20	45399	-23.25	8497	-34.08	563	-35.58	36902	-20.23	
May'19	59151		12890		874		46261		

June'20	49053	-14.64	9549	-22.19	640	-23.63	39504	-12.59
June'19	57466		12272		838		45194	
July'20	51454	-13.23	1 1464	-13.02	751	-15.24	39990	-13.29
July' 19	59300		13180		886		46120	
August'20	51611	-10.23	11460	-8.79	762	-13.80	40151	-10.63
August'19	57494		12565		884		44929	

Disinvestment of Shipping Corporation of India

947. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided disinvestment of Shipping Corporation of India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry in 2017 had opposed the disinvestment plan;
- (c) if so, the reasons for changing the plan; and
- (d) the present stake of Government and sale proposal thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has given 'in-principle approval' for strategic disinvestment of Shipping Corporation of India (SCI). The decision intends to unlock the resources tied up. The strategic buyer/ acquirer may bring in new management/ technology/ investment for the growth of the company and may use innovative methods for the development of the company. This would contribute to macro economic growth of the country.

(d) The present stake of Government is 63.75% in SCI. CCEA in its meeting held on 20.11.2019 accorded "in - principle" approval for strategic disinvestment of Government of India's shareholding of 63.75% in SCI along with transfer of management control to a strategic buyer. Transaction Advisor (TA) and Legal Advisor (LA) have been appointed by the Government for the transaction. The TA and LA are taking appropriate steps for processing the transaction.

Port development in Odisha

948. DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government so far under various schemes for port developments in Odisha;
- (b) the funds released for the aforementioned purpose, project-wise; and
- (c) the expected timeline for the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) The Govt. of India has undertaken four projects recently for augmenting the capacity of Paradip Port (a Major Port in the State of Odisha). The details of the projects is given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity & Cost	Funds Released by Govt.	Status/Timeline
1.	Development of Multipurpose berth to handle clean cargo including containers at Paradip Port on BOT basis.	5 MTPA/ ₹430.78cr	N/A (PPP Project)	Govt. Approval 01.05.2014. Completed on 03.04.2019. Terminal is Operational.
2.	Development of New Iron Ore Berth for handling iron ore exports at Paradip Port on BOT basis.	10 MTPA/ ₹740.19cr	N/A (PPP Project)	Govt. Approval 05.01.2015. Completed on 31.03.2020. Terminal is Operational.
3.	Mechanization of EQ-1,2,3 Berths at Paradip Port on BOT Basis.	30 MTPA/ ₹1437.76cr	N/A (PPP Project)	Govt. Approval 05.01.2015. Completion by 13.12.2020.
4.	Development of New Coal berth for handling of coal imports at Paradip Port on BOT basis.	10 MTPA/ ₹ 655.56 cr	N/A (PPP Project)	Govt. Approval on 02.03.2017. Completion by 18.04.2021.

Further, all the Non-Major Ports are developed/under development by the State Government of Odisha through PPP Mode on BOOST Basis.

Implementation of National Waterway-4

949. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is implementing National Waterway-4 in the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has fixed any time frame to complete the National Waterway-4; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) Development works in the Vijayawada - Muktyala (82 Km) stretch of river Krishna (National Waterway-4) in Andhra Pradesh commenced by the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) in 2017. These include fairway development and establishing four floating terminals at Durga Ghat, Bhavani Island, Amarawati and Vedadri. The completion of the project is scheduled by March, 2021.

Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited

950. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Port Rail Corporation Limited, has taken up some projects in Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details of the projects and the status of the same; and
- (c) by when they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Port Rail & Ropeway Corporation Ltd. (earlier named as Indian Port Rail Corporation Ltd.) has taken up four rail line construction projects for Visakhapatnam Port Trust (VPT).

(b) The details of Projects and the status of the same is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Out of four projects, three are completed and fourth is under implementation.

Statement*Status as on 15.09.2020*

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Client	Completion Cost (₹)	Progress (Physical) (%)	Status
1.	Providing a direct connection between OEC and Western sector joining at NAD Curve from E.Co. Railway.	VPT	2255 Lakhs	100%	Work completed and energised in June 2020
2.	Connection of dead end line at North of R&D yard to Eastern Grid (Third line) from E.Co. Railways.	VPT	1514 Lakhs	100%	Work completed and energised in Dec. 2019
3.	Providing 3rd line near 14 lever goompty of NH yard	VPT	290 Lakhs	100%	Work completed and energised in Dec 2020
4.	Extension of lines No. 11 to 15 to full length at R&D yard	VPT	1339 Lakhs	95%	Physically work is completed OHE works completed. Electrical Inspector of Government (EIG) submitted report to Waltair division / ECo Rly on 10.08.2020 Likely Energisation by 30.09.2020. Renewal of R6 main line was given as additional work. This will be taken up during a continuous traffic block of about 30 days after commissioning of Electronic in motion weigh bridge by VPT on R-6 Loop line. Target Date: 30.11.2020.

Exclusion of fishing zones from the proposed shipping corridor

951. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any complaints/memorandum from Fishermen community and State Governments on the proposed Shipping Corridor from Gujarat to Kanyakumari under the Sagarmala project;

(b) if so, actions taken by Government to avoid fishing zones from the proposed Shipping Corridor;

(c) whether Government is ready to exclude the fishing zones including Kollam bank in Southern Kerala from the proposed Shipping Corridor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations in this regard have been received from Honourable Members of Parliament, Honourable Minister of Fishing, Harbour Engineering and Cashew Industry, Government of Kerala and from Fishing Associations.

(b) The concerns raised by the Honourable Members of Parliament, Honourable Minister of Fishing, Harbour Engineering and Cashew Industry of Government of Kerala and Fishing Associations were clarified.

In the clarification, it was informed that the routing system is only recommendatory and that the routing system is located in the outer fringes of the Kollam bank at a distance of more than 50 kilometres from the coast and beyond the 200 meter depth counter. In addition, it was also informed that there has been no loss of livelihood in other areas where such routing systems were introduced. It was also informed that the routing system was expected to be useful in regulating the marine traffic in the area, thereby, improving safety in the area.

(c) and (d) The routing system is only recommendatory, due to which there is no requirement to make modification in the system. Also, the routing system is on the outer fringes of the Kollam bank and is located at a distance of more than 50 kilometres from the coast, beyond the 200 meter depth contour.

Currently, all merchant vessels and fishing vessels are using the sea area. The routing system has therefore attempted to encourage merchant vessels to use the defined corridor, thereby, leaving more space for the fishing vessels to operate. Further, even fishing vessels will continue to be able to use the routing system by complying with the applicable provisions of collision regulations with regard to operation in such areas.

Development of inter-State waterways

952. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated any action plan for the development of inter-State waterways in the rivers of the country;

(b) if so, the details of the rivers and the waterways included in the action plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (c) To promote Inland Water Transport in the country 111 waterways have been declared as National Waterways (NWs) under the National Waterways Act, 2016 which came into effect from 12 April, 2016. These NWs are spread over 24 States and their list is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Based on the outcome of techno-economic feasibility and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of NWs, Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has concluded that 23 NWs are viable for cargo movement out of which developmental activities have been taken up in 13 NWs. The list of the 23 NWs viable for cargo movement is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-1*List of 111 waterways declared as National Waterways under National Waterways Act, 2016*

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Length (km)	Details of Waterways	States
1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Waterway 1	1620	Ganga-Bhagirathi-1 looghly River System (Haldia -Allahabad)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal
2.	National Waterway 2	891	Brahmaputra River (Dhubri -Sadiya)	Assam
3.	National Waterway 3	205	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	Kerala
4.	National Waterway 4	170	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kozhikode)	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
		50	Kakinada Canal (Kakinada to Rajahmundry)	Chhattisgarh, Karnataka,
		171	Godavari river (Bhadrachalam to Rajahmundry)	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry and Maharashtra
		139	Eluru Canal (Rajahmundry to Vijayawada)	
		157	Krishna river (Wazirabad to Vijayawada)	
		113	Commamur Canal (Vijayawada to Peddaganjam)	
		316	North Buckingham Canal (Peddaganjam to Central Station of Chennai)	

110	South Buckingham canal (Central Station of Chennai to Marakanam)		
22	Marakanam to Puducherry through Kaluvelly tank		
1202	River Godavari (Bhadrachalam - Nashik)		
636	River Krishna (Wazirabad -Galagali)		
256	East Coast Canal and Matai river		Odisha and West Bengal
265	Brahmani-Kharsua-Dhamra rivers		
67	Mahanadi delta rivers (Consisting of Hansua river, Nunanala, Gobrinala, Kharnasi river and Mahanadi river)		
68	Aai River		Assam
90	Ajoy (Ajay) River		West Bengal
29	Alappuzha- Changanassery Canal		Kerala
40	Alappuzha- Kottayam Athirampuzha Canal		Kerala Alternate route: 11.5 km
45	Amba River		Maharashtra
99	Arunawati - Aran River System		Maharashtra
5.5	Asi River		Uttar Pradesh
5.	National Waterway 5		
6.	National Waterway 6		
7.	National Waterway 7		
8.	National Waterway 8		
9.	National Waterway 9		
10.	National Waterway 10		
11.	National Waterway 11		
12.	National Waterway 12		

1	2	3	4	5
13.	National Waterway 13	11	Avm Canal	Kerala & Tamil Nadu
14.	National Waterway 14	48	Baitami River	Odisha
15.	National Waterway 15	135	Bakreswar - Mayurakshi River Svstem	West Bengal
16.	National Waterway 16	121	Barak River	Assam
17.	National Waterway 17	189	Beas River	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab
18.	National Waterway 18	69	Beki River	Assam
19.	National Waterway 19	67	Betwa River	Uttar Pradesh
20.	National Waterway 20	95	Bhavani River	Tamil Nadu
21.	National Waterway 21	139	Bheema River	Karnataka & Telangana
22.	National Waterway 22	156	Birupa - BadiGenguti -Brahmani River System	Odisha
23.	National Waterway 23	56	BudhaBalanga	Odisha
24.	National Waterway 24	61	Chambal River	Uttar Pradesh
25.	National Waterway 25	33	Chapora River	Goa
26.	National Waterway 26	51	Chenab River	Jammu & Kashmir
27.	National Waterway 27	17	Cumberjua River	Goa

28.	National Waterway 28	45	Dabhol Creek -Vashishti River System	Maharashtra
29.	National Waterway 29	132	Damodar River	West Bengal
30.	National Waterway 30	109	Dehing River	Assam
31.	National Waterway 31	114	Dhansiri / Chathe	Assam
32.	National Waterway 32	63	Dikhu River	Assam
33.	National Waterway 33	61	Doyans River	Assam
34.	National Waterway 34	137	Dvc Canal	West Bengal
35.	National Waterway 35	108	Dwarekeswar River	West Bengal
36.	National Waterway 36	119	Dwarka River	West Bengal
37.	National Waterway 37	296	Gandak River	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
38.	National Waterway 38	62	Gangadhar River	Assam & West Bengal
39.	National Waterway 39	49	Ganol River	Meghalaya
40.	National Waterway 40	354	Ghaghra River	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
41.	National Waterway 41	112	Ghataprabha River	Karnataka
42.	National Waterway 42	514	Gomti River	Uttar Pradesh
43.	National Waterway 43	10	Gurupur River	Karnataka
44.	National Waterway 44	63	Ichamati River	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
45.	National Waterway 45	650	Indira Gandhi Canal	Punjab, Haryana & Rajasthan
46.	National Waterway 46	35	Indus River	Jammu & Kashmir
47.	National Waterway 47	131	Jalangi River	West Bengal
48.	National Waterway 48	590	Jawai-Luni-Rann Of Kutch River System	Gujarat & Rajasthan
49.	National Waterway 49	110	Jhelum River	Jammu & Kashmir
50.	National Waterway 50	43	Jinjiram River	Assam & Meghalaya
51.	National Waterway 51	23	Kabini River	Karnataka
52.	National Waterway 52	53	Kali River	Karnataka
53.	National Waterway 53	145	Kalyan-Thane-Mumbai Waterway, Vasai Creek And Ulhas River System	Maharashtra
54.	National Waterway 54	86	Karamnasa River	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh
55.	National Waterway 55	311	Kaveri - Kollidam River System	Tamil Nadu
56.	National Waterway 56	22	Kherkai River	Jharkhand
57.	National Waterway 57	50	Kopili River	Assam
58.	National Waterway 58	236	Kosi River	Bihar
59.	National Waterway 59	19	Kottayam-Vaikom Canal	Kerala

60.	National Waterway 60	80	Kumari River	West Bengal
61.	National Waterway 61	28	Kynshi River	Meghalaya
62.	National Waterway 62	86	Lohit River	Assam & Arunachal Pradesh
63.	National Waterway 63	336	Luni River	Rajasthan
64.	National Waterway 64	426	Mahanadi River	Odisha
65.	National Waterway 65	80	Mahananda River	West Bengal
66.	National Waterway 66	247	Mahi River	Gujarat
67.	National Waterway 67	94	Malaprabha River	Karnataka
68.	National Waterway 68	41	Mandovi River	Goa
69.	National Waterway 69	5	Manimutharu River	Tamil Nadu
70.	National Waterway 70	245	Manjara River	Maharashtra & Telangana
71.	National Waterway 71	27	Mapusa/ Moide River	Goa
72.	National Waterway 72	59	Nag River	Maharashtra
73.	National Waterway 73	226	Narmada River	Maharashtra & Gujarat
74.	National Waterway 74	79	Netravathi River	Karnataka
75.	National Waterway 75	142	Palar River	Tamil Nadu
76.	National Waterway 76	23	Panchagangavali (Panchagangoli) River	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5
77.	National Waterway 77	20	Pazhyar River	Tamil Nadu
78.	National Waterway 78	262	Penganaga - Wardha River System	Maharashtra & Telangana
79.	National Waterway 79	28	Pennar River	Andhra Pradesh
80.	National Waterway 80	126	Ponniyar River	Tamil Nadu
81.	National Waterway 81	35	Punpun River	Bihar
82.	National Waterway 82	58	Puthimari River	Assam
83.	National Waterway 83	31	Rajpuri Creek	Maharashtra
84.	National Waterway 84	44	Ravi River	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Punjab
85.	National Waterway 85	31	Revadanda Creek - Kundalika River System	Maharashtra
86.	National Waterway 86	72	Rupnarayan River	West Bengal
87.	National Waterway 87	210	Sabarmati River	Gujarat
88.	National Waterway 88	14	Sal River	Goa
89.	National Waterway 89	45	Savitri River (Bankot Creek)	Maharashtra
90.	National Waterway 90	29	Sharavati River	Karnataka
91.	National Waterway 91	52	Shastri River - Jaigad Creek System	Maharashtra
92.	National Waterway 92	26	Silabati River	West Bengal
93.	National Waterway 93	63	Simsang River	Meghalaya

94.	National Waterway 94	141	Sone River	Bihar
95.	National Waterway 95	106	Subansiri River	Assam
96.	National Waterway 96	311	Subarnrekha River	Jharkhand, West Bengal & Odisha
97.	National Waterway 97	172	Sunderbans Waterway	West Bengal
		56	Bidya River	West Bengal
		15	ChhotaKalagachi (ChhotoKalergachi) River	West Bengal
		7	Gomar River	West Bengal
		16	Haribhanga River	West Bengal
		37	Hogla (Hogal)-Pathankhali River	West Bengal
		9	Kalindi (Kalandi) River	West Bengal
		22	Katakhali River	West Bengal
		99	Matla River	West Bengal
		28	Muri Ganga (Baratala) River	West Bengal
		53	Raimangal River	West Bengal
		14	Sahibkhali (Sahebkhali) River	West Bengal
		37	Saptamukhi River	West Bengal
		64	Thakurran River	West Bengal

1	2	3	4	5
98.	National Waterway 98	377	Sutlej River	Himachal Pradesh & Punjab
99.	National Waterway 99	62	Tamaraparani River	Tamil Nadu
100.	National Waterway 100	436	Tapi River	Maharashtra & Gujarat
101.	National Waterway 101	42	Tizu - Zungki Rivers	Nagaland
102.	National Waterway 102	87	Tiwang (Dhaleswari River)	Assam & Mizoram
103.	National Waterway 103	73	Tons River	Uttar Pradesh
104.	National Waterway 104	232	Tungabhadra River	Karnataka, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh
105.	National Waterway 105	15	Udayavara River	Karnataka
106.	National Waterway 106	20	Umngot (Dawki) River	Meghalaya
107.	National Waterway 107	46	Vaigai River	Tamil Nadu
108.	National Waterway 108	53	Varuna River	Uttar Pradesh
109.	National Waterway 109	166	Wainganga - Pranahita River System	Maharashtra & Telangana
110.	National Waterway 110	1080	Yamuna River	Delhi, Haryana & Uttar Pradesh
111.	National Waterway 111	50	Zuari River	Goa
		20162.5		

Statement-II*List of 23 National Waterways feasible for cargo movement*

Sl. No.	National Waterway No.	Details of Waterways	State	Status	
1.	1	2	3	4	5
1.	National Waterway 1	Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System (Haldia - Allahabad)	Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand & West Bengal	Development taken up with Assistance from World Bank Jal Marg Vikas Project	
2.	National Waterway 2	Brahmaputra River (Dhubri - Sadiya)	Assam	Development taken up as per approved SFC for FY 20-21 to 2024-25	
3.	National Waterway 16	Barak River	Assam		
4.	National Waterway 3	West Coast Canal (Kottapuram - Kollam), Champakara and Udyogmandal Canals	Kerala	Mostly Operational Waterways and development and maintenance work taken up.	
5.	National Waterway 4	Krishna River (Vijayawada - Muktyala)	Andhra Pradesh		
6.	National Waterway 5	Dhamra-Paradio via Mangalagadi to Pankopal	Odisha		
7.	National Waterway 8	Alappuzha-Changanassery Canal	Kerala		
8.	National Waterway 9	Alappuzha- Kottayam -Athirampuzha Canal	Kerala	Alternate route: 11.5 km	

1	2	3	4	5
9.	National Waterway 27	Cumberjua River	Goa	
10.	National Waterway 68	Mandovi River	Goa	
11.	National Waterway 86	Rupnarayan River	West Bengal	
12.	National Waterway 97	Sunderbans Waterway	West Bengal	
13.	National Waterway 111	Zuari River	Goa	
14.	National Waterway 10	Amba River	Maharashtra	Work to be taken subsequent to SFC/EFC approval.
15.	National Waterway 44	Ichamati River	West Bengal	
16.	National Waterway 52	Kali River	Karnataka	
17.	National Waterway 57	Kopili River	Assam	
18.	National Waterway 73	Narmada River	Maharashtra & Gujarat	Substantial cargo moves in tidal waters /river mouth under respective State maritime board.
19.	National Waterway 83	Rajpuri Creek	Maharashtra	No interventions are contemplated by IWAI.
20.	National Waterway 85	Revadanda Creek -Kundalika River System	Maharashtra	
21.	National Waterway 91	Shastri River - Jaigad Creek System	Maharashtra	
22.	National Waterway 94	Sone River	Bihar	
23.	National Waterway 100	Tapi River	Maharashtra & Gujarat	

Marine accidents reported in the country

953. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of marine accidents reported in the country during the last five years and the current year, year-wise;
- (b) the reasons for each accident and the number of lives lost in these accidents during the said period; and
- (c) the efforts made by Government to minimize such marine accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) The number of marine accidents reported during the last five years and the current year, year-wise is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Marine accidents	No. of lives lost
1.	2015 (since 16.11.15)	08	02
2.	2016	27	13
3.	2017	36	21
4.	2018	49	32
5.	2019	31	07
6.	2020 (till date)	19	06

- (b) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).
- (c) The following efforts have been made to minimize marine accidents:—
 - (i) Port State Control Inspection and Flag State Inspections to deter substandard ships operating in Indian waters.
 - (ii) Navigational warnings are promulgated regularly to warn shipping of dangers.
 - (iii) Routing measures have been implemented in Indian waters having high traffic density off Mumbai and South West coast of India. Aids

to Navigation infrastructure for safety of mariners and protection of marine environment is continuously strengthened, considering strategic needs, density of traffic and risk assessment, along the Indian coast, Andaman Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep group of islands to minimize the marine incidents/ accidents.

For efficient management of sea traffic as per the international obligations Directorate General of Lighthouses and Lightships (DGLL) has established the following aids to navigation for safety of mariner at sea covering the Indian coast:—

- (1) Lighthouses - 195
- (2) Differential Global Positioning System - 23
- (3) Racon - 64
- (4) Deep Sea Channel marking Buoys (Salaya & Narmada channel) - 23
- (5) Light Ship - 01
- (6) National Automatic Identification System base stations - 87; and
- (7) VTS in Gulf of Kutch (Radar Stations) - 9

Statement*Details of marine accident reported during the last five years and the current year.*

Sl. No.	Date reported	Vessel's Name	Nature/ Reason of Accident	No. of lives lost
1	2	3	4	5
Year 2015				
1.	16.11.15	Alpine Magic	Accidental Death of a seafarer due fall from height into cargo tank while climbing up ladder.	One
2.	19.11.15	Therese Selmer	Occupational Injury to leg (Foreign national)	None
3.	27.11.15	TAG 16	Man fell overboard from the ship, he was however rescued	None
4.	03.12.15	Happy Venture	Explosion, followed by fire in Engine Room of the vessel. 3 Foreign crew suffered 10% burns.	None
5.	09.12.15	Jag Rani	Man Over board - 13 shore cleaners were cleaning in engine room of the vessel. One of these cleaners, reportedly jumped overboard from our vessel's stern	One
6.	15.12.15	PFS Courage	The vessel suffered damage due to coming in contact with tow wire due to machinery malfunction.	None
7.	15.12.15	Ambuja Shakti and Barge Vallabh Sagar	Collision	None
8.	26.12.15	Sarojini	Vessel sunk, however crew rescued	None

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2016				
1.	15.01.16	Reltug Three	Occupational Injury to seafarer on back of his head.	None
2.	05.02.16	VishvaNidhi	Engine room flooding due to half feet crack on the shipside.	None
3.	17.02.16	Darya Maan	Seafarer fell overboard and drowned to death.	One
4.	03.03.16	Jag Pushpa	Seafarer fell overboard.	One
5.	14.03.16	Meenakshi	Seafarer fell overboard.	One
6.	19.03.16	MSV Selvamatha	Vessel sank. Crew rescued.	None
7.	24.03.16	MBC Vasavdatta	While trying to board the vessel 'MV Vasavdatta' while the vessel was moving, one fisherman fell in water and died.	One
8.	06.04.16	Goa	Occupational injury due to head of the seafarer getting stuck in the lift.	None
9.	06.04.16	Relsagar	Minor fire occurred on the vessel in small portion of its living quarters.	None
10.	11.04.16	Seroja Empat	Burn injuries to seafarer due to hot water spill from pipe, while working in engine room.	None
11.	29.04.16	Theotokos	Death of seafarer due to fall in the Boiler Room.	One
12.	18.05.16	Orion Dhanashree	Steering Gear Room got flooded	None

13.	18.05.16	LPG Nisyros	Occupational injury (foreign crew)	None
14.	11.06.16	Tamil Nadu & M/T Green Sky	Collision between the vessels, while the vessel 'Tamil Nadu' was at anchor.	None
15.	14.06.16	MSV Safina-Al-Gelani	Vessel ran aground due to machinery failure due to water ingress	None
16.	04.07.15	Qing	Vessel ran aground.	None
17.	03.08.16	MT King Fisher	Seafarer fell overboard and drowned to death.	One
18.	07.08.16	MP Panamax 5	Occupational injury to left foot of seafarer while working on deck. Leg getting stuck up between loosely stowed plates.	None
19.	16.08.16	Bochem Brussels	Seafarer gone missing.	One
20.	09.09.16	Fleet Phoenix	Occupational injury to seafarer due to fall in cargo hold from height.	None
21.	12.09.16	Auqator-1	Vessel ran aground in adverse weather conditions, due to machinery failure in.	None
22.	17.09.16	Radha Krishna - 3	Seafarer fell overboard. Could not be located.	One
23.	18.09.16	Harshvardhana	While opening the tween deck pontoon using ship's derrick for routine maintenance, the port side derrick boom wire parted and fell towards the starboard corner of hatch and injured a seafarer. Declared dead on arrival at hospital.	One
24.	07.11.16	Stolt Vinland	Pilot fell off the pilot ladder while boarding the vessel	One
25.	23.1.16	Dredge XV	Collision with Fishing Boat	None

1	2	3	4	5
26.	05.12.16	Jag Aditi	Seafarer's wife gone missing. Suspected fallen overboard.	One
27.	23.12.16	Rubella	Two seafarers' death due to food poisoning.	Two
Year 2017				
1.	16.01.17	Fishing vessel Harshitha	The fishing vessel allegedly hit by an identified merchant vessel, sank.	None
2.	25.01.17	MI Bharani & Niharika	During crew changeover Master of the Pilot boat fell overboard and went missing.	One
3.	10.02.17	Dawn Mansarovar and Warinsart	Collision between two tankers Dawn Mansarovar and Warinsart	None
4.	28.01.17	Dawn Kanchipuram and LPGC B W Maple	Collision between LPGC BW Maple and 'Dawn Kanchipuram' near the fairway buoy, when one moving into and the other moving out of the port, leading to oil pollution from the vessel Dawn Kanchipuram.	None
5.	11.02.17	Barge Orion 11	3 Crew and Ship's Master death due to enclosed space.	Four
6.	27.02.17	'Sanmar Serenade' and Angel No. 11	With pilot on board, due to strong current the vessel Sanmar Serenade drifted and came in contact with the other vessel.	None
7.	13.03.17	Vrinda	Smoke from the cargo hold.	None
8.	19.04.17	Tug Sonika	During towage of a pontoon loaded with stool pipes, the cargo got dislodged into the sea and the Tug ran aground.	None

9.	19.04.17	Jindal Meenakshi	Vessel ran aground.	None
10.	02.05.17	Bhagwati	Vessel sank. 8 crew onboard. 6 Rescued, 1 dead, 1 not located.	Two
11.	05.05.17	Tag 17 and Rig Sagar Kiran	Collision between the two vessel due to loss of position on DP mode on the vessel Tag 17.	None
12.	10.05.17	Kiran	Lifeboat damaged during drill. Injuries suffered by 4 crewmembers.	None
13.	16.05.17	Shree Krishna VII	While navigating in the port's approach channel, vessel came in contact with channel marking buoy, resulting in damage to vessel's hull.	None
14.	05.06.17	Dumb barge Ibis	Barge ran aground	None
15.	06.06.17	Alhani	Seafarer suffered hot water burn injury to both his legs while working in E/Room	None
16.	07.06.17	Kishore	Seafarer on board sustained burn injury on the right arm and back, due to the spray of hot heavy fuel oil, during maintenance of Auxiliary Engine's, fuel oil pump.	None
17.	1 1.06.17	Fishing Boat Carmel Martha & M/V Amber L	Fishing vessel collision with Merchant vessel.	Three
18.	01.07.17	Swarna Swarajya	While approaching the jetty, the vessel made contact with harbour jetty sustaining damages.	None

1	2	3	4	5
19.	01.07.17	Fishing Vessel Capsizing	Fishing Vessel capsized off a port with total of 5 crew onboard. 3 were rescued safely but 2 were lost	Two
20.	07.07.17	Veera Prem	Burn injuries to 2 seafarers onboard while working in the engine room	None
21.	13.07.17	Swaraj Dweep + DCI Dredge 17	Collision between the two vessels as one vessel dragged her anchor towards the other.	None
22.	20.07.17	ITT Panther	Vessel ran aground due to machinery failure. Crew abandoned the vessel.	None
23.	20.07.17	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Reportedly due to adverse weather and sea conditions containers fallen overboard	None
24.	29.07.17	MV Darya Lok	Injury sustained by seafarer due to getting hit by a parted mooring rope, causing the seafarer to fall and hit his head.	None
25.	31.07.17	Tug Oscar	Tug Oscar BP capsized while standing by at a SPM. Four crew member out of 5 rescued, one drowned and died.	One
26.	06.08.17	DCI Dredge XIV	Seafarer went missing.	One
27.	26.08.17	FV Samual & M/V KSL Anyang	Fishing vessel Samual reported collision with merchant vessel, suspected to be KSL Anyang	None
28.	26.09.17	Enrich Shreya -4	Vessel ran aground	None
29.	28.09.17	Huayang Pioneer	One shore Labour (Stevedore) died on a ladder of a cargo hold.	One

30.	01.10.17	Fishing Boat Reg No. TN-15-1029 & SSL Kutch	Fishing Boat Reg. No. TN-15-1029 reported collision with a merchant vessel suspected to be SSL Kutch	None
31.	04.10.17	Fishing vessel Yakub	Report received of fishing Boat Yakub's collision with an unidentified merchant vessel. All 11 fishermen on board Yakub rescued by fishing boat in vicinity.	None
32.	13.10.17	Fishing vessel Emmanuel	Report received of fishing vessel Emmanuel's collision with an unidentified merchant vessel. 2 rescued. One dead. Three missing	Four
33.	28.10.17	Jayanti Prasad	Fishing boat capsized. All crew rescued.	None
34.	30.10.17	Fishing vessel Ruby collision with MT Mistral	Report received of fishing vessel Ruby's collision with merchant vessel, suspect MT Mistral	None
35.	04.11.17	Kodithala	Seafarer went missing.	One
36.	26.1 1.17	Sagar Vijay	Seafarer jumped into the sea.	One
Year 2018				
1.	10.01.18	Ocean Amethyst	Fire on board due to short circuit in one of the un-occupied cabin.	None
2.	17.01.18	Genessa	Fire / Explosion on board in the engine room of the vessel	None
3.	30.01.18	FB - Nelson	MV SCI Mumbai-Collision with FV Nelson. One missing and one dead	Two
4.	13.02.18	Sagar Bhushan	Explosion, heavy vibration and smoke felt on the Bridge and accommodation area while vessel undergoing repairs at Dry Dock	None

1	2	3	4	5
5.	02.02.18	Asavari	Occupational Injury to seafarer while working in engine room while lowering heavy fly wheel	None
6.	11.02.18	Heera (ONGC Oil Platform)	Person gone missing from HEERA PLATFORM	One
7.	14.02.18	Fishing Boat Kashi Prasad	The Fishing boat developed a leak & sank. All crew rescued by passing vessel.	None
8.	15.02.18	Resco 1	Flooding	None
9.	17.02.18	Orion Dhanashree	Seafarer gone missing from the vessel	one
10.	01.03.18	MP Panamax 4	Vessel ran aground in the navigation channel of port	None
11.	16.03.18	Kohinoor 11	Seafarer fell over board from the vessel.	one
12.	24.03.18	Jag Aanchal	Injury sustained by seafarer on the service boat when drums fell on to the boat and in water during lifting from the boat on to the vessel.	None
13.	23.03.18	Chowra	Fire on board while vessel undergoing repairs at Dry Dock	None
14.	30.03.18	Success Pride	Oil pollution due to hose pipeline from tanker lorry slipping out from the grip of person when the same was being disconnected	None
15.	31.03.18	Tan Binh 136	Injury sustained by one of the labourers, during cleaning of cargo hatch due to slip and fall into the cargo hold.	None

16.	22.04.18	Feng Hui Hai	Occupational injury suffered by ship's crew while working cargo hold	None
17.	27.04.18	Faizane Al Noorani	Beaching of vessel to avoid sinking.	None
18.	16.05.18	Maersk Sembawang	Occupational injury suffered by seafarer due to fall from lashing bridge to main deck during disconnection of Reefer units	None
19.	17.05.18	Swarn Pushp	Mooring ropes either released/parted due to strong current and vessel started drifting away from oil jetty	None
20.	21.05.18	Tug RAJAJI	Machinery failure and flooding of Engine Room	None
21.	25.05.18	M/V Avior	Vessel got flooded due to high swell listing heavily to one side	None
22.	26.05.18	Shree Krishna VIII	Vessel lost one rudder & there was ingress of water in cargo hold	None
23.	06.06.18	FB 'NOHA' Hit and Run by Maharshi Bharadwaj	Fishing boat reported collision with an unidentified Merchant vessel	None
24.	07.06.18	Sri Vishnu	Occupational injury suffered by seafarer due to fall from vertical ladder to the platform underneath while climbing up to funnel.	None
25.	14.06.18	SSL Kolkata	The vessel suffered Fire / Explosion, leading to its sinking	None
26.	13.06.18	Nu Shi Nalini	The vessel suffered leakage of flammable cargo to its engine room through the vessel's pump room. Subsequent explosion in Engine room causing death of one seafarer.	One
27.	14.06.18	Girija - III Barge	Barge sank in port area with its 7 crew gone missing. All crew rescued.	None

1	2	3	4	5
28.	21.06.18	Jalarag	Vessel ran aground due to total power failure and engine failure	None
29.	24.06.18	Shanti Sagar 18	Contact damage. Whilst working in close proximity of the jetty the vessel drifted on to it and made contact resulting in piercing the hull	None
30.	24.06.18	Sanmar Majesty	Accidental death.	One
31.	08.07.18	FB- Divine	MV - Mayuree Naree collision with FB Divine	None
32.	25.07.18	Ganga K	Occupational injury to two crew members due to tightened mooring line jumping over the railing, during mooring stations.	None
33.	02.08.18	Swaraj Dweep	Vessel's cargo hold flooded with water.	None
34.	07.08.18	Fishing Vessel Oceanic	Fishing vessel reported collision with an unknown Merchant Vessel. Three dead, Nine missing and two rescue.	Twelve
35.	08.08.18	APJ Jad	Seafarer gone missing.	One
36.	12.08.18	Bharati - S	Water ingress into the ship.	None
37.	14.08.18	Desh Vaibhav	FIRE / Explosion in cargo tank while vessel en route at sea. 3 person reported missing	Three
38.	14.08.18	La Donna I	Occupational injury to 2 crew members, with one dead.	One
39.	22.08.18	Fishing vessel Saraswati Devi	Capsized. One fisherman gone missing.	One

40.	24.08.18	Deccan Pride	Contact damage to jetty during berthing	None
41.	30.09.18	Barge Mutha Peral	Two fatalities in enclosed space.	Two
42.	08.10.18	Ambuja Rohini & Ambuja Gaurava hit by two barge Manak I & Padmavati	Contact / Collision. Two vessels collided with two barges	None
43.	09.10.18	SSL Balaji	Occupational injury to ship's crew due to fall from hatch side platform onto main deck.	None
44.	25.10.18	Tug AL VASHILA 3	Capsize due to tug rope parting. One person gone missing	One
45.	11.11.18	Triton Liberty & Fishing Boat Morning Star-4	Reported collision between fishing boat Morning Star-4 with unknown vessel causing one fisherman fall overboard.	One
46.	16.11.18	Dredger Veera Prem	Vessel ran aground due to anchor dragging due to TRS crossing the area	None
47.	02.12.18	Greatship Dipti	The vessel made contact with semisubmersible rig Jack Bates	None
48.	15.12.18	Swaraj Dweep	The vessel suffered damage to ship side due to contact with the jetty	None
49.	21.12.18	Tug Varun	The vessel suffered explosion and sank in position. Three persons fell overboard.	Three

1	2	3	4	5
Year 2019				
01.	12.01.19	Volvox Asia	One of trainees onboard the vessel is missing.	One
02.	15.01.19	Cezanne	Seafarer gone missing from the ship	One
03.	31.01.19	Msv Sagar Sandesh	Vessel sank due to Engine Room flooding. All crew rescued	None
04.	10.02.19	Fv & Ssl Sabarimalai	Fishing vessel reported collision with merchant vessel alleged to be SSL SABARIMALAI	None
05.	05.03.19	Msv Jehovah Christ	Vessel reported sank due to heavy weather. Crew rescued	None
06.	15.03.19	Sagar Sampada	FIRE on board the ship	None
07.	18.03.19	Tug Revti	Vessel sank. 06 crewmembers rescued and 01 missing	One
08.	25.03.19	Fishing Boat Matsya Vrushthi	Fishing boat hit by towing platform	None
09.	29.03.19	Industrial Fusion	Death of seaman	One
10.	13.04.19	Triton Liberty	Vessel ran aground	None
11.	14.04.19	Maharaj Agrasen	Fire and Explosion in the Inert Gas room. 3 Ship's staff suffered burn injuries	None
12.	17.04.19	Barge Karishma II & Velim	The barges sank due to inclement weather. One crewmember gone missing	One

13.	25.04.19	Coral Queen Hit With Mfv Tuna	Alleged collision of the fishing vessel with Merchant vessel.	None
14.	23.05.19	Vishva Nidhi	Aux. Eng. Failure due to fracture of crankcase door with relief mechanism into pieces and connecting rod with piston broken and came outside crank pin also damaged.	None
15.	14.06.19	Nancowry	One crew needed hospitalization due to injury suffered whilst vessel under repair at shipyard.	None
16.	16.06.19	Fishing boat Jay Harshad	Alleged collision of the fishing vessel with unidentified Merchant vessel.	None
17.	18.07.19	Vishva Prerna	Crew got severely injured in the neck when trying to lash the crane hook.	None
18.	03.07.19	Prithviraj (Barge)	Barge sank due to ingress of water	None
19.	03.08.19	Nand Aparna	The vessel while underway drifted and ran aground	None
20.	08.08.19	Pilot Launch "Saarda"	Pilot fell overboard while boarding the vessel	One
21.	12.08.19	Osv Coastal Jaguar	Vessel caught fire off the port	None
22.	31.08.19	Tridevi Prem	The dredger which was at anchor reported ingress of water in its pumproom and sank	None
23.	10.09.19	Greatship Amrita / Rig Sagar Ratna	The vessel made contact with the rig that it was working with	None

1	2	3	4	5
24.	17.10.19	Prem Mala	Oil Spill /Pollution due to vessel breaking off from the jetty damaging the shore chicksons/ loading arms, due to strong ebb current the vessels all mooring lines parted which led to the vessel coming out from jetty	None
25.	16.10.19	Nyk Daniella	Two crew members injured	None
26.	09.11.19	Swarna Sindhu	Occupational Injury.	None
27.	21.11.19	Nefertiti	Missing seafarer	One
28.	21.11.19	Greatship Vimla	The vessel experienced Water Ingress into 2S Ballast Tank	None
29.	05.12.19	Cs Satira	Injury due to fall on the main deck	None
30.	17.12.19	Joshna Mol	Fishing vessel alleged collision with unidentified merchant vessel	None
31.	27.12.19	Transtar	The vessel had suffered water ingress in Engine room, drifting toward land and finally grounded	None
Year 2020				
01.	17.01.20	MSV Shalom	MSV sank at sea. All crew rescued	None
02.	18.01.20	Swissco Supporter	Man fell overboard.	One
03.	23.01.20	Reem 5	Vessel sunk due to flooding in Pump Room. All 13 crew members rescued.	None

04.	07.02.20	Halani 4	Flooding. While carrying under water maintenance of Vessel, a hole was developed because of which there was water ingress.	None
05.	22.02.20	Vallam	Fishing vessel allegedly collided with unidentified merchant vessel	None
06.	09.03.20	Lts 3000	Two Special Personnel (Offshore Construction Persons) were injured.	None
07.	14.03.20	Vishva Vijay	Seafarer gone missing	One
08.	15.03.20	Halani Star	Grounding. Vessel broke her anchor, drifted and grounded.	None
09.	15.03.20	Rehan	Crewmember injured due to failure of locking arrangement of anchor cable drum, while recovering an anchor, later died.	One
10.	09.04.20	SSL Visakhapatnam	Grounding - Vessel touched sea bottom while manoeuvring near lock Gate of a port	None
11.	11.04.20	Vishva Uday	Contact with Navigational Buoy while sailing out of the port	None
12.	21.05.20	DC I Dredge XX	Man, overboard due to heavy swell due	One
13.	04.06.20	Surya 4	Chief Engineer Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy, was found lying on the floor unconscious in his cabin.	One
14.	02.07.20	Basra Star	The partially disabled vessel ran aground in Ratnagiri port due to inclement weather due to passing storm.	None
15.	08.07.20	GP Asphalt I	Explosion on board followed by Engine Room fire. Seafarer passes away during a fire incident in ER.	One

1	2	3	4	5
16.	12.07.20	Tulip	Occupational injury to crew member when sent on deck in heavy weather conditions.	None
17.	02.08.20	Greatship Dipti	While the vessel in port minor Explosion inside acetylene room, no fire reported, damage to acetylene room door and bulkheads	None
18.	03.08.20	Vishva Prerna	Ship's master sustaining injury to his ankle while supervising the lifting of bunker hose from bunker barge.	None
19.	20.08.20	Vijayanti	Tug capsized while berthing alongside at jetty due to hole in engine room and sank	None

Construction of stadia

†954. SHRI SATISH CHANDRA DUBEY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to construct stadia at the State, district and panchayat level to promoter sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the progress made in this direction so far; and
- (c) the details of new stadia constructed so far during the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) Sports being State subject, the responsibility to construct stadiums at State, district and panchayat level in the country rests with the respective State/Union Territory Governments. The Union Government only supplements their efforts. This Ministry has not sanctioned/constructed any new stadium during the last two years under the Khelo India Scheme. However, in-principle approval has been accorded to the Youth Services and Sports Department, Jammu & Kashmir for one project, namely, construction of Shri Arun Jaitely International Stadium at Hiranagar Town, Kathua District, Jammu & Kashmir at an estimated cost of ₹ 58.23 crore under the Prime Minister's Development Package for "Enhancement of Sports Facility at J&K" in the month of September 2020.

Government jobs for sportspersons

†955. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has accorded sports quota to the athletes from twenty new sports disciplines;
- (b) the criteria adopted to select these twenty new sports disciplines;
- (c) the total number of players who were provided Government jobs under sports quota across the country, especially in the State of Jharkhand till August, 2020; and
- (d) the number of Government job proposed to be provided by Government under sports quota to the players from the newly included sports disciplines?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Addition/deletion in the list of sports disciplines which qualify for appointment of meritorious sportspersons is a dynamic process, which is carried out by the Department of Personnel & Training (Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance & Pensions) in consultation with stakeholders concerned including Department of Sports. The criteria of such recommendation are based on the objectives of the Department for extending benefits of sports quota to maximum sports disciplines, which are played regularly in major international sports events such as Olympics, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games, etc.

(c) and (d) Department of Sports does not maintain such data as the job vacancy under sports quota are decided by respective employers based on pre-defined criteria.

Modern infrastructure facilities in national stadia

956. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any modern infrastructural facilities in different national stadia;

(b) if so, the status of such projects;

(c) whether the Ministry has decided to hold any international events in India and abroad in the coming years; and

(d) the details of quantum of funds allocated and spent on such events during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) The provision of sports facilities at Sports Authority of India (SAI) stadia and its Regional Centres in terms of infrastructure and equipment is an ongoing process. Sports infrastructure and other sports facilities at five stadia of Sports Authority of India (SAI) in New Delhi and Regional Centres of SAI across the country are of International standards. The Government is also providing financial assistance from the Khelo India Scheme and National Sports Development Fund for sports infrastructure, customized training under reputed coaches at Institutes

having world-class facilities, participation in International competitions, purchase of equipment and services of support persons like Physical Trainer, Mental Trainer and Physiotherapist etc. to potential athletes.

(c) and (d) The responsibility of hosting any International sporting event is entrusted to a National Sports Federations (NSFs) by the International Federation, generally through bidding process. Though, the organization of the event is the responsibility of the concerned recognized National Sports Federation, the Central Government provides financial assistance to the concerned NSF as per the norms laid down under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs for conduct of the International event in the country. Hence on the basis of requests received from concerned NSFs for financial assistance, the following international events are scheduled to be held in India coming year:—

- (i) FIFA U-17 Women's Football World Cup India, 2021
- (ii) ISSF World Cup Rifle/Pistol/Shotgun, 2021
- (iii) FIH Junior Men's Hockey World Cup, 2021
- (iv) BRICS Games, 2021 (as part of the BRICS Summit under India's Chairmanship)
- (v) FIH Senior Men's Hockey World Cup, 2023

The details of the funds allocated and spent for holding International events in India in past five year are as under:—

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Year	Funds allocated and spent
1.	2015-16	1.87
2.	2016-17	3.24
3.	2017-18	107.16
4.	2018-19	7.85
5.	2019-20	10.51

Renovation of youth hostels

957. SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of youth hostels in India;
- (b) whether it is a fact that no renovation of these hostels have been done during the past many decades due to which most of these hostels have become inhabitable; and
- (c) the action Government proposes to take to make them habitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) 84 Youth Hostels have been constructed by the Ministry in the country till now.

(b) and (c) The maintenance, repair and improvement of the building is the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Ministry has been providing financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for repair/renovation of Youth Hostels on the basis of proposals received from time to time.

Impact of lockdown on training of athletes

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

- (a) the impact of nationwide lockdown due to the outbreak of coronavirus on the training of athletes in Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres across India;
- (b) the details of amount spent on the maintenance and upkeep of the SAI centres across India during the lockdown, State-wise; and
- (c) the health measures taken to ensure the safety of athletes returning for training at SAI centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, all the conventional training programmes being conducted in all Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres across the country, under various SAI Sports Promotional Schemes were

temporarily suspended and the foreign training of Indian athletes were also curtailed. However, the training has since resumed in accordance with the guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) A total of ₹ 28.75 crore has been spent on maintenance and upkeep of SAI centres across the country and stadia under SAI during lockdown as given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) In view of the COVID-19 pandemic, the following measures were taken to ensure safety of athletes during training at SAI centres:—

- (i) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) were laid down to resume sports activities in the training centres under the name of "Khelo India-Firr Se". The SOP covers all stakeholders at the training centres including athletes, technical and non-technical support staff, administrative staff, hostel and facility management staff and visitors to the centre.
- (ii) A COVID Task Force Committee has been set-up to ensure that the guidelines are strictly implemented at all the training centres. The Committee ensures the effective implementation of the health protocols issued by the Central and respective State/Union Territory Government.
- (iii) SAI Training Centres are divided into 3 Zones viz. Red, Blue, and Yellow for safety and security of the Athletes. Also, a Hygiene Officer with supporting staff like Nurses, Physiotherapist, Psychologist, Nutritionist have been deployed as a hygiene task force to interact and assist with the National Campers, Coaches and supporting staff for any health issue related to COVID-19 care.

Statement*Expenditure incurred on maintenance & upkeep of centers/athletes during lockdown by SAI***State / Union Territory wise**

									(₹ in lakhs)					
State / Union Territory	Delhi	Madhya Pradesh	Haryana	Gujarat	West Bengal	Karnataka	Punjab	Kerala	Uttar Pradesh	Chandigarh	Maharashtra	Manipur	Assam	Total
	1615.51	232.69	229.47	42.88	75.46	35.92	77.1	94.11	98.83	42.11	48.47	197.66	85.11	2,875.32

Financial conditions of the former sportspersons

959. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the living conditions of former and present national level of sportspersons;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any measures to improve the financial conditions of the former national level sportspersons; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJU): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. This Ministry is implementing the Scheme of 'Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay National Welfare Fund for Sportspersons' (PDUNWFS). Amongst other objectives, the scheme provides suitable financial assistance to the former and present national level sportspersons. The Scheme provides assistance to sportspersons living in indigent conditions, for treatment of injury during training and competitions, welfare of the sportspersons, procurement of sports equipments and participation in events etc. The details of the scheme are available in the website of the Ministry *i.e.* <http://yas.nic.in/sports/national-welfare-fund-sportspersons-0>. Further, Ministry is implementing 'Scheme of Sports Fund for Pension to Meritorious Sportspersons' to provide additional financial security to sportspersons, post retirement from active sports career in the form of life-time pension ranging from ₹ 12,000 to ₹ 20,000 per month for winning medals in Olympic Games, World Cup in Olympics and Asian Games Disciplines, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Para-Olympic Games.

Encouraging rural youth to participate in the national and international sports event

960. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to encourage youth from rural areas to participate in the national and international sports events;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, sports-wise;
- (c) whether the sportsperson from rural/tribal areas of Maharashtra have brought glory to India in various sports competition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof during last five years, sports-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) and (b) 'Sports' being a State subject, promotion of sports, including encouraging, identifying and nurturing sporting talent, is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Central Government supplements its efforts by providing assistance to National Sports Federations (NSFs), expert training in Sports Authority of India (SAI) centres and support under Khelo India Scheme.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, through the Sports Authority of India is implementing the following Sports Promotional Schemes across the country to identify talented sportspersons in the age group of 8-25 years and nurture them to excel at national and international competitions:-

- National Centres of Excellence (NCOE)
- SAI Training Centre (STC)
- Extension Centre of STC
- National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC)

(its Sub-Schemes - Regular Schools, Indigenous Games and Martial Arts (IGMA) & Akharas)

Presently, 10248-talented sports persons (6262 boys and 3986 girls) are being trained in 38 sports disciplines on residential and non-residential basis through the above Schemes, as given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The majority of the sports persons identified belong to rural, backward and tribal population of the country. The selected trainees are provided financial support in the form of expert coaches, sports equipment, boarding and lodging, sports kit, competition exposure, educational expenses, medical/ insurance and stipend as per the approved scheme.

Under the vertical 'Promotion of Rural and Indigenous/ Tribal Games' under Khelo India Scheme has been implemented by the Government of India for promoting rural and indigenous/ tribal sports through identification of talent, provision of grant to meet expenditure on equipment, apparel, coaches training programme, infrastructure development, salary for coaches and scholarships for meritorious trainees recommended by the respective Federation/Association. Presently, 269 athletes are being supported under four such disciplines under Khelo India Scheme *viz.* Mallakhamb, Kalaripayattu, Gatka and Thang-ta.

Further, under the verticals "Talent Search & Development" and "Supports to National/Regional/State Sports Academies" of Khelo India Scheme, as on date 2932 Khelo India Athletes have been selected including from rural areas and are being provided financial assistance as per the scheme @ ₹ 6.28 Lakhs per athlete per annum for their training which includes an amount of ₹ 10000/- per month towards Out of Pocket Allowance from the month of their admission to the Scheme. Sports discipline wise details of the athletes selected under the Khelo India Scheme is given in the Statement-II (See below).

(c) and (d) The details of medals won in national and international events by the trainees covered under various SAI sports promotional schemes being implemented in the State of Maharashtra is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Discipline-wise details of athletes under various SAI sports promotional schemes

Sl. No.	Discipline	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
1.	Archery	317	126	443
2.	Athletics	877	363	1240
3.	Badminton	16	92	108
4.	Basketball	134	180	314
5.	Boxing	693	283	976
6.	Canoeing	18	7	25
7.	Cycling	135	21	156
8.	Fencing	171	27	198
9.	Football	537	228	765
10.	Gymnastics	131	146	277
11.	Handball	205	123	328
12.	Hockey	767	344	1111
13.	Ice Hockey	0	16	16
14.	Judo	248	81	329
15.	Kabaddi	379	64	443
16.	Karate	102	35	137

Sl. No.	Discipline	Residential	Non-Residential	Total
17.	Kayaking & Canoeing	88	0	88
18.	Kho-Kho	20	43	63
19.	Powerlifting	2	0	2
20.	Rowing	100	0	100
21.	Sepaktakraw	93	20	113
22.	Shooting	15	106	121
23.	Softball	7	10	17
24.	Swimming	63	113	176
25.	Table Tennis	14	124	138
26.	Taekwondo	307	111	418
27.	Volleyball	335	108	443
28.	Weightlifting	227	72	299
29.	Wrestling	328	663	991
30.	Wushu	211	49	260
TOTAL		6540	3555	10095
Other sports		0	0	0
32.	Gatka	0	13	13
33.	Kalaripayatu	0	19	19
34.	Khomlainai	0	20	20
35.	Malkambh	0	16	16
36.	Mukna	0	18	18
37.	Silambam	0	40	40
38.	Thang-Ta	0	27	27
TOTAL		0	153	153
GRAND TOTAL		6540	3708	10248

Statement-II*Discipline-wise details of Khelo India athletes under talent identification vertical*

Sl. No.	Sports	Male	Female	Total
1.	Archery	103	87	190
2.	Athletics	95	106	201
3.	Badminton	66	67	133
4.	Basketball	40	59	99
5.	Boxing	88	82	170
6.	Cycling	94	81	175
7.	Fencing	66	66	132
8.	Football	43	26	69
9.	Gymnastic	51	77	128
10.	Hockey	55	83	138
11.	Judo	92	87	179
12.	Kabaddi	52	74	126
13.	Kho-Kho	66	71	137
14.	Rowing	44	58	102
15.	Shooting	110	98	208
16.	Swimming	74	67	141
17.	Table Tennis	127	102	229
18.	Volleyball	41	56	97
19.	Weightlifting	41	55	96
20.	Wrestling	94	57	151
21.	Para Athletics	17	1	18
22.	Para Badminton	3	1	4
23.	Para Powerlifting	1	2	3
24.	Para Swimming	4	2	6
TOTAL		1467	1465	2932

Statement-III

Details of medals won in national and international events by the trainees covered under various SAI sports promotional schemes being implemented in the State of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Centre	Discipline	National			International			Participation
			Gold	Silver	Bronze	Gold	Silver	Bronze	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
2017-2018									
1.	STC Kandivali	Athletics	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
		Boxing	1	0	2	0	0	0	-
		Judo	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Kabaddi	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Table Tennis	4	3	1	2	2	2	-
		Wrestling	1	1	1	0	0	0	-
2.	COE Kandivali	Wrestling	0	0	1	0	1	1	-
3.	STC Aurangabad	Archery	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Athletics	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Boxing	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Fencing	0	0	2	0	0	0	-
		Handball	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9
		Gymnastics	2	2	2	0	0	0	-
		Handball	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
		Hockey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		Judo	0	0	1	0	0	0	-
		Kabaddi	1	0	1	0	0	0	-
		Taekwondo	1	0	3	0	0	0	-
		Volleyball	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
		TOTAL:	10	5	19	0	0	0	
2019-2020									
1.	NCOE Kandivali	Athletics	0	0	4	0	0	0	-
		Boxing	0	2	1	0	0	0	-
		Kabaddi	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
		Wrestling	1	2	4	0	0	0	-
2.	NCOE Aurangabad	Athletics	0	1	0	0	0	0	-
		Boxing	10	8	12	0	6	2	-
		Volleyball	0	4	3	0	0	0	-
		Weightlifting	1	1	0	0	0	0	-
		TOTAL	12	19	24	0	6	2	8

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Need to take measures to curb cross-border terrorism**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I am speaking from the Lok Sabha Chamber. The topic of my Zero Hour mention is, 'Measures to curb cross-border terrorism affecting India'. Usually, we follow various measures such as increased counter-intelligence, digital and on-ground surveillance, intensifying border patrolling and satellite heat mapping at borders, which are the internal measures to actually curb cross-border terrorism.

I would like to draw your kind attention, and through you, of the Government, that there are two more measures that we can actually take, which the Government is already doing. One is increasing international pressures on Pakistan such as the Indo-U.S. joint statement that was released a few days back, which asked Pakistan to stop allowing its territory to be used to launch terror attacks. It had a huge impact. I would request the Government to also engage with other G-8 countries, like U.K., France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Canada, for taking such measures forward.

The second point is that we need to escalate the issue through international media engagement. Usually, we do not see India's version in CNN, BBC, Washington Post, New York Times, and so on and so forth. Recently, Pakistan, in compliance with the UNSC and the Financial Action Task Force, banned 88 terrorists. Though it was covered extensively, we still need to focus on areas such as the naming of those terrorists that have been done, like Hafiz Sayeed, Masood Azhar, Dawood Ibrahim, including things like the address of Dawood Ibrahim that has already been mentioned by Indian media, but it has not been mentioned by the international media. The Indian media has categorically stated the addresses, the properties, the areas where he is staying.

Finally, Sir, I hope that Indian Government uses Parliamentarians just as the U.S. Government uses Senators and Congressmen in order to push it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sasmit Patra.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sasmit Patra.

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

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sasmit Patra.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Sasmit Patra.

**Issue of Reservation for S.Cs and Backward Classes in the UT of
Jammu and Kashmir**

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, महोदय। मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर में ओबीसी और एससी के रिज़र्वेशन के परिपेक्ष्य में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू में ओबीसी की आबादी आज करीब 35 परसेंट है और वहां एससी की आबादी 17 परसेंट है, लेकिन आज भी जम्मू में ओबीसी के लिए 2 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन है। हमें लगता है कि अगर सारे स्टेट्स की बातें करें, तो कहीं पर 14 परसेंट या 27 परसेंट है, लेकिन जम्मू जैसे स्टेट में 2 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन है। एससी की आबादी 17 परसेंट होने के बाद भी वहां पर रिज़र्वेशन 8 परसेंट है। सेंटर का यह रिज़र्वेशन 15 परसेंट है। मैं आपके संज्ञान में डालना चाहता हूँ कि इसी राज्य सभा हाउस में जब जम्मू का जिक्र हुआ, तो बहुजन समाज पार्टी की नेता बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने धारा 370 पर आपका साथ दिया था, सरकार का साथ दिया था और इस ग्राउंड पर दिया था कि जो सेंटर की पॉलिसी है, वह धारा 370 के लगने के कारण जम्मू-कश्मीर पर इम्प्लिमेंट नहीं हो पाती। अगर यह हटेगी, तो वहां अन्य सुविधाएं जम्मू के लोगों को मिलेंगी, लेकिन एक साल से ऊपर हो गया, वहां आज भी 2 परसेंट ओबीसी के लिए और 8 परसेंट एससी के लिए रिज़र्वेशन है।

महोदय, मैं कभी-कभी बोलता हूँ और मैं आज आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे मौका दिया है। मैं एक मिनट में और अपनी बात रखना चाहूंगा। मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट लागू हो, इसके लिए मान्यवर कांशीराम साहब और माननीय बहन जी ने बहुत लंबा संघर्ष किया था। दिल्ली के बोट क्लब पर 45 दिन तक धरना दिया था। 1990 में जब माननीय वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार को समर्थन दिया था, तब भी यह कंडीशन थी कि यह मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट लागू होनी चाहिए और बाबा साहेब को भारत रत्न मिलना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rajaram ji, you have a very valid point. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri G. Kishan Reddy is here. Please take note of this point. आपने अच्छा याद दिलाया, मैं यहीं था और सतीश चंद्र जी ने, उस समय टेंशन भी थी,

he was first speaker to rise and say that because the reservations for Scheduled Castes and others are going to be made available, we are supporting the Bill. This is what he said. Kishan Reddy ji, please take note of this and find out the actual position. Is it due to administrative delay, or, they are waiting for the fresh Census? What is the reason?

श्री राजाराम: धन्यवाद, महोदय।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

Need to provide relief to the unorganized sector adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, this is regarding aid for informal sector workers, that is, daily wage labourers, artists, traders, weavers and craftspersons. Obviously, all of them have lots of problems after the pandemic. I have two points. Firstly, the 70-year old All-India Handicraft Board, based in Kolkata, has been abolished by the Centre. Sir, regarding the All-India Handloom and All-India Powerloom Board, my appeal is to re-open these Boards at the earliest. Sir, for transferring money to these unorganized sector workers -- be they artisans, be they artists, be they weavers -- in Bengal, there is a scheme called *Prochesta Scheme*, under which ₹ 1,000 are directly

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

transferred into the bank accounts. There was another one called 'Sneher Paras', which transferred ₹ 1,000 into the bank accounts.

Sir, day before yesterday was the beginning of auspicious Durga Puja, Mahalaya. But, a lot of these weavers, artists and labourers are going through a lot of problems, and, this is such an important festival, which will generate income for thousands of them. So, my appeal to the Centre is to use the Bengal model and to facilitate cash transfers to all these informal sector workers. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Subhash Chandra Singh to associate. आपको क्या कहना है, वह आप एक वाक्य में कहें।

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Sir, in the migration-prone Districts of Odisha, namely, Bolangir, Baragada and Nuapada, the State Government under the leadership of Shri Naveen Patnaik ji, had introduced 200-days work in a year for MNREGA workers, and, minimum wage of ₹ 300 per day was introduced with a special fund of ₹ 500 crore. Accordingly, in the Central Government, इस तरीके से, throughout the nation, under MNREGA, 200 working days होना चाहिए and Minimum Wage should be raised to ₹ 300 per day.

Secondly, Sir, already Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act जो बनाया गया है, इसी में, till today, how much money the Central Government has sanctioned. During this period, the Central Government should sanction some money. Thank you.

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

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

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

Concern over legal challenge to the Constitution (97th Amendment) Act, 2011 regarding Cooperative Societies

डा. चन्द्रपाल सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश का सहकारी क्षेत्र ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। देश में 40 करोड़ लोग सहकारी संस्थाओं के सदस्य हैं और आठ लाख सहकारी संस्थाएं हैं। चूंकि प्रदेश का विषय होने के कारण विभिन्न प्रदेशों के जो कानून हैं, वे अलग-अलग तरीके के बने हुए हैं। उन कानूनों में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए, उन कानूनों में समानता लाने के लिए, प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए 97th Constitutional Amendment 2011 में लाया गया। माननीय सभापति जी, दोनों सदनों से यह सर्व-सम्मति से पास हुआ। इसका फरवरी, 2012 में नोटिफिकेशन हो गया और 16 राज्यों ने इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में अपने कानून में परिवर्तन भी कर लिया, लेकिन गुजरात के व्यक्ति ने माननीय उच्च न्यायालय में संसदीय प्रक्रिया में लैप्स होने के कारण उसमें स्थगन आदेश ले लिया।

सभापति महोदय, 10 वर्षों से यह Constitution Amendment pending है और सरकार इस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। पूरे देश में इसके ऊपर असमंजस की स्थिति बनी हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इन परिस्थितियों में सरकार प्रभावी कदम उठाए। माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय में जो मुकदमा पेंडिंग है, उसकी प्रभावी पैरवी करके इस देश के 40 करोड़ लोगों को न्याय दिलाने की कृपा करें।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں ماننے سے سنسنی کے ذریعہ اٹھانے
گئے موضوع سے خود کو سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

Need to include Bhojpuri in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का समय दिया। यह मामला 20 करोड़ भोजपुरी बोलने वालों की भावना से जुड़ा हुआ है। इस देश में करीब 20 करोड़ लोग भोजपुरी बोलते हैं और करीब सात-आठ करोड़ लोग विदेशों में भी बोलते हैं। भोजपुरी बोलने वालों की बहुत सालों से भावना है कि उनकी भोजपुरी भाषा को आठवीं अनुसूची में जोड़ा जाए, जिससे कि इसको जो सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, वह मिल सके। भोजपुरी भाषा न केवल भारत में बोली जाती है, बल्कि मॉरीशस में, सूरीनाम में, युगांडा में, मालदीव में और नेपाल में बोली जाती है। सर, विशेषकर नेपाल और मॉरीशस में इसको संवैधानिक स्तर भी दे दिया गया है। सर, मुझे आपसे इसके लिए अनुरोध करना है। यह बात संसद में 1969 से उठाई जा रही है। हम लोग पचास साल से इसकी लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं कि इसको आठवीं सूची में डाला जाए।

सर, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार यूपीए सरकार में उस समय के गृह मंत्री जी ने जो कभी-कभी हिन्दी भी नहीं बोलते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने भोजपुरी में बोला था कि "हम रउआ सबै के भावना के समझत बानी", लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ हुआ नहीं है।

सर, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि देश-विदेश में बसे करोड़ों भोजपुरी बोलने वालों की भावनाओं को समझें और जल्द से जल्दी विधेयक लाकर भोजपुरी को आठवीं सूची में शामिल किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरहरी अमीन (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विवेक ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बारा (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

Need for conversion of the sanctioned Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (F.I.D.F.) loan as grant for fishing harbours in the State of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI VENKATARAMANA RAO MOPIDEVI(Andhra Pradesh):*"Sir, we have requested the Central Government to convert the Fisheries and Aquaculture

*English translation of the original speech made in Telugu.

[Shri Venkataramana Rao Mopidevi]

Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) loan as total grant to the three sanctioned fishing harbours in Andhra Pradesh. After the bifurcation of United Andhra Pradesh, the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh is having deficit budget. Consequent to the COVID-19 crisis the financial condition of Andhra Pradesh has further worsened. As the State of Andhra Pradesh ranks second in the country in marine products export, the revenue generated from these exports is considerable. The estimate cost for these three Central Government sanctioned fishing harbours is 379 crore rupee for Nizampatnam Phase-II, 286 crore rupees for Machilipatnam Phase-II and 350 crore rupees for Uppada in East Godavari district. Central Government has allotted 150 crore rupees towards each project. Keeping in mind the financial condition of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government should consider allotting this amount as grant but not as loan." Thank you, Sir.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good. He says that instead of giving loan under the Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund, it should be given as a grant.

Disadvantages being faced by children belonging to economically backward families due to online classes in schools

SHRI AHMED PATEL (Gujarat): Sir, I thank you for giving me time. सभापति जी, कोरोना महामारी की वजह से पिछले छह महीने से स्कूल्स बंद हैं, इसीलिए कई निजी और सार्वजनिक स्कूलों में इस समय online classes चल रही हैं। इसके साथ-साथ ज्यादातर मामलों में फीस वसूलने के लिए और इसको justify करने के लिए ये कक्षाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि कुछ students ऐसे हैं, जो आर्थिक तौर पर बहुत ही गरीब हैं, कमजोर हैं और पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिसकी वजह से उनके पास न तो PC है, न laptop है, न ही smartphone है। इन कमियों की वजह से उन्हें जिस तरह से online classes में हिस्सा लेना चाहिए, वे उस तरह से हिस्सा नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से उनके माँ-बाप पर और स्वयं उन पर मानसिक और वित्तीय बोझ बढ़ रहा है। ऐसे हालात में, खास तौर पर जब डिजिटल इंडिया को अमीर और गरीब के बीच डिजिटल विभाजन का कारण नहीं बनने देना चाहिए, ऐसा हो रहा है।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट यह है कि कुछ राज्यों में छात्रों ने online कक्षाओं के तनाव के कारण आत्महत्याएं भी कर ली हैं।

महोदय, 75वें नेशनल सर्वे के दौरान यह पता चला है कि केवल 24 प्रतिशत घरों में इंटरनेट का उपयोग हो रहा है और इनमें से केवल 9 परसेंट छात्र ही इंटरनेट का उपयोग कर रहे

हैं। 2014 में सरकार ने यह वादा किया था... Sir, I will take only one minute. सरकार ने यह वादा किया था कि करीबन 2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड से जोड़ने का कार्य किया जाएगा। उन्होंने ऐसा कहा था, लेकिन अन्य योजनाओं की तरह यह भी बातूनी ही साबित हुआ है। अभी तक केवल 23 हजार ग्राम पंचायतों को ब्रॉडबैंड से जोड़ा गया है। मेरा सरकार से यह अनुरोध है कि एक टास्क फोर्स का गठन हो, जो इस बात का अध्ययन करे कि online classes छात्रों और उनके परिवारों पर कैसे तनाव डाल रही हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ahmed bhai.

श्री अहमद पटेल: केंद्र सरकार को राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करने के बाद राष्ट्रीय दिशा-निर्देशों को तय करना चाहिए, जिनमें online classes चलाने के नियम और तरीके तय हों।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री अहमद पटेल: शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम में बदलाव की जगह केंद्र सरकार को गरीब छात्रों को online classes से जोड़ने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए और उसके लिए वित्तीय व्यवस्था पर काम करना चाहिए।

सभापति जी, आपने मुझे यहाँ बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री राजीव सातव (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती अर्पिता घोष (पश्चिमी बंगाल): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. फौजिया खान (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need for age relaxation for upper caste students falling under
ten per cent Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota**

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, thank you so much for giving me a chance to speak on this issue.

I rise to speak about an urgent matter. It is about age relaxation to Economically Weaker Sections. In January, 2019, the Central Government had taken a decision by getting a legislation passed in both the Houses of Parliament to give ten per cent reservation to Economically Weaker Sections of unreserved category both in educational opportunities and employment opportunities.

In India, Sir, as you would know, there are many children who are in unreserved classes who come from economically weaker background. Either they delay their education or they have to take a break in their education because of lack of financial support. However, the newly implemented quota does not offer any relaxation in age limit or in the number of attempts for a candidate for Central Government jobs. I would like to bring this to your notice that many State Governments have implemented this age relaxation. But the Central Government jobs still do not have that. In fact, even in

the recent Junior Engineer Recruitment Notification dated 1st February, the Commission has not offered age relaxation to the EWS but other reservation beneficiaries have got it. So I urge upon the Government to extend age relaxation facility to the EWS children as the same is permissible and within the ambit of the Act passed by the Parliament. Delay in extending the reservation benefits to them will have an adverse impact on their career. I urge you to think of it.

डा. फौजिया खान (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

Eradication of TB

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to bring to the notice of the hon. House and also of the Government the need to intensify our crusade against tuberculosis. Globally, there are 10 million TB patients and India has 24 lakh TB patients. This Government had the great courage to set a target of 2025 for elimination of TB even though the global target fixed by WHO is 2030.

Sir, of these 24 lakh, Uttar Pradesh has 20 per cent, Maharashtra has nine per cent, Madhya Pradesh has eight per cent and my State of Rajasthan has seven per cent. Because of our great focus on fighting Covid, our entire health mechanism and structure is busy in fight against Covid. Even though the Government has set up a fantastic patient tracking system, Nikshaya Aushadhi, the fight against TB has actually slowed down because of the huge efforts in fighting the coronavirus. TB patients have low immunity. There is a possibility that they may pick up Covid quickly because their immunity systems are low. The Government must intensify the tracking system and pay much more attention to tracking TB patients and treating them. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती रमिलाबेन बारा (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री नरहरी अमीन (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विवेक ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Need to take measures for bridging the gap between demand
and supply of water**

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is regarding the water management system in our country. India, one of the world's most water stressed

countries, will become water scarce with the passage of time. Per capita water availability is set to decline to 1465 cubic metres by 2025 from 1544 cubic metres in 2011, according to NITI Aayog report. Most cities in India are water stressed with no city having 24X7 water supply. It is not only in cities but also in villages. According to the Ministry of Urban Development, 182 cities require immediate attention with regard to proper water and waste management. According to official statistics, the coverage of sanitation has increased but resources sustainability and slippages are very common in the coverage. Our country is having very good monsoon but most of the rainwater go into the sea due to inadequate water management system. Further, almost 80 per cent of the water supplied to a household is discharged as waste water. The discharge is mostly untreated. If appropriate and time-bound measures are not taken, the country may have to confront serious associated problems and water wars are likely to erupt. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take suitable measures and steps in this regard in advance. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chowdary. It is a very important and larger issue.

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

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

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Shri K.K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, farmers are agitating all over the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (Maharashtra): Sir, it is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are going to have the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are going to have

[Mr. Chairman]

the Bill which is coming up. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want discussion and only raising it, then I will agree. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want discussion and you just want to raise it in the House, that is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, this is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri K.K. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing should be shown and nothing will be recorded. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everybody is interested in farmers...*(Interruptions)*... We know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill on farmers issue is coming next. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will have ample opportunity to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. Don't obstruct others...*(Interruptions)*... If you give notice every day, will you get an opportunity? ...*(Interruptions)*... Everything is important. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record because it is against the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

***SPECIAL MENTIONS**

Demand to review the decision to move regional office of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) from Kannur to Bengaluru

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, while the handloom sector is in a crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is heard that the regional office of the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) is getting shifted from Kannur to Bengaluru. The decision to shift the office from Kannur to Bengaluru would be detrimental to the growth of the handloom industry in Kerala and Kannur. The handloom weaving from Kannur is famous for its craftsmanship quality. The presence of NHDC regional office in Kannur has contributed considerably to the growth of handloom industry in Kerala, particularly in Kannur. NHDC presence is necessary in Kannur, towards availing inputs such as yarn, dyes and chemicals of desired quality at the most reasonable prices. Hence, it is requested to scrap the decision to move regional office of NHDC from Kannur to Bengaluru.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri P. Wilson.

* Laid on the Table.

**Demand to ensure social justice and diversity in appointments of
Judges to the Supreme Court**

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, certain disturbing trends are noticed in the composition of the Supreme Court. For the past few years, there has been declining representation from all the sections of the society in the apex Court. There is a diversity deficit in our Supreme Court and is not indicative of the wonderfully diverse and pluralistic society of India. Judicial diversity is fundamental to the quality of judging. Many social groups are poorly represented in the apex Court. There is lack of women Judges and Judges from historically oppressed and marginalized sections of the society. It is not that they are not qualified enough. This may mean that their rights are not being properly safeguarded and may eventually lead to the infringement and violation of such rights. People of this country are afraid that a very narrow, homogeneous group of Judges belonging to certain classes are not necessarily going to reflect the views and values of society as a whole, particularly on issues involving diverse, cultural and generational matters because they would require more perspectives, as the Judges would interpret and enforce law based on their own background. A more diverse judiciary is desirable because without one, the chances are greatly increased for a violation of the rights on these under represented and could indirectly imply discrimination. Significant over-representation of certain sections calls into question the objectivity of the current system and its inability to recruit from different social groups and ensure social justice. Thus, the Parliament must step in to ensure social justice and diversity, and the Government should bring in suitable measures for the purpose.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Wilson.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Wilson.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri P. Wilson.

**Demand to start acquisition of land for proposal of connecting Ballari to
Raichur stretch under Bharatmala Scheme**

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): At the outset, I congratulate the Government on the decision to connect Ballari to Raichur Stretch (Ballari-Moka-KN-AP

[Shri Syed Nasir Hussain]

Border) of Hassan-Raichur Economic Corridor (EC-20) under Bharatmala Scheme. This will help in improving efficiency of freight movement besides overall development of industrial, economic and agriculture sector. Preparing DPR for development of economic corridors, inter-corridors and feeder routes will definitely improve the efficiency of freight movement besides overall development of the area.

The proposal of connecting Hospet, Ballari, Moka, Siriwar, Raichur, and Hungund (part of Ballari, Raichur, Vijayapura and Belgavi districts) would help overall growth as these areas are known for their backwardness. I came to know that the Government of India is yet to give permission for land acquisition. I request the Government to give instruction to the Karnataka Government to start land acquisition proceedings as Ballari Deputy Commissioner is ready to start land acquisition proceedings.

**Demand to reduce rate of G.S.T. on Kendu leaves to provide relief to
Kendu leaf workers**

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, this is to bring to your kind consideration the plight of more than one crore Kendu leaf workers across India, who have been suffering right after the implementation of GST w.e.f. 1st July, 2017, where 18 per cent GST is being levied upon Kendu (Tendu) leaf produce.

Before GST, the tax component on the sale of Kendu leaf varied from four per cent to six per cent in Odisha. Due to an increase in GST, the average sale price has reduced drastically from ₹24,110 per quintal during 2016 crop year to ₹18,011 during 2018 crop year. This has severely affected around ten lakh Kendu leaf workers in the State of Odisha where majority of them are tribal and women workers wherein they constitute about 80 per cent of the workforce.

Moved by the plight of Kendu leaf pluckers, Shri Naveen Patnaik, hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, requested to Late Shri Arun Jaitley, the then Union Finance Minister in 2018, vide DO No.UM-4/2018-124/CM dated 29.11.2018 to reduce GST rates on Kendu leaves. Also, the same request was brought to the attention of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, Union Finance Minister in 2019 vide DO No.UM-6/2018-132/CM dated 17.12.2019. Yet, no GST reduction on Kendu leaf produce was done.

In this Covid-19 pandemic situation, the livelihood of Kendu leaf workers is severely affected. I request the Finance Ministry to place the matter in the next meeting

of the GST Council for consideration to reduce the existing GST rate of 18 per cent to five per cent on Kendu leaves. Thank you.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Sujeet Kumar.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Sujeet Kumar.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Sujeet Kumar.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Sujeet Kumar.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Sujeet Kumar.

**Demand to improve rail facilities in Mainpuri and Etah district
of Uttar Pradesh**

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने वर्ष 2018-19 में मैनपुरी व एटा जनपद में रेल सेवाओं में सुधार का मुद्दा उठाया था, परंतु मुझे खेद है कि संदर्भित विषय के संबंध में सकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण नहीं अपनाया जा सका है।

इन दोनों जिलों के मुख्यालय का द्रुत गति से चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों से कोई जुड़ाव नहीं होने के कारण लगभग 50 लाख जनता को अनेक प्रकार की समस्याओं से जूझना पड़ता है।

मान्यवर, एटा जनपद मुख्यालय भारत का एकमात्र ऐसा जनपद है, जिसका द्रुत गति से चलने वाली रेल लाइन से जुड़ाव नहीं है। एटा व मैनपुरी जनपदों का कृषि, रोजगार, शिक्षा तथा व्यापारिक कार्यों के लिए कानपुर, आगरा, इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ तथा इटावा व भिन्ड के साथ अधिक संबंध रहता है।

महोदय, मैनपुरी व एटा के नागरिक रेल सेवाओं में सुधार हेतु सरकार के सामने अपनी आवाज आंदोलनों तथा अन्य माध्यमों से पहुंचाते रहे हैं और वे इस मांग की पूर्ति के लिए वर्तमान सरकार से टकटकी लगाए बैठे हैं।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि एटा-आगरा पैसेंजर ट्रेन को सुपरफास्ट ट्रेन के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाए। एटा मुख्यालय से दिल्ली, लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद जाने के लिए एक-एक कोच दिल्ली-टुंडला रेल लाइन से जोड़ा जाए। इन्दौर-भिन्ड-इटावा रेलगाड़ी का मैनपुरी तक विस्तार हो। मैनपुरी

[श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव]

इटावा पैसेंजर गाड़ी 7190 का समय 4 बजे के बजाय प्रातः 8 बजे किया जाए। फर्रुखाबाद से मैनपुरी होते हुए आगरा तक नई रेलगाड़ी चलाई जाए।

महोदय, मैं आज तीसरी बार जनहित से जुड़े इस विषय पर सरकार से वांछित कार्यवाही करने की मांग करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok Bajpai, not present. Shri Abdul Wahab, not present.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS AND GOVERNMENT BILLS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam Finance Minister, the GST was listed. Because of some reasons, we had not taken it up yesterday but you have to get ready the next week.

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020. First, Statutory Resolution on that. Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri K.C. Venugopal to move the Resolution.

**The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020
(No. 9 Of 2020)**

And

***The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment)
Bill, 2020.**

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I move the following Resolution:—

"That this House disapproves the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 9 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 5th June, 2020."

Sir, I want to speak for two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, since the lockdown, the country is witnessing that the Central Government has been promulgating a lot many Ordinances. Since the lockdown, eleven Ordinances have been promulgated. While promulgating those Ordinances, the

*Discussed together.

Government argues that it is to address the COVID pandemic. Some of them are being promulgated as a COVID package also which has nothing to do with COVID in fact. At least, six of those Ordinances have nothing to do with COVID pandemic. Not only during pandemic season, in every Session, we are witnessing the ordinance-raj of the Government. As Members of this House, we are compelled to pass those Ordinances which are already in force.

So, I want to know from the hon. Minister, how many Ordinances have been promulgated during the last six years? This Government, in future, would be known as a Government, and even in the textbooks, students are going to study, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Shri Ragesh. You have to move the Resolution and speak about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: .that this is a Government that had promulgated the highest number of Ordinances in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The Resolution moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: And it is the ordinance-raj.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ragesh, you are a hardworking Member. Please follow what I am saying. You have made your point and it has gone on record. Otherwise, if you go beyond that, then,....*(Interruptions)*... Please. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, there is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Point of order? What is that?

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, Rule 156 regarding subject-matter - "Subject to the provisions of these rules, any member may move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest." Sir, every day we see that Shri Ragesh moves a Resolution and in the present Resolution he is only asking a query, how many ordinances issued by the Government. So, it is not a particular subject-matter in which he can move a Resolution.

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, छोड़ दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: So, this Resolution must be rejected.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* It is more like a guideline. *...(Interruptions)...* Please speak on the subject-matter and there is no point of order as such. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, टाइम वेस्ट हो रहा है...*(व्यवधान)...* because Bills are there. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, I have a point. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already made a point. *...(Interruptions)...* You have made a point, I agree. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS
(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be taken into consideration"

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. The Statutory Resolution and the Motion for consideration of the Bill are now open for discussion. Please, hon. Members, we are meeting in an extraordinary situation. You all know the time constraint also. So, please co-operate and let us not go to the earlier mode of Point of Order then counter Point of Order and all. Please. *...(Interruptions)...* In your absence, Shri Jairam Ramesh...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the Government should also have to co-operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear what I am saying. *...(Interruptions)...* In your absence, I have asked the Finance Minister to be ready for the Calling Attention next week because it is there. And, Shri Venugopal and Shri Rajeev, both are new Members, new Members for this House, but active. I can tell you that you can only raise an issue once the Chair permits, and here the particular issue which you have raised is coming in the form of a Bill on Monday. You can speak on behalf of your party or ask the party man, to who is speaking elaborately on that issue, and if you want to oppose the Government's Bill, you can do it also. So, let us save the time and move on. It is because public are also watching us in the times of pandemic, how we are trying to

transact the Business for the public. I am not saying support or oppose it. Then, Shri Vivek K. Tankha, please.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am speaking on the Bill on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Amend ment) Bill which has been passed by the Lok Sabha. A little backdrop is necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want the Minister to speak something? What do you want?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Very well.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. What is your suggestion? Do you want to hear the background and then speak or you want to speak?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, I am speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. I didn't understand it properly.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: What I am saying is that a little backdrop is necessary for me to start.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Vivekji, you have 20 minutes' time. Fortunately, your party has given you total time as of now.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Very well. Now, this is an Ordinance which came on 25th March. We must remember that the Madhya Pradesh Government lost its majority around 20th March. A new Chief Minister was sworn in on 23rd and one day before that there was a Janata curfew or lockdown. And, a couple of days thereafter, we had the sudden announcement with a four hour notice to the 135 crore people of this country that we are going to witness a 21 day lockdown. Now, in this backdrop, some laws were hurriedly made, and this is one of those laws which came very hurriedly. This was an Ordinance which came on 25th March. Now, that Ordinance is being turned into a Bill.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Before I give detailed criticism of the Ordinance which is now a Bill, let me just read what is there in this Bill. There are only two Clauses which I need to read. Those Clauses, per se, show that the instinct of the Finance Minister in the speech of 17th May, which I will come to later, would be better reflected if implemented rather than this Bill.

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

Now, what does this Bill say? Clause 10 (A) says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 7, 9 & 10, no application for initiation of Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process--in short, it is called CIRP--of a corporate debtor shall be filed--initiation the filing is stopped--for any default--any means whether Covid related or not--arising on or after 25th March, 2020 for a period of six months--which will I think end in September--or such period, not exceeding one year from such date, as may be notified." Now, another objection is that you have capped it to one year. Are you sure that Covid is going to end in one year? Then, you may need another Amendment. That is why, I moved an Amendment to this Bill to say, "You could do away with it not exceeding one year and just need this for a period of six months and such date as may be notified from time to time."

Next is a very odd provision which I have not been able to understand and I am sure it will never meet the test of law. Provided that no application shall ever be filed for initiation of a corporate insolvency resolution process of a corporate debtor for the said default occurring during the said period. I am wondering is this to say that it will not be filed in that six months' or one year period or is it forever? If I read it, it is forever. How can you just say that forever for a category of people who may not even be Covid affected that all the defaults are non-actionable. Some day, I am sure, the Court would ask this and they will say what were the parliamentarians doing. There looks like total non-application of mind. And then, of course, there is an explanation. For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any default committed under the said Section before 25th of March. So it says, any default before 25th of March is not in the purview of this Bill. Another surprising feature of this Bill is the addition of sub-section 3 in Section 66 of the Principal Act. What it says is, "Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, no application shall be filed by a resolution professional under sub-section (2), in respect of such default against which initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process is suspended", I am just left to wonder. What was the need for this? If the initiation is not possible under 10A, how would a resolution professional move an application which is not before the court? Are we trying to protect defaulters who are otherwise beyond the ambit or are we allowing them to make further default in this period? So I am going to expand on these points. Now, let me do my other part. When you say suspension of

Sections 7, 9 and 10, I think it is a makeshift solution to a longstanding problem. There is no certainty that economy will revive in one year. It is, at best, an optimistic assumption that businesses will be able to thrive during the period of suspension of IBC. System-wide gross NPAs of banks went up from ₹2.63 lakh crores in March, 2014 to ₹10.3 lakh crores in March, 2018. The NPA and defaulting problems are pre-pandemic and Section 10A would only postpone the problem and not solve it. It is not a solution. In fact, when the suspension under Section 10A is lifted--it is very important, Sir--the creditors will be in a worst position as it is likely that the value of assets of corporate debtors erodes during the suspended period. Therefore, the enactment of 10A may even be counterproductive in solving India's macro-economic crisis. Therefore, I had said that since there is no certainty on how long the pandemic would continue, it is also meaningless to fix a maximum cap. Therefore, I moved an Amendment which is for the consideration of this House. The second point is about the MSMEs. The present Amendment which aims to put a blanket bar on initiation of applications will do more harm than good to MSMEs. MSMEs provide employment to 12 crores people, contribute 25 per cent of GDP and 45 per cent of exports from India. Successful corporate insolvency resolution has led to a recovery of ₹1.52 lakh crores for lenders from the inception of the Code till the end of 2019. MSMEs, who depend on the Code to impose recovery of their debt, will be worst affected. What my case is, a blanket protection by suspension of entire IBC framework will create burden and helplessness on the part of MSME creditors. Small creditors who have provided services to defaulting large corporations will be rendered helpless without the protection under the Code. This will definitely punish a small trader like Ram Lal and protect bigger fishes like big corporations who have thousands of crores in default. Therefore, MSMEs must be allowed. This is my recommendation, to initiate CIRP proceedings irrespective of the provisions. The third point is that the entire object of the Code is compromised by this Amendment. The Code aims to prevent willful default by companies. However, a blanket power on Sections 7, 9 and 10 would enable many companies which are already under defaulting category to use the notification as a shield to protect themselves in the future proceedings. Which category of industries are we protecting? Don't we want to protect Covid category of industries or all industries irrespective of their performance in the past? Another thing is, then the suspension of Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 instead of suspending the entire framework, Covid-related defaults may be added as defence. This is possible. This is where I say, Section 10A does not make a distinction between

[Shri Vivek K. Tankha]

Covid-19 defaults and other defaults and protects all defaults. My suggestion would be to include Covid-19 related defaults as a defence by suitably amending Sections 7 and 9 and let the adjudicating authority protect Covid-19 defaults on a case by case basis. I am happy to mention the hon. Finance Minister's instincts, the courage, where in a press conference, she declared on 17th of May, 2020, that Covid-19 related defaults will be excluded from the definition of default. Instead of amending the definition, the entire Code has been suspended effectively. So, the point is, you could have achieved the same result by just putting a proviso in the definition of default and protecting those category of industries which are pandemic affected and those proceedings could have been stopped or delayed or postponed. Instead, we have put a blanket cover which has come as a shield for the good and the bad. Another point which attracts the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister, in line with the objective of the Code is, maximizing asset value, because one of the points of the Code is that we must be able to maximize recoveries from the value of assets. So, in line with the object of the Code, that is maximizing asset value, suspension of Section 10 must be relooked with a complete application of mind. Bringing back Section 10 would give corporate debtors an opportunity to file voluntary applications under the IBC. A business being allowed to voluntarily file for insolvency will help preserve assets which may not be maintained otherwise. What I am trying to say is that under Section 10, say MSMEs, if they want to go to the IBC Code and move an application, they may even be protecting their assets. Even the recovery of assets will be better. Even appointment of a Resolution Professional would help them. So, every case need not be stopped. What we have done is as a reaction, it is a kneejerk reaction; we had not thought of all the consequences on 25th of March. It happened so suddenly that the nation had to wake up to a new reality and in that event, we brought in a shield, the shield of which is not only protecting some but also benefiting a lot of people who are undeserving. Now, see Section 66, the Amendment to Section 66. What does it say? It says, frankly speaking, I can't fathom. Why Section 66(3) was introduced? Are we trying to protect the Directors, the partners of all those big corporations who may be indulging in fraudulent practices? What is the intent? Because, if your application is protracted, the very initiation of application is protracted, the move under Section 66(3) comes much later. And, as resolution professional, the move for recovery from those Directors to benefit the companies, comes later, if there is an application. Now, if the application is not there,

where is the question of Section 66(3) being applied? Sir, now, what is happening is that Section 66(3) today, is being engaged and happily being used by all these Directors, all these tricksters, scamsters, who indulge in financial juggleries and they have used this as a tool to make sure that their prosecution proceedings do not start and their recovery proceedings do not start. So, my problem is, this was like overkill. We had time to think and if we had time to think, what hon. Finance Minister suggested on 17th of March, her instincts were correct, all you needed was the change in the definition and what we have done is, we have stopped all the proceedings, good and bad mixed together. The Directors are being benefitted, MSMEs are being killed and like a thoughtless nation, we have put the whole economy to a grinding halt. My contention is, in these circumstances, hon. Finance Minister in view of her own statement of 17th of May, may have a relook at these provisions, may reconsider these provisions in public interest. It need not be forced upon the country to have an economic system, an economic apparatus or an economic strategy which is counter-productive. So, with these five-six points, though, we are not opposing this Bill, but, we are requesting the hon. Finance Minister in the interest of the country, in public interest, to look at these points. I am sure some of these points would be beneficial for the people and the country and the industry. Thank you.

SHRI ARUN SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Bill. I am going to speak in support of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020. Sir, this is one of the most remarkable and bold steps taken in the Indian history.

I was listening to one of my friends and was trying to apply my mind as to how to distinguish the Covid-related expenditure and how to distinguish the Covid companies. When the airlines, buses and Railways, all the services were stopped across the world, then, I think, such kind of distinction is very difficult. Sir, the IBC Act was implemented in the year 2016. I can say with confidence that all the objectives of this Act have been fulfilled. The first objective of the Code was resolution, how to resolve things quickly. The second objective was maximization of value of assets of the firm and reducing the time. The third objective was to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit, balancing the interests of all stakeholders. I will give the data and factual information to support how these objectives have been fulfilled.

[Shri Arun Singh]

Sir, there are four pillars to ensure successful implementation of the IBC Act. I can say with full confidence that all the four pillars of this Act are working very successfully. The first pillar is NCLTs. They are taking quick decisions as per the time stipulated in the Act. The second is the Insolvency Professionals, *i.e.*, IPs. They are discharging their responsibility professionally. The third is Information Utility, *i.e.*, IUs. A lot of adequate information is available in the Information Utility. The fourth is IBBI, *i.e.*, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India. It is also discharging its responsibility very actively.

Sir, this IBC Act has resulted in high recovery of debt. I will give the information later on. The second is release of logged capital. The third one is better credit discipline and faster resolution easy exit. It has left a positive impact and overall ecosystem of the country is very good, Sir. Now, I will give data also. When IBC was implemented, the recovery in 2019 was 26 per cent and recovery in 2020 is 71.6 per cent. This figure was a peanut during the UPA regime. The cost of resolution which was 9 per cent, it has been reduced to one-ninth, that is, one per cent only. The average time taken was four years and three months in 2019. Now the average time taken to realize the amount is 1.6 years. This is a dramatic change in the recovery.

Sir, I will just quote three examples. For one of the large corporates in the steel sector, the debt was ₹49,000 crores. Now the recovery is 92 per cent. Imagine those days of the UPA regime when it was 2 per cent, 5 per cent was the maximum. Now, it is 92 per cent. In another steel sector large corporate, the recovery is 82.7 per cent. In the case of third one, which is also a large corporate, it is 70 per cent. So, this kind of recovery is possible only because of the IBC.

Sir, how was the resolution fast? There were 14,510 cases, which were disposed of even before pre-admission stage. This is the position. The number of cases resolved under IBC are 258 amounting to ₹1,85,000 crores. The number of cases closed is 597. So, what I want to say is that there are very good results after implementation of the IBC.

We remember those days also, Sir, when BIFR was there. What was happening in the BIFR was a debtor-driven. The debtor used to go to the BIFR for liquidating their company and they were running for years and years and the creditors were not getting

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anything because it was not creditors-driven. But in those days no Government thought to bring such a legislation like the IBC. This is the Prime Minister Modi who has determination to amend the Constitution and to bring the IBC. It is giving very good results. Sir, it is not only the financial yield but it is also about how the image of the country is reflecting across the world. Sir, the ranking published by the World Bank for ease of doing business in 2018, it was 77, in 2019, it was 63. There is a jump, Sir. In 2014, it was 137. So, there is a huge jump in the ease of doing business ranking. Sir, ease of doing of business is important because when any financial institutions or banks or other investors look at a country, they see the index of ease of doing business of that country. They see how the transparency is, how is the policy, how the administrative reforms are there. It is because of the reforms, because of the transparency, there is a huge jump in the ease of doing business. All this has happened because हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि अगर नीति स्पष्ट है, नीयत साफ है और इरादे नेक हों, तो आप इच्छित परिणाम पा सकते हैं। आज के दिन में जो इच्छित परिणाम हम लोग देख रहे हैं, ये सब चीज़ें प्रधान मंत्री जी की इच्छा-शक्ति के कारण संभव हुई हैं।

Sir, in resolving insolvency ranking also, there is also a huge jump. In 2019, we were at 108 and in now 2020, the jump at 52. We have reached to 52. It reflects the image of India across the world. Sir, so far as the NPA is concerned, in 2017 it was 11.2 per cent, and now it is just 9 per cent. I was listening to my friend who was talking about NPA. सर, किसके कारण एनपीए बढ़ा? वह किसकी regime थी, जब फोन के माध्यम से लोन दिए जाते थे? जब इंडस्ट्री की बिना ग्रोथ के हिसाब से लगातार लोन दिए जाते थे, उसमें इतना बड़ा mismatch होता था, वह पैसा कहाँ जाता था?

एक की टोपी दूसरे पर घूमती थी। अल्टीमेटली वह एनपीए धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता गया। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी का कार्यकाल है कि अभी gross NPA 11 percent से 9.1 percent पर आ गया है। यह प्रधान मंत्री जी के कारण ही हुआ है। आप के समय जो गलत हुआ। जब प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय मोदी जी आए, उन्होंने बैंक्स से लेकर सभी सिस्टम्स को कहा कि कोई भी चीज़ छिपाने की ज़रूरत नहीं है। आपकी बुक्स में जो भी है, अगर एनपीए है तो उसका disclosure करो, उसमें कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसके कारण सभी बैंक्स की बैलेंस शीट साफ-सुथरी दिखनी शुरू हो गई है।

Sir, there are other recovery channels also which are working for a long time. There is a Lok Adalat. In Lok Adalat, as per the RBI data, the recovery percentage is 5.3 per cent, in DRI, the recovery percentage is 3.5 in 2018-19. In the SARFAESI it is

[Shri Arun Singh]

14.5 per cent and in the IBC it is 42 per cent and in 2020, as I said, 71 per cent. This 71 per cent debt recovery is possible because our hon. Prime Minister took the decision and brought the IBC. Today, I also pay my tribute to the then Finance Minister, Arun Jaitleyji, who brought this legislation in the Parliament and discussed at a length. Sir, look how proactive our Government is! When the home buyers were asking that there should be a part of committee of creditors, immediately, our Government considered their request and now the home buyers are the financial creditors and they are part of CoC. Lakhs of home buyers are getting the benefit of that. I would like to say that when Covid-19 outbreak happened, everything was stopped worldwide, not only in India. Then what was the status? Money circulation was stopped and supply chain system was affected, regular transactions were not happening and the companies were not able to service their debt. This is the pro-activeness of our Government under the leadership of our Prime Minister. I remember, the Finance Minister came on the 24th March itself and announced series of measures. First of all, there was an announcement about the poor, प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना giving foodgrains to the poor and cooking gas to the poor and also the Jan Dhan account. Sir, 20 crore women were given money under the Jan Dhan account and money was also given under PM-Kisan scheme to the farmers. A lot of relief was announced by the hon. Finance Minister under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister the next day and simultaneously, she thought that yes, of course, the problems of the investors and corporate etc. should also be looked into. In addition to IBC, a lot of announcements were done. Deferment of statutory and regulatory compliances was done immediately so that there would be some relief for the investors and all citizens. The statutory and regulation compliances were deferred and interest was reduced in many cases and penalties were also waived off and due dates for the issue of notices, intimation, notifications, approvals, sanction order, filing of appeal and everything under the Income Tax Act, under the Wealth Tax Act, under various acts, were extended and see how pro-active it was that on the same day this announcement was made. The entire House should welcome the Finance Minister who took the decision on the same day. The threshold limit for the filing of cases was also increased from rupees one lakh to rupees one crore in order to save various MSMEs for going into the IBC.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA, *in the Chair*)

Sections 7, 9, and 10 were suspended for six months, extendable to one year. This was very much needed. When the entire circulation of the business transactions were temporarily at halt, it was very difficult to find out as to which transactions were COVID-related and which were not COVID-related. If my friend can tell that these are the COVID-related transactions are not the COVID-related transactions, I would be very happy. But, it is simply impossible. So, the companies were given six months' time. Six months' period for filing cases with the IBC was extended to one year. It is a very welcome move; else we would have witnessed a huge surge in unemployment.

Then, Sir, under Section 66, there is a new insertion, that is, sub-section (iii). That protects the Directors and partners of a company/firm from proceedings being initiated during this period of default. So, what I want to say is that was a temporary relief which was given for six months, extendable to one year. We definitely appreciate the hon. Finance Minister on this count.

सर, इसके साथ-साथ आप यह भी देखिए कि कहीं पर भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी नहीं रुके। लोगों की आकांक्षाएं और अपेक्षाएं क्या थीं? जो आर्थिक क्षेत्र के जगत में भारत की कम्पनियां हैं, investors हैं, उनका कैसे भला होगा? लोग सोचते थे कि 5 लाख, 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए का कोई package announce करेंगे। जब प्रधान मंत्री जी टी.वी. पर आए, तो उन्होंने 5 लाख, 10 लाख करोड़ नहीं, अपितु 20 लाख करोड़ रुपए के 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के पैकेज की announcement की। उसके बाद माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी आए और वित्त मंत्री जी ने 5 प्रेस कांफ्रेंसेज के माध्यम से एक-एक स्कीम के बारे में, एक-एक सेक्टर के बारे में बताने का काम किया कि हम किस प्रकार से किस सेक्टर को मदद करने वाले हैं।

हमें "Vocal For Local", स्वदेशी वस्तुओं का उपयोग करना, चाहिए, भारत में बनी हुई वस्तुओं का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग करना चाहिए। यदि किसी ने देश में इसका कोई नारा दिया है, यदि देश में इस अभियान को प्रबल रूप से लेकर यदि कोई चलने वाले हैं, तो वे भारत के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय मोदी जी हैं। मैं यह इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह विषय एक दूसरे से जुड़ा हुआ है। यदि हम भारत में बनी हुई कम्पनियों के उत्पाद को प्रोत्साहित करेंगे, तो IBC के केसेज कम होंगे और इस प्रकार के अमेंडमेंट भी नहीं लाने पड़ेंगे। जो हमारे MSME Sectors हैं, उनको अलग-अलग प्रकार से राहत दी गई और उनको credit line guarantee दी गई। इसके अलावा एक फंड of fund बनाया गया। उनको तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए के रूप में अलग-अलग प्रकार से पैसा दिया। देश में lockdown के दौरान जिस किसी sector की जो भी समस्या थी, उसको दूर किया गया। देश में lockdown के दौरान COVID-19 के अंतर्गत कुछ पार्टियां जब सो रही थीं, तब हमारी पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता काम तो कर ही रहे थे, 22 करोड़ लोगों को भोजन कराने का काम, लोगों की मदद करने का काम भी कर रहे थे। केन्द्र सरकार के लोग भी लगातार

[Shri Arun Singh]

किस sector की क्या समस्या है, कैसे उसका समाधान किया जाए, एक-एक करके उसके लिए उपाय कर रहे थे और घोषणाएं भी कर रहे थे। सर, उस वक्त 24 घंटे काम हो रहा था, इसलिए मैं आज के दिन केवल यही कह सकता हूँ कि हम सब का सौभाग्य है कि हमको ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री जी मिले हैं। अगर देशहित में कड़े से कड़ा निर्णय करना हो तो ये करते हैं। GST को लागू करना भी उनका ही निर्णय है। इसी प्रकार यदि देखा जाए, तो IBC को लाना या कोई कानून संशोधन का निर्णय लेना भी इसी के अंतर्गत आता है। माननीय मोदी जी हमारे ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं, जब आम जन की समस्या होती है, तब एक बार मैं ही सभी गाड़ियों पर रेड लाइट बंद कर देना, अगर कोई इसकी कल्पना कर सकता है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ही ऐसा कर सकते हैं। उन्होंने करके दिखाया, इसलिए देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। नए भारत की संकल्पना लेकर हम लोग चल रहे हैं और उस संकल्प को हम पूरा करेंगे। एक राष्ट्र, एक कर, एक बाज़ार, एक ग्रिड और एक राशन कार्ड, एक संविधान अगर किसी ने इसे पूरा करके दिखाया है, तो भारत के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने करके दिखाया है, इसलिए मैं उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और इसी के साथ-साथ आईबीसी एक्ट में जो अमेंडमेंट्स हुए हैं, तो मैं उन अमेंडमेंट्स का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ और आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Shri Dinesh Trivedi. Trivediji, you have six minutes.

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI (West Bengal): Sir, thank you very much. मैंने अपनी Stop Watch चालू कर दी है। मैं छह मिनट से पहले ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा, तो कृपया टोकिएगा मत। That is my request. I will conclude within six months.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I will appreciate.

श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी: विवेक जी ने हमारा काम बहुत ही आसान कर दिया है। So, I will just go through bullet points. Sir, सबसे पहले, we are going through an extraordinary situation in the country. I truly feel कि आज की तारीख में न तो कोई सत्ता पक्ष होना चाहिए और न ही विपक्ष होना चाहिए। देश के लिए कुछ अच्छा है, तो वह यह कि हम साथ मिलकर रहें। आपने कहा आपके इरादे नेक हैं। आप ताली बजा सकते हैं, यही मेरी spirit है। आपके इरादे नेक हैं और नीयत साफ है। इसमें हमें कोई शंका नहीं है। Nirmalaji is my friend. She is very competent. She doesn't need a certificate. हम जो बोलने जा रहे हैं, हमारा फर्ज़ है और हम आखिर इंसान हैं, तो गलतियां हो सकती हैं। I may be wrong, but I will just give you my observations as I see. So, Sir, the intention of the Bill is nek. No doubt about it that you really wanted to help. But like everything else, you were in a hurry to do

things without a larger consultation. That is why, the Bill is – please don't take it otherwise – hastily drafted, ill-worded piece of legislation, which Vivekji talked in detail, which would, unfortunately, defeat its own purpose, like treatment could become worse than the disease itself. While the intended objective of the Bill is to provide protection to the debtor in this unforeseen serious turndown in the economic situation, but it will only result in rapid value erosion of the capital employed – own capital and also the borrowed capital. It will deepen the trouble like it is going to become double trouble. It could even hasten the end completely. I hope it does not happen; this is just my observation. Complete destruction of value going against the interests of both, the debtors and the creditors besides delaying the whole process for up to one year, takes away even the debtors' option of hastening restructuring process even if he or she wants. Like, you don't need oxygen. You are a healthy person पर अब जबरदस्ती ऑक्सीजन ट्यूब आपकी नाक में डाली जाए, तो जो healthy इंसान है, वह ज्यादा ऑक्सीजन से मर सकता है। It will be a big blow to the Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARC), which will delay the employment and the infusion of capital and is going to discourage it further. Sir, the default cost has already been spoken about; I don't need to get into that. Many times, what happens is that there are unscrupulous people. They will take advantage of this. So, I think you should have given an option that whoever wants to do it, please do it. Then, people with personal guarantee are at a disadvantage. Sir, I have got two more minutes, and in these two minutes, I will just try to give my own solutions. Like I said and which is very fortunate for India, we have a record level of food stock. Oil prices are historically low. We have enough of foreign exchange. So, what is the need of the hour? The need of the hour is perhaps to print notes, if you want; and I know what I am talking about. The need of the hour is to, maybe, put ₹10,000, ₹15,000 or ₹ 20,000, I don't know, in the accounts of the needy people; if not everybody, at least, the needy people. Put money. Put money into the accounts of the needy people. इससे क्या होगा - आप बहुत ज्ञानी हैं, आप अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं कि इससे demand will be created. When demand is created, there are more jobs and, Sir, if there are more jobs, there are more demands, which will give the Government more taxes. डिमांड होगी तो टैक्स होगा, गवर्नमेंट को टैक्स ज्यादा मिलेगा और जब गवर्नमेंट को ज्यादा टैक्स मिलेगा तो हमारा जो जीएसटी ड्यू है, स्टेट का जो जीएसटी ड्यू है, जो नहीं मिल रहा है, it is a legitimate due, Sir, वह टैक्स का ड्यू आप हमें देंगे क्योंकि सरकार के पास टैक्स आएगा। यह कोई बहुत बड़ी बताने की बात नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. Please conclude.

श्री दिनेश त्रिवेदी: सर, मेरे पास 30 सेकेंड का समय है, मेरे पास stopwatch है। अंत में मैं यही कहूंगा कि आपने पैकेज दिया, अच्छा किया, लेकिन यदि आपको लगता है to reconsider तो my humble request is, don't stand on any prestige, please do reconsider; and I thank you very much for your time, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you very much. The next speaker is Shri A. Vijayakumar. You have four minutes.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am from Lok Sabha Chamber.

India's current bankruptcy procedures are inefficient and move at an extremely slow pace. Courts try to interpret a variety of conflicting laws that cover insolvency. Currently, there is no law that specifically deals with insolvency and bankruptcy. The Code seeks to create a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy in India.

As per the proposed legislation, corporate insolvency would have to be resolved within a period of 180 days, extendable by a further 90 days. A fast-track resolution of corporate insolvency provides for resolution within 90 days. It also provides for the setting up of an 'Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India' which will regulate professionals, agencies and information utilities engaged in resolution of insolvencies of companies as well as partnership firms and individuals.

Sir, "Bankruptcy and Insolvency" is an item specified in Entry 9 of List III. Entry 43 of List I deals with 'incorporation, regulation and winding up of trading corporations, including banking, insurance and financial corporations, but not including co-operative societies' whereas Entry 44 of List I deals with 'incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, whether trading or not, with objects not confined to one State, but not including universities.' Further, Entry 32 of List II deals with 'Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations other than scientific, religious and other societies and associations, cooperative societies.'

Insofar as bodies which have limited liability like cooperative societies and societies are concerned and which are part of List II and under the legal jurisdiction of the State Governments, the explicit option should be provided in the Code to State Governments

to extend the application of the relevant Sections of the Code to such bodies within the State through specific notification or to devise an alternative mechanism for insolvency and bankruptcy. Cooperatives and other societies should not be automatically brought under the purview of the Code.

Insofar as Trusts are concerned, which fall in the Concurrent list, relevant Sections of the Code should provide for powers to the 'Appropriate Government' instead of 'Central Government' so that where the Trust is registered under State Legislation, the jurisdiction would continue to vest with the respective State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Vijayakumar, please make your concluding statement. Even now, furnishing of solvency certifications for various purposes is being performed by the District Administration. Your time is up.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I would like to make one final point. It is also recommended that the NCLT should be established in Chennai for hearing appeals of the NCLTs of South India. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Vijayakumar. The next speaker is Dr. Amar Patnaik. You have four minutes.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to make this submission in two parts. The first part is about the amendments which have been brought in, and the second part is about the IPC code in general.

Sir, talking about the first part, if you look at paragraph 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you would find that it is very good and very strong in intent. It is a great measure that has been taken. There are only two elements there. One is that it has been linked to a time-frame; the second one is that it is available to everybody. Now, if you look at the departmental data of number of CIRPs initiated as of 30th June, 2020, 260 such cases were initiated by the corporate debtors themselves. Now, this particular thing is prevented because of insertion of Clause 10(a). I think, this would only lead to erosion of the value of the company, which is going into the resolution process. Secondly, out of the 3,911 CIRPs initiated, 1,961 were from operational creditors, mostly MSMEs. Now, what do they do? The third aspect is, linking it to a time-frame and not to pandemic-related stress. If you look at paragraph 2 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it talks about pandemic-related stress. If you look

[Dr. Amar Patnaik]

at the Government of India's assessment of the GST compensation, there was an element of compensation or compensation arising out of the pandemic and another one for other reasons like the economic condition. If the Government could decipher this particular thing, I am sure the pandemic-related stress could have been deciphered instead of keeping it panning to about a one-year period. What happens after the one year-period? These are some of the questions arising out of clause 10(a), which have been elaborately dealt with by the previous speakers. The other element is: what happens to people who are dependent on global business or demand business, like our export oriented units? Now, there the condition would improve probably after a period of one year or may be two-three years. Would it be necessary to come in with an amendment even later? Having said so, I must also say, Sir, that the IBC has been fairly successful since 2016. There are 240 cases resolved, 44 per cent is the recovery, but my question is, if there is an insolvency law committee, which is in operation since 2017, what was need for coming in with three Ordinances rather than a regular process of bringing in changes as it is an evolving law? Also, the Finance Minister could think about the pre-pack arrangement, the hybrid arrangement, in which the corporate debtor and the committee of creditors reach an agreement even before coming to the resolution. So, this could be done under Section 240A of the Code. I believe this is work in progress. If it is expedited, I think that would help the ecosystem much better. Thirdly, would it be possible that Section 29A is tweaked at this point of time to give one window to the non-willful corporate promoters who want to get into an arrangement to save their company?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Dr. Patnaik, please make your concluding remarks.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: The last point that I would like to submit is that the quality of resolution has to be improved. Even though the IBBI has been doing well, I still feel that the quality of resolution, which is dependent on the people who are selected as resolution professionals, has to be improved. It is not necessarily sufficient to just train them but not really evaluate their performance. That is something that is required to improve the ecosystem everywhere.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Dr. Patnaik. The next speaker is Shri Ravi Prakash Verma. Mr. Verma, you have four minutes.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, थोड़ा सा moderate रहिएगा। सर, एक बार फिर से इस बिल के माध्यम से मुझे लगता है कि कोविड-19 चर्चा में है और उसका इफेक्ट दूसरा है। लॉकडाउन होने से कंपनियां बरबाद हुई हैं। सर, यह पता लग रहा है कि लॉकडाउन period में ही लगभग 70 परसेंट jump कम्पनियों के इन्सॉल्वेंसी केसेज़ में हुआ है। सर, अभी तक 3,774 कम्पनियों के केसेज़ इन्सॉल्वेंसी बोर्ड ने देखे हैं, जैसा कि अभी पटनायक साहब बता रहे थे कि रिकवरी रेट 44 परसेंट के आसपास में है।

सर, बैंकों का एनपीए आज की तारीख में करीब 10 लाख करोड़ से ऊपर पहुंच गया है और आरबीआई को आशंका है कि पेंडेमिक रीज़न से यह आगे करीब 12.5 परसेंट तक पहुंच सकता है।

सर, बहुत से विलफुल डिफॉल्ट्स के केसेज़ हैं। जो गवर्नमेंट ने अध्यादेश लाकर इंटरवीन किया है, यह तो जो रेगुलर इश्यूज़ आ रहे हैं, उनको एड्रेस करने के लिए है, लेकिन ऐसे बहुत से विलफुल डिफॉल्ट्स हैं, जो देश छोड़कर भाग गए हैं, जिन्होंने हजारों करोड़ रुपये की पूँजी इन्वेस्ट की है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर उनको लेकर सरकार कोई स्टेटमेंट पार्लियामेंट के अंदर देती, तो शायद ज्यादा बढ़िया रहता। अभी भी वे सब लोग देश के बाहर हैं और वापस आ नहीं रहे हैं।

सर, बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण परिस्थितियां हैं कि देश में पूँजी का ध्रुवीकरण हो रहा था और एक परसेंट लोगों के पास में 73 परसेंट पूँजी के संसाधन पहुंच चुके थे, तब सरकार को चिंता नहीं हुई। सर, दिक्कत यह थी कि जब कम्पनियां कई कारणों से डूब रही थीं, पेंडेमिक रीज़न से भी कम्पनियों के टर्नओवर बंद हो रहे थे, उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की एक नामचीन कम्पनी, मैं उस कम्पनी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, उसका दुनिया की टॉप पांच कम्पनियों में नाम शामिल हो गया था। सर, इससे पता लगता है कि जो नीतियां फॉलो हो रही हैं, जो कार्यक्रम चल रहे हैं, वे देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए नहीं हैं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के और दुनिया के जो बड़े सरमायेदार हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हैं।

सर, सरकार ने इसमें धारा 7, 9 और 10 में अमेंडमेंट किया है। सर, मैं वही बात कह रहा हूँ कि 25 मार्च के बाद में 6 महीने के लिए जो इन्सॉल्वेंसी का प्रोसेस इनिशिएट होता है, उसको स्थगित किया है। उससे यह समस्या सामने आने वाली है कि जैसे ही आप इस period को पूरा करेंगे, उसके बाद में जो कम्पनियां इन्सॉल्वेंसी बोर्ड के सामने रिज़ोल्यूशन प्रोसेस के लिए जायेंगी, उनकी तादाद एकदम से बढ़ जायेगी। सर, जब कम्पनियां खत्म होती हैं, तो नौकरियां भी जाती हैं और पूँजी भी छिन्न-भिन्न होती है। सर, सच्चाई तो यह है कि कारोबार पूरी तरह से ठप है, अभी भी कारोबार पिक-अप नहीं कर पा रहा है और जब आपका यह टाइम period खत्म होगा, उसके बाद में स्थितियां कहां पहुंचेंगी, इसको कोई नहीं जानता है।

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

सर, जो इंटरैस्ट पर ब्याज लगना था, वह मामला अब कोर्ट में पहुंच चुका है और इसके कुछ serious complications आपके सामने आने वाले हैं। सर, जो सेशन 66 में अमेंडमेंट किया गया है, इसमें आईपीज़ को अलाउ किया गया है पार्टिसिपेट करने के लिए रिजोल्यूशन प्रोसेस में आईपीज़ के साथ में। सर, सवाल यह आ रहा है कि यह पूरा ऐसा प्रोसेस है, जिसमें भयानक दलाली होने लगेगी। सर, बहुत हाई-प्रोफाइल लोग बीच में है, जो मीडिएटरी का काम करते हैं। सर, इन आईपीज़ की जो फीस है, रिजोल्यूशन में इनकी इतनी हाई फीस होती है कि जो जो रिजोल्यूशन में टर्मआउट होता है, हेयरकट में एक बड़ा शेयर ये लोग ही मार ले जाते हैं, इसलिए इस चीज़ को देखना पड़ेगा। इसमें रिजोल्यूशन प्रोसेस में आईपीज़ को पार्टिसिपेट करने के लिए अलाउ किया गया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Verma, please conclude. Your time is up.

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, जो टाईम फ्रेम की बात थी, जो strict time frame दिया हुआ था, इसने कम्पनियों की distress sale और इसमें जो mediatory है, इसको बड़े स्केल पर बढ़ा दिया है। सर, जिस तरीके से कम्पनियों का शिकार हो रहा है, सर, मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में corporate sharks पैदा हो गए हैं, जो कम्पनियों को निगल रहे हैं और बिना कोई काम किए हुए अपनी पूँजी बढ़ा रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं एक शब्द और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकारी क्षेत्र की पूँजीगत कम्पनियां हैं, जो घाटे में जा रही हैं, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि उनको बजाय निजी क्षेत्र में बेचने के आप स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के माध्यम से पब्लिक से पैसा उठाएँ और उन कम्पनियों को पब्लिक के हवाले करिए जिससे कि वे बढ़िया तरीके से चल सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, एक चीज़ और देखनी पड़ेगी कि बहुत सी कम्पनियों से स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के माध्यम से जनता से डिपॉज़िट्स लिए हैं, लेकिन वे कम्पनियां गायब हो गई हैं। SEBI कहां है, यह मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri P. Wilson. You have three minutes.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, the Second Amendment, suspends the initiation of the

Corporate Resolution process for a period of six months to one year under the Code against the corporate debtor to protect the companies affected by Covid-19 to recover from the financial stress without facing immediate threat of being pushed to insolvency proceedings. The DMK, while welcoming the Bill, feels that there is discrimination between corporate bodies and common man. The hon. Finance Minister may kindly tell this House as to why similar treatment is not given to individuals, proprietorship entities and partnership firms who are kept in Part-III of the IBC Code. While individual, proprietorship and partnership firms will face insolvency proceedings during COVID-19 period, the corporate companies placed in Part-II of the IBC Code alone will get the exemption. Is it not a discrimination? In the same Code, why is there such differential treatment? Is this Government only for corporate cronies?

The Reserve Bank of India ordered moratorium up to August, 2020, to mitigate the burden of debt brought about by the disruptions on account of COVID-19 pandemic and to ensure the continuity of viable business. However, the RBI has not said anything about waiver of interest. I request the Government to direct all banks to waive interest on home loans, vehicle loans, jewel loans, credit cards, etc., and help the common people. When, under the IBC, you can freeze recovery up to one year for corporate companies, why can you not freeze repayment of all banks loans till the economy comes back to normalcy? Banks in India have written off outstanding loans of top 50 willful defaulters amounting to ₹ 68,607 crores till September 30, 2019.

I request the hon. Finance Minister to order complete waiver of agriculture term loans, retail and crop loans, farm loans by all commercial banks/cooperative societies. Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, the then Chief Minister of Tamilnadu, when he took oath in 2006, by his first signature, he waived off all agricultural farm loans availed in cooperative societies. I request the hon. finance Minister to do the same.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI P. WILSON: It is sad that a common man has to go to the court to seek waiver of interest and extension of moratorium while the corporate enjoys protection in the hands of the Government.

I would like to say only one thing. Yesterday, I was disrupted thrice. Even though I had three minutes, I was disrupted by the Chair thrice. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आपके पास केवल तीन मिनट हैं।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: जी। महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। 2016 में यह जो *Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code* अर्थात् आई.बी.सी. बना, यह एक बहुत ही प्रोग्रेसिव कानून है और इसका बहुत ही अच्छा प्रभाव यहाँ पर *insolvency* के resolution में पड़ा है। अभी हमारे कई साथियों ने इसके रिपोर्ट कार्ड के बारे में भी बताया है कि इसका क्या रिकवरी रेट है और कितनी कॉरपोरेट कंपनीज़ को इससे फायदा हुआ है। यह एक अच्छा कानून है।

सर, यह दूसरा संशोधन लाया गया है। इस संशोधन के पीछे जो बैकग्राउंड है, उसके बारे में हम सभी जानते हैं कि वह कोविड-19 का बैकग्राउंड है। यह एक अच्छा कदम है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इसकी वजह से हमारी जो भी *financially stressed companies* हैं, उनको अपने *finances* दुरुस्त करने का, अपने आपको बेहतर बनाने का मौका मिलेगा, जिससे कि आगे वाले समय में निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश में जो हमारे कॉरपोरेट्स हैं, वे और भी बेहतर ढंग से काम करेंगे। सर, उन्हें एक अच्छा *ecosystem* मिले, एक अच्छा *environment* मिले और हमारा जो लक्ष्य है कि आगे आने वाले समय में हिंदुस्तान 5 ट्रिलियन की *economy* हो, यह बिल उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में सहायक हो, यही मेरी अपेक्षा है और कामना भी है। मैं इसी के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे यहाँ इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Singh, you have concluded absolutely within the time limit. The next speaker is Shri K.K. Ragesh, from Rajya Sabha Gallery. Mr. Ragesh, you have three minutes.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, as other hon. Members have already stated here, as per the Ordinance, all the *insolvency proceedings* are prohibited for one year and this is going to push the banking sector of our country into a deep crisis. In fact, the *Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code* has already become a bonanza for the fraud companies. The corporate fraud is being encouraged through this IBC Bill because corporates are already getting lot many concessions. Huge concessions are being provided to them. We know that NPAs are being accumulated in the public sector banks and we know that there is a huge amount which is being written off under the pretext of book

adjustment. More than three lakh crore of rupees have already been written off, which were lying as NPAs in various public sector banks through book adjustments and through IBC, another huge concession is being provided to the corporate. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the total concession, 'haircut' is the terminology we use, being provided to the defaulting companies.

I want to request the hon. Minister to explain this. If you look at the figures of 2019-20, we can understand that the banks are only able to realise less than fifty per cent of the admitted claims, and, during the last financial year, as per the Act, 57 per cent hair cut has been made to the tune of one lakh crore of rupees, another bonanza for the defaulting companies. Sir, if we look at the figures so far as the Alok Industries is concerned, only 17 per cent of the admitted claims is being realised, which means that a huge haircut of 83 per cent has been allowed. In case of Monnet Ispat, only 26 per cent of the claim is being realised and another huge haircut of 74 per cent is being allowed. In case of Bhushan Steel, haircut is 40 per cent, and, in case of Jyoti Structures, haircut is 50 per cent. Also see the haircut in case of Electrosteel.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude, Mr. Ragesh.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: One more minute, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You will have time on some other occasion. Please conclude now.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: I am concluding. Sir, this is a very serious issue. Huge haircuts are being given and I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the responsibility of corporate guarantor. What is the responsibility and liability of the directors, promoters? That has not been defined. Why? Whom does the Government want to protect? They are protecting the corporates and that is why the liability of promoters is not being defined. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. You have three minutes.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सर, मैं जानता हूँ, छोटे दलों के साथ यही दिक्कत है। Anyway.

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have seen that during the last six months, everybody talked about the Ministry of Health and the health institutions लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि सबसे ज्यादा stress में Finance Ministry ही है, जिसका जिक्र इस अफसाने में नहीं होता है। But I know how much of stress, our Minister, Nirmala ji has. I can only begin by saying, please look for wisdom across the aisle. I have seen amongst certain people a tendency to denigrate or demonise or discard the Opposition's advice or voice. That *parampara* should go away.

Sir, I will mention two things very quickly. One is under Sections 7, 9 and 10. A prohibition on voluntary insolvency proceedings of a corporate debtor in distress may result in further deterioration of his assets. I think, this anomaly could be taken care of. Then, regarding blanket ban on intentional defaults, exempting defaults during the disruption period may lead to intentional defaults. I think, that should also be taken care of. Third important point, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, is when a company goes for this period. In the last six months, have we examined कि कितने लोगों के रोजगार छिन गए हैं। हम बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, लेकिन आप मीडिया से लेकर अलग-अलग हाउस में देखें, लोगों की नौकरियाँ जा रही हैं। मेरा हमेशा से अपना मानना रहा है, मैं अर्थशास्त्र का छात्र नहीं हूँ, मैंने इसे 10th तक पढ़ा था, लेकिन अगर आपको अर्थशास्त्र और अर्थनीति देखनी है, तो आप गरीब और निम्न आय वर्ग की थाली के साइज को देखिए। थाली से चीजें गायब हो रही हैं। हम 1,000 रुपए देते हैं और बार-बार दोहराते हैं। सर, ज़रा 1,000 को 30 से भाग देकर देखिए, तो कितना आता है - 33 रुपए प्रति दिन। क्या हमने यह तय कर लिया है कि subsistence से नीचे जाकर हम लोगों को यह कहेंगे कि देखो! हमारा कितना बड़ा हृदय है, सरकार तुम्हारे लिए कितना सोचती है, तुमको 33 रुपये प्रतिदिन दे रही है।

सर, यहां सेंट्रल हॉल में कॉफी पीकर लोग 33 रुपये खत्म कर देते हैं। मैं एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करके अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। दिनेश जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात कही कि consumption के लिए आपको लोगों के हाथ में पैसे देने होंगे। इतना अर्थशास्त्र तो हम भी समझते हैं कि जब consumption regenerate होगा, तभी demand and supply का जो curve है, उसमें बेहतरी आएगी। सर, एक आखिरी टिप्पणी करके अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ, वह यह है कि...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): प्रो. झा आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, 30 सैकंड दे दीजिए, मैं चेयर की तरफ देख रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): प्लीज़, आप समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: पंचतंत्र की एक कहानी थी कि एक बगुले के परिवार को एक काला सांप धीरे-धीरे खत्म कर रहा था। बगुला नेवले से सलाह लेने गया। नेवले ने बड़ी मीठी वाणी

में कहा कि ऐसा करो, यहां से मछली का टुकड़ा, तुम जहां रहते हो, वहां अपनी रिहाइश तक पहुंचा दो। सर, नेवला उसका पूरा परिवार ही खा गया। अब यह ध्यान रखने की बात है कि नेवला कौन है और सांप कौन है? शुक्रिया, जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Anil Desai. Mr. Desai, you have four minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Second Amendment) Bill, 2020 has been brought by the hon. Finance Minister to provide relief for the corporate debtors as COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent lockdowns have significantly impacted economic activities. With the enactment of this legislation, insolvency proceedings against the corporate debtors would not be initiated for any default arising on or after March 25, 2020 for a period of six months or such a further period, not exceeding one year from such date as may be notified. In this respect, a new section 10A in the IBC has been inserted which temporarily suspends sections 7, 9 and 10. Section 10A states that an application for corporate insolvency resolution process, CIRP, cannot be filed for the above-mentioned period. In section 66 of the principal Act, sub-section (3) is inserted after sub-section 66 (2) which protects a director or a partner of a corporate debtor from proceedings being initiated against them for default occurred during the specified period. According to new sub-section (3), no application shall be filed for a resolution by a resolution professional under sub-section (2) in respect of such defaults against which initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process is suspended as per section 10A.

In this legislation, it is considered expedient to suspend sections 7, 9 and 10 to prevent corporate persons experiencing distress, being pushed into insolvency proceedings. However, I think, prohibition on voluntary insolvency proceedings of a corporate debtor in distress may result in further deterioration of its assets, implying lesser chances of revival of the corporate debtor and ultimately pushing it into liquidation.

Another issue for consideration is whether exempting the defaults during the exemption period may lead to intentional defaults by corporate debtor towards the financial and operational creditors, since the recourse to IBC by such creditors for default during the exemption period has been permanently taken away.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Further, considering that section 66 deals with fraudulent trading or wrongful trading, proposed section 66 (3) seems to be ambiguous. Taking advantage of the exemption period, corporate debtor may engage into unlawful or any illegal measures such as misappropriation or siphoning off funds without facing consequences under section 66 of the IBC and may adversely impact the realisable value for its creditors.

My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that unscrupulous or dishonest elements should not take undue advantage of the pandemic situation and at the same time genuine or honest people, honest corporate debtors be given some recourse to save their assets from being deteriorated and save them from the resolution proceedings.

I would request the hon. Finance Minister to clarify my apprehensions expressed here. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Desai. The next speaker is Mr. K. Ravindra Kumar. Mr. Ravindra Kumar, you have three minutes.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. The brief Amendment to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 has been brought by the Government due to prevailing COVID-19 pandemic situation. A nationwide lockdown was announced on 25.03.2020 and the Government brought this Ordinance on 5th June 2020. Due to the nationwide lockdown, default in payment of loans of corporate persons has arisen. To tide over this situation and to give some relief to the companies, the Government has decided to exclude this default from filing insolvency proceedings under this code. But a similar treatment has to be given to the personal or individual loan debtors. It also provides for prohibition from filing applications by professionals regarding intimation of corporate insolvency process. The Bill provides for insertion of Section 10A and prescribes 25th March 2020 as the cut-off date from which the insolvency proceedings cannot be initiated. Insertion of sub-section 3 of Section 66 of the principal Act aims at providing immunity to the corporate debtor against the prosecution and filling the critical gap in the corporate insolvency framework. Generally it is observed that the insolvency and bankruptcy proceedings are settled for an amount which is lower than the amount that has to be realised from the defaulter. The

recovery amount is somewhere around 44 per cent. This makes serious impact on the public sector banks. The Government should take note of this point.

At this juncture, I would like to make a request to the hon. Finance Minister to kindly consider the pathetic situation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, farmers and textile industries who are going through tough times due to COVID-19 pandemic. The force majeure clause has also been imposed on all loans. There is no clarity with regard to the payment of interest since they intend to calculate interest on interest and collect the amount. The matter is pending before the hon. Supreme Court. I urge the hon. Minister to waive the interest and not just give the moratorium on loan payment for a certain period. I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect and waive the total interest on them. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Next speaker is Shri Narain Dass Gupta. Mr. Gupta, you have three minutes.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (Nct of Delhi): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I welcome the amendment made in the IBC. However, I have to make a small request to bring a change in Section 10A. I will read it. It says, "Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7, 9 and 10, no application for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process of a corporate debtor shall be filed, for any default arising on or after 25th March, 2020 for a period of six months or such further period, not exceeding one year from such date.." Sir, this presupposes that by the end of March 2021 this problem will be over. That is why I suggest here to the hon. Finance Minister, if possible, instead of 'not exceeding one year from such date', it may straightaway say 'for a further period as may be notified in this behalf'. Otherwise, again, in March 2021, you will be coming in the House with a new amendment or through Ordinance. This is my small suggestion.

Besides that, I would like to say that this amendment suggests complete discrimination between the big borrower and the small borrower. Here straightaway they have been given one year moratorium whereas the small borrowers, as my other colleague suggested, are supposed to pay interest on interest and the moratorium period for them is first for three months and then for three months. I have had to approach the Supreme Court. The matter is pending there. My only suggestion is that why not the interest be waived for them also and straightaway the moratorium should

[Shri Narain Dass Gupta]

be extended till 31st March 2021. This is my one suggestion. And the other thing is that the big borrowers get double benefit. One is the waiver of complete interest, and then part of the borrowed money they will not be required to pay, because of the haircut which ranges from 38 per cent to 93 per cent. It is a big haircut that is being given. My suggestion is that this discrimination should be removed and straightaway the benefit of moratorium should be passed on to the small borrowers also. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Next speaker is Shri Veer Singh. वीर सिंह जी, आप बोलिये, आपके पास तीन मिनट का समय है।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, प्रस्तावित विधेयक एक कॉरपोरेट देनदार के साथ-साथ अपने लेनदारों को एक दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया शुरू करने की अनुमति देता है। अध्यादेश 25 मार्च, 2020 से छह महीने के दौरान उत्पन्न होने वाली चूक के लिए दिवाला कार्यवाही की शुरुआत पर एक वर्ष तक रोक लगाता है, जिससे कोविड-19 महामारी द्वारा कारित असाधारण आर्थिक स्थिति से निपटा जा सके।

महोदय, दिवाला समाधान प्रक्रिया के निलम्बन से कई प्रश्न उठते हैं, क्योंकि यह उन मामलों में भी संकल्प को प्रतिबन्धित करता है, जहाँ सम्पत्ति के मूल्य को संरक्षित किया जाना है। साथ ही, यह पुनर्गठन के लिए दिवालिया प्रक्रिया का लाभ उठाने के लिए देनदार के विकल्प को हटा देता है, परन्तु विधेयक में यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि निर्दिष्ट चूक के खिलाफ दिवाला कार्यवाही हमेशा के लिए निषिद्ध क्यों है। क्या किसी कॉरपोरेट देनदार को, निजी गारंटर को चूक के लिए कार्यवाही से गुजरना चाहिए, जिसके लिए देनदार के खिलाफ दिवाला की कार्यवाही की अनुमति नहीं है?

महोदय, विधेयक निर्दिष्ट अवधि के दौरान उत्पन्न होने वाली चूक के खिलाफ दिवाला कार्यवाही की शुरुआत पर रोक लगाता है, परन्तु इस पर पूर्व निलम्बन की आवश्यकता है। सरकार को उन कम्पनियों को सुरक्षित करने की आवश्यकता है, जो महामारी से पहले व्यवहार्य थीं और जिनका दिवालियापन अस्थायी है या समय से पहले दिवालियेपन में धकेल दी जाती हैं और दिवालियेपन की कार्यवाही उनके वित्तीय तनाव को और बढ़ा सकती है तथा उनका मूल्य-ह्रास हो सकता है।

महोदय, विधेयक में यह भी कहा गया है कि इस अवधि में रिज़ोल्यूशन आवेदकों को ढूँढ़ना मुश्किल है। इससे ऐसी कम्पनियों के परिसमापन का खतरा बढ़ सकता है, जिन्हें सामान्य परिस्थिति में एक चिन्ताजनक स्थिति के रूप में बिक्री से बचाया जा सकता है। दिवालियेपन को हल करने के लिए कर्ज़ दायित्वों का पुनर्गठन किया जाता है, लेकिन कम्पनी को थर्ड पार्टी को बेचा नहीं जा सकता है।

महोदय, कम्पनियों से चूक हो सकती है, डिफॉल्ट हो सकता है, जो महामारी सम्बन्धित व्यवधानों के कारण प्रेरित नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): वीर सिंह जी, समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: लेकिन यह महामारी से पहले कम्पनियों में उत्पन्न संकट का परिणाम है। इससे विवाद बढ़ेगा और परिणामस्वरूप मुकदमेबाजी बढ़ सकती है।

महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या कॉरपोरेट देनदार को दिवालिया कार्यवाही शुरू करने से प्रतिबन्धित किया जा सकता है? दूसरा, ऐसा देखा गया है कि कम्पनी की पुनर्भुगतान की क्षमता बहाल होने के बाद भी लेनदार इस चूक के लिए कम्पनी को उत्तरदायी नहीं ठहरा सकते। ऐसे में क्यों एक देनदार को अपनी अस्थायी प्रतिकूल स्थिति के समाधान के बाद भी इस चूक के दायित्व से बचाया जाना चाहिए? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुबनेश्वर कालिता): धन्यवाद, वीर सिंह जी।

श्री वीर सिंह: अन्त में, क्या व्यक्तिगत गारंटर को चूक के लिए उत्तरदायी ठहराया जाना चाहिए या नहीं, जिसके लिए मूल देनदार की देयता में ही छूट दी गयी है? धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is nothing to object about this Bill. In fact, we all should support it because it has a limited objective to overcome the current crisis which we all are facing globally and in our country. But the larger issue is that there will be some amendments required in future because of the experience we have acquired in the last couple of years. I think we need to go in for major amendments as we move forward. For the time being, this is a limited objective. We support it. We all understand that there is going to be a serious problem even post this moratorium period. The way businesses are right now and the way the overall environment is right now, we will need to think out-of-the-box to be able to solve these problems. I was listening to some speakers, especially about small businesses. Madam, you must look at some kind of an interest subvention scheme for them during this moratorium period. Matters are going on in the Supreme Court but that is a different issue. If the Government decides to support some industries at least by way of interest subvention, I think it will go a long way in supporting some of the businesses which will otherwise be struggling to get on their feet even post-COVID. Your colleague and the Minister of Civil Aviation is also sitting behind. I am sure he will agree to some extent that travel industry, tourism and the airline industry will bleed very heavily and it will be very difficult for many airlines to come back to shape or to continue their ongoing businesses. Madam, one or two things, which, I think, you should keep in mind is that the resolution professionals in the IBC, the moment a company goes into NCLT, are not yet fully equipped to handle the complexity of a business which they

[Shri Praful Patel]

are about to handle. That is one of the reasons where you find also a lot of cases of corruption growing within the system where the resolution professionals collude with the erstwhile management of those companies. The NCLT benches are less. They are very much over-burdened. That is also a major problem. The NCLAT also faces the same problem. Delays take place. There are a few benches. Many vacancies are there. I think they need to be filled up at the earliest. Otherwise this entire IBC, with the good objective with which it has been brought about, would not succeed eventually in the long run.

Most importantly, Madam, I think, the business environment today has a lot of handholding to do. I do not find that kind of requisite support which is needed from the Government. You have announced many schemes. Good for them but, at the same time, I think, you need to do something more to be able to support business and industry. Ultimately, a country would only progress if the business environment, the economics of the country do well. We talk of our country being a five trillion dollar economy. These are all notable and laudable objectives but, at the same time, how do we achieve it. Especially, with this pandemic, the clock has been pushed back. So, I would urge you to look at some of the important aspects of where businesses are finding difficulties and support them during this pandemic. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Patel. The next speaker is Shri Binoy Viswam. You have three minutes.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Finance Minister, I always respect her. I believe that she is a well-meaning lady, to whom I have a feeling of sisterly affection but policy-wise, I think, she is moving on a wrong path. That path is not going to save the economy. It is true that the economy is in a bad shape and no special treatment can make it to the old form. That also is true. She is telling that these are all the acts of God. My humble plea before her is, do not accuse the God. God is not the culprit. Culprit is the man, the greed of the man. Sir, greed has become a new religion. The greedy people are eating away the vitals of the economy. That is the truth. This I&B Code is not touching upon the real issue. I am very sure that the Finance Minister is aware of the great organization called AIBEA, the mighty and historic organization of the bank employees. They have come out with a list of 2,400 willful defaulters.

11.00 A.M.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

The names are there, details are there, the banks are mentioned and that list is with her now. That list of the AIBEA tells that willful defaulters, who have a responsibility to pay back more than ₹200 crores each, are 147 accounts and they have to pay back to banks ₹67,600 crores. The same way, willful defaulters, who have to pay back more than ₹500 crores, are 33 accounts and their amount comes to more than ₹32,700 crores. This money is the people's money. Get back that money. Move for that. In that way, there was a demand from the people and the country as a whole to give money directly to the people, the starving people. For giving that money, according to Dr. Amartya Sen, Shri Abhijit Banerjee and Shri Raghuram Rajan, the country needs...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude Binoyji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, please, I have three minutes.

The country needs ₹ 65,000/- crores and the Government is telling....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Your time is over.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, please give me one minute more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not one minute, but you say the concluding sentence.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: If that money is given, the economy can be stimulated it. That money will not go for the share market. It will go to the market to give life to the economy. But, the Government is not thinking in those terms. Please think of the poor people. They are the real people and they are the builders of the economy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: They are the drivers of development. Please try to help them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Binoyji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: At least, now, I believe that the Finance Minister while replying would do something to help the poor people of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon. Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, let me thank all the hon. Members who participated in this very important issue of the COVID-related stress which the companies will face. The way in which the Government wants to ensure that the pandemic-affected companies don't suffer without any kind of protection being offered to them. Sixteen speakers have given their valuable inputs.

I begin by mentioning because it gives a very good start for the debate. While answering, I would like to, first of all start, with Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha's comment. He feels that the Government doesn't probably take the wisdom across the aisle and that parampara should go away. I want to assure him that there is no such parampara. Actually speaking, we are quite ready and have always been keen to hear the views come from all the sides of the aisle not just the ones which are directly opposite but from the entire House. So, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha and, through you, for the rest of the hon. Members, I want to assure you that I personally sit and hear every comment; not as a favour, it is my duty. I honestly do take the inputs seriously and try to respond to each one of them. As a prelude to the entire debate today, what actually made us to come with an Ordinance in June. On 5th June, it was gazetted. What was the need for an Ordinance? And, also, of course, we repeatedly hear that this Government comes up with several Ordinances. It is purely because this Government wants to make sure that it responds to the developing situation in the ground and then comes back to the House to make the Ordinance into a Bill, and at the time of discussing the Bill, to pass it to become an Act, we do take the views which come across from all sides of the House. So, Ordinances, *per se*, and I understand the spirit with which hon. Members voiced their concerns as to why there are Ordinances and why can't you come up with a Bill? I fully appreciate that concern. But, even otherwise, between Session, if there is a need for an Ordinance because the ground situation demands it, I would think a responsive Government's duty it is to at least use the Ordinance to show that we are there with the people of the India. To that extent, I am sure that this House will appreciate that, as and when, a Government decides for an Ordinance, it is because of that and sooner, whenever the next Session happens, we come back to have the Ordinance either presented as a Bill or to say, 'we withdraw the Ordinance and not any further.' So, the situation which was before us in March was clearly because of putting lives before livelihoods. The Prime Minister, when he announced the Janata Curfew itself, clearly said, "Look, we do not know what this is going to be and how long it

is going to last. But I am sure, this is the first remedy that we have in our hand, at least, a preventive remedy that we ensure that everybody stays where they are and save lives." And therefore, at that time, for the sake of protecting lives, if you remain in a lockdown situation, naturally, businesses will suffer, financial markets will suffer, and as a result, the economy will be affected. But given that background, did we sit and watch doing nothing? No! We clearly said, the disruption which is going to be faced by the companies will have to be taken cognizance of. Therefore, if at all because of COVID and because everybody was made to stay in their houses, it caused trouble for businesses and then the insolvency professionals were sent to resolve it, it would be impossible to find resolution professionals, it would be impossible to even resolve the problems. Therefore, it was decided that it is better to suspend Sections 7,9 and 10 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code so that we can prevent corporate entities which are experiencing distress on account of that unprecedented situation from being pushed into insolvency proceedings. And therefore, the Ordinance was brought in. The suspension of Sections 7, 9 and 10 was the only intention and with that intention, the Ordinance was brought in. Now, of course, we have also inserted a new Section 10A in the Ordinance itself, which clearly was repeated by several Members. I wish to highlight that point, "Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 7, 9 and 10, on or after 25th March, 2020 for a period of six months or such further period, not exceeding one year from such date, as may be notified in this behalf." "No application shall ever be filed", this is the other aspect that we are highlighting because initiation of corporate insolvency for matters which occurred during the lockdown period, for matters which occurred during this suspension period, should not be picked up even after the period is over. So our intention was that for this period, the immunity which is being given with a suspension should be intact. Therefore, we have insisted on bringing that explanatory note. However, this does not mean that insolvency-related proceedings cannot commence on those which were prior to 25th March. That has also been made very clear. This is only for those which arise during the COVID period. Broadly, the Amendment of Section 66 again is, "No application shall be filed by a resolution professional under sub-section (2), in respect of such default against which initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process is suspended as per Section 10A". So these were the only features with which we had come up with the Ordinance. Sir, IBC is such a critical part of business now; it is important for us to understand from various different angles how IBC has performed. I will not give every instance or every

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kind of example which is relevant for saying that IBC is doing its job and the intention of bringing the IBC itself is being very well-served. But one concrete example which is very relevant for our period from among the various things related to IBC which I want to quote is on the NPAs of scheduled commercial banks which have been recovered through various channels. I have sourced all my information from RBI. I just want to highlight how IBC is actually serving the purpose of making sure resolutions are offered and I repeat, although it is the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, the way in which this Code has functioned, it ensures that most of the resolutions are happening to make the company as a going concern only rather than liquidated. Priority is to keep companies to be a going concern rather than liquidate them at the earliest. So, one example, I want to give as a comparative account. Sir, I am just talking about 2018-19 as a provisional figure. Lok Adalat recovered ₹2816 crores which constitutes 5.3% of all those amounts which were involved, which came to the Lok Adalat. DRTs recovered 3.5% which is the total amount involved which came as a case referred and total actually recovered. So, the total amount recovered *versus* the total amount which was involved which came to the DRTs, 3.5% is what has been recovered. SARFAESI, 14.5% have been recovered. Amount is ₹41,876 crores as opposed to the total amount involved ₹2,89,073 crores whereas IBC has ensured 42.5% of recovery. In the sense, amount recovered is ₹70,819 crores as opposed to ₹1,66,600 crores as amount involved which came to the IBC with a reference of the IBC. I am only using for NPAs which are in the scheduled commercial banks category. This whole figure that I am giving you is pertaining to only one section. This is not an entire IBC report card. But, from among the various things this IBC does, if you take the example of NPAs which are in scheduled commercial banks, this is the rate of recovery. And, this pertains to 2018-19 only which are provisional figures. So, I repeat, Lok Adalats, the recovery is 5.3%, DRTs, the recovery 3.5% each under their own cases, means recovered under what came to them, like that. So, 5.3% in Lok Adalats, 3.5% in DRTs, 14.5% in SARFAESI, 42.5% in IBC. Sir, again as a prelude, I just want to highlight about the NCLT. Section 7 relates to financial creditors, Section 9 relates to operational creditors and Section 10 obviously is for corporate debtors. I just want to tell you again the amounts of disposed cases before admission to the NCLT. The fact that the IBC, its very presence, is helping people to resolve the dispute much before it is even entering into the NCLT itself is substantial number. So, we should understand that the ecosystem which has

been created because of IBC, companies are now making sure that they will ensure that they solve the problem even without having to go to the NCLT and then sit with the resolution. I am just reading out three figures of number of disposed cases, cases which are completely disposed even before the admission into the NCLT and I am giving you the data as of 31st July, 2020. Section 7 related, which is the financial creditor, 2,789 company cases had been resolved even before they got admitted into the NCLT. This amount which got disposed in this resolution is ₹1,96,171 crores. This is the amount which gets resolved even before just getting admitted because they want to clear up and solve the problem. And, this is about Section 7 related cases. Section 9 related, which is the operational creditor related cases, Sir, even before admission...
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। आपस में बात न करें।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am giving the data of 31st July, 2020. Sir, 11,581 cases have been disposed of even before admission of Section 9 cases, and in this, the amount which got resolved is ₹ 1,63,927 crores. So, these are not small numbers, wherein all the parties concerned agree to a solution and most often, these are settled without much contradiction or mutual dissent. Therefore, a solution is getting arrived at even before entering the NCLT. Finally, Section 10, 'corporate debtors'. Sir, 140 cases were disposed of before entering the NCLT, and ₹ 1,53,372 crores have been sorted out again, data till 31st July, 2020. Sir, now, I will answer the specific questions raised by hon. Members. I would not take much of your time, I know that I have to finish it before 11.30 a.m. But, it is my duty to answer some of the relevant questions, if you would permit me. Shri Vivek. K. Tankhaji, who is a very eminent advocate has raised questions and he is also moving an amendment, saying...

SHRI VIVEK. K. TANKHA: Madam, the amendment is only for your consideration.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: That is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am responding to you. Thank, you. Sir, 'not exceeding one year', those words have really become a bone of contention. This removal, if at all I remove, 'not exceeding one year', Guptaji also raised that question; it would naturally and directly mean excessive delegation to the Executive. I would rather-- looking at the circumstances which we obtained at that time-- come to the House and say, this is where we are, at the moment, the amendment to the Code gives me a provision to only extend till one year, if at all,

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because it is coming to an end on 25th September, this year, and on 24th September itself we have to make an announcement about what is going to happen. But, even if I do that, it means that by March it should be ending. Then, to remove it now, would mean that I can go on doing anything, from the Executive, I can do anything. I can go on extending it forever. I would rather not do that. But, I would rather come here and ask the House in its wisdom, would you want to extend it? So, we have put that restraint on ourselves while its tempting to have the Executive, take the power. We are not doing that. Sir, the next question was, 'why suspend Section 10 and not allow corporate debtors to initiate proceedings?' Sir, the reason for suspension is difficulty in finding resolution professionals, resolution applicants irrespective of who initiates the proceedings, outcome will be the same, that is, liquidation of the company. The Code actually balances the rights of debtors and creditors and we cannot allow only the debtors to initiate and deny the option to creditors. So largely, in broad-brush, that is the response I would like to give you on that. Then, this expression was used, 'is it a blanket ban which is being imposed?' Not certainly, Sir, this is not a blanket ban. We are confining it only to those defaults which may arise during the COVID period. But, it does not affect the applications already filed before the adjudicating authority for initiation of CIRP, and ongoing corporate resolutions can continue. Also, this sounds very sensational and many Members did take it up, of course, not to sensationalize it, but with a concern, that have we released the promoters from liability against fraudulent transactions? Sir, this is a very pertinent question. I just want to say the Ordinance and now the Bill does not provide any protection against frauds. It provides protection to Directors in respect of liability under sub-Section 2 which deals with exercise of due diligence to minimize the potential loss to the creditors. Further, Section 166 of the Companies Act, 2013 -- Vivekji, you might know this- which requires a director to discharge his duties with due and reasonable care, skill and diligence remains intact, thus there is no protection from fraud. We are not at all protecting from fraud. Sir, this question of protection forever, a company which was viable before the onset of the pandemic may earn normal profits from current operations and become viable again after the impact of the pandemic subsides. It would, however, take years to wipe off the deep stress that arose during COVID-19 period for some companies and some others may have a better revival impact. Depending on the nature of the industry, specific strength of a company, one may recoup the loss in one year, one may take

several years. If the company is pushed into insolvency, when it is recouping the loss itself, the objective of the Ordinance is lost. That is why we have designed it in this fashion. Sir, again due concern, a lot of Members have expressed, whether MSME creditors have lost the effective means to recover. This particular Code, the IBC Code, is not a recovery law. The creditors do have all kinds of options for recovery. Saving lives of companies is far more important than enabling recovery of loans, which may exist, which may be utilized through various other options which prevail. We have the compulsion to save businesses, corporate sector and they need to be insulated rather than enabling creditors to recover the loan for which they have several other options. Sir, then Shri Narain Dass Guptaji raised this question that there is no distinction between small borrowers and large borrowers. There is absolutely a distinction in that. The increase of the threshold that has been given, the increase in the threshold, default from one lakh to one crore for initiation of insolvency proceedings protects small borrowers. So, the IBC cannot be implemented for those companies which are below one crore. So, small MSMEs are not going to be drawn into it, if that is the fear. Sir, I think partly I have answered Dinesh Trivediji's concern that there are several other avenues through which recoveries can be done. One can use statutory options, one can use supervised compromises, court-supervised compromises, one can even use the RBI's prudential framework and arrangements, which are available under the Companies Act, can also be used. So, recoveries are possible even through very many other sources. Sir, hon. Member, K.K. Ragesh, was very concerned about the huge haircuts. As I said, Sir, it may be called Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, but the emphasis has been on keeping companies as going concerns. Therefore, maximum intention has been to make sure that we keep companies running. Even after that, if the question remains, it is important to understand that haircut depends on the value available when the company gets into the insolvency proceedings, depends on the value at which stage you are going for liquidation. Once you get into liquidation, the financial creditors are getting 45 per cent of the amount due to them and they are getting about 190 per cent of liquidation value. This is after rescuing the company. Sir, largely, I think I have addressed the concerns which many of the eminent Members have raised. I will go back to talking about Prof. Manoj Jha on one question: What about employment? It was a very relevant, legitimate question to ask. Two hundred fifty eight companies were rescued. Roughly, one-third of these were defunct companies. These have enhanced their employment potential. Nine hundred and sixty five companies proceeded for

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liquidation. Three-fourths of these were defunct. Three-fourths were defunct companies, which mean no employment was there, but loss of employment was minimum even after they were liquidated. Earlier, I spoke about 258 companies which were rescued, which means employment was back again with them. Companies which had to be liquidated in total, three-fourths of them who were defunct were also given liquidation solution and therefore, at least employment was reduced. Two hundred and fifty eight companies have assets of about ₹ 96,000 crores. Nine hundred and sixty five companies sent for liquidation had assets of ₹ about 38,000 crores. So, in value terms the assets rescued is two and a half times of the assets which went to liquidation. Sir, the last point which I want to respond to is the question of personal guarantors. A lot of Members did voice their concern about personal guarantors. The Code, Sir, actually envisages resolution for three categories of individuals, namely the personal guarantors to corporate debtors and so on. A lot of people have raised the question on partnership firms, proprietorship firms and the individual. Each category gets a unique solution and a separate dispensation addresses each one of them. Given that provisions of individual insolvency are likely to impact a large section of population, it was decided to commence provisions relating to the personal guarantors to corporate debtors firstly implemented at this stage and then use the learning from this to other categories. The corporate debtors often have guarantors. So, for comprehensive corporate insolvency resolution and liquidation, we felt it was necessary that the insolvency of the corporate debtor as well as its guarantors is considered together to whatever extent it is possible. So, I hope that this explains the situation about the personal guarantors. Sir, I think, largely I have addressed the questions raised. There were other questions about MSME payments which are due and so on. I can always address that at a personal level with the hon. MPs. With this, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to reply, but I seek the cooperation of the House to pass this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, hon. Minister. Shri K. K. Ragesh, you have moved the Statutory Resolution. आप इस विषय पर तीन मिनट बोल चुके हैं, आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात कहें।

श्री के.के.रागेश: नहीं, सर।

श्री उपसभापति: आप इस विषय पर तीन मिनट बोल चुके हैं, हमें दूसरा बिल भी लेना है। रागेश जी, आप समझ रहे हैं, कैसे हालात हैं।

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: As a mover of the Resolution, I can speak. Sir, hon. Minister and other hon. Members were saying that it is for saving business and corporate. But why is the same logic not applied in the case of farmers? Farmers are also bankrupt. Why is the Government not taking any responsibility, any initiative in waiving off the farmer's loan? Moratorium has already been declared. The Government could have, at least, considered waiving interest of farmers' loan during the moratorium period. Why has it not been considered? This is my first question.

Secondly, the hon. Finance Minister was talking about 42 per cent recovery on admitted claims. What does it mean? It means, 58 per cent haircut has already been permitted! The hon. Minister is so vocal on NPAs coming down. If you are allowing 58 per cent of haircut, it is very clear and quite natural that NPAs would come down. If you are allowing such huge haircut, NPAs would naturally come down. If you look at the example of Alok Industries, it had taken huge loan as per the reports. It has taken huge loan by submitting fake invoices and it was given 83 per cent haircut! ...*(Interruptions)*...It is a corporate...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विवेक जी, आप जानते हैं कि समय का क्या constraint है। इस तरह के हालात में हाउस को दूसरा बिल भी लेना है।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, hon. Finance has not addressed one point and the people would like you to speak on it. It is about the proviso. The proviso says that provided no application shall ever be filed for initiation of corporate insolvency resolution process of a corporate debtor for the said default occurring during the said period. Is it for all times? I need reply on this, if it is possible. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall, now, put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri K.K. Ragesh to vote. The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 9 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 5th June, 2020."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 1) by Shri Vivek K. Tankha. Are you moving it?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You are not moving it.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No. 5 Of 2020);

And

***The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we will take up the second Bill listed for today. It is the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020. There is also a Statutory Resolution. Both of them have to be discussed together.

Now, Statutory Resolution by Shri Binoy Viswam. Are you moving it?

SHRI BINOY VISWAN (KERALA): Sir, I move:

"That this House disapproves the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No.5 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 22nd April, 2020."

Sir, I feel, the Bill, at the outset, is welcome and I welcome it. But, there is a serious lapse in the Bill. The lapse is as follows. The Bill talks about violence. Section 1A talks

*Discussed together.

about what constitutes violence. Section 1(a) defines what the 'violence' is. There have been many incidents of violence. What about the violence from within? Many Press reports are coming that in private hospitals, the healthcare workers and the frontline workers are treated very badly. Their salaries are not paid. Their PPE Kits are not safe. Their concerns are ignored. Even the pregnant women have to pay when they are COVID-infected. So, if this is a serious Bill to protect the ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Viswamji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: So, Sir, their sorrows, concerns, and their real issues are to be addressed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Binoyji. Resolution moved.

Now, Dr. Harsh Vardhan to move a Motion for consideration of the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Statutory Resolution and the Motion for consideration of the Bill are now open for discussion.

Mr. Minister.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I would like to give the background in brief.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please be very brief.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Yes, Sir.

In 1897, following cases of bubonic plague in Mandavi, which was then a part of the Bombay Presidency, and now in Gujarat, the British Government had actually got this Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 framed.

This Act had basically two provisions. One, to empower the States so that they can further empower people to inspect places, like, railways and other such places; and,

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

then, those who were suspected to be carrying an infectious disease they could be quarantined or shifted to hospitals. Similarly, for the Central Government, it had powers so that if the Government feels that there was an impending danger of any infectious disease arriving in the country through ships and vessels, they had the powers to inspect and then isolate people who were either moving away from the ports or entering the ports. This was, Sir, broadly the Bill.

Now, we know that in this year 2020, there has been an extraordinary situation all over the world and also in our country. We got affected by this new virus -- COVID-19. And, if you would remember that after about two months of cases, when they started appearing, we had an unfortunate situation in the country because this virus was a new virus and this was a new infection. People did not know much about it. There were so many misunderstandings about the virus. There was a sense of stigma and discrimination that got attached to the people who got infected with this virus. Many of our health professionals, doctors, paramedical workers, and others who were associated with the healthcare delivery system, were either insulted or hurt, in some form or the other, when they -- after having done their duty so efficiently and so sincerely with utmost dedication -- were returning to their homes, they were treated with this stigma, they were not allowed to enter in their societies and their localities. And, when these people went for surveillance, they were either beaten or chased. So, situations like this had started appearing and had significantly reduced the morale of the healthcare workers. So, there was a very, very peculiar situation in the country and everybody was feeling so sad and bad about it, including the Government. That was the time when the Central Government thought they should proactively act on this situation. When we reviewed, we found that there were some minimal laws in some States, with limited powers, and there was a need to bring legislation or a law at the Central level which could ensure that there is some sort of a prohibitory mechanism which could put a stop to all these activities. That is why, in the context of that background, on 22nd of April, the Government of India brought this Ordinance. Through this Ordinance, we have, in fact, amended the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, whereby for those who are causing violence and hurt of any nature, grievance or insulting the medical professionals and others, it has been made a cognizable offence, which cannot be bailed out, a non-bailable offence, and also definite punishments have been prescribed in terms of imprisonment from three months up to five years, or, from six

months up to seven years, and, then, monetary fines, etc. This is broadly the crux of this particular Bill. The Government has risen to the occasion at an appropriate time, well in time. We have all noticed that after that, in fact, there has been a dramatic decline in the incidents of violence against the medical professionals all over the country. Those who have tried to resort to violence against the medical community have been punished. There is a provision that any investigation has to be done within 30 days and the results of the investigations and punishments etc., have all to be given within one year. So, the whole issue has been taken care of in a very comprehensive manner.

The questions were proposed.

श्री उपसभापति: थैंक यू। मोशन मूव हो चुका है, माननीय नीरज डांगी जी, आप बोलिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन (पश्चिम बंगाल): सदन कब तक चलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय चेयरमैन सर ने कहा है कि इस बिल को पूरा करना है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: कम से कम डेढ़ बजे तक चलेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: अगर माननीय सदस्य cooperate करें तो हम लोग कर सकते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... आप लोगों के हाथ में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI NEERAJ DANGI: Sir, it is my maiden speech.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय चेयरमैन सर कह चुके हैं कि Maiden speech will apply next time. You will have that right.

श्री नीरज डांगी (राजस्थान): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं देश के सर्वोच्च सदन में अपनी पार्टी की ओर से पहली बार बोलने का मौका देने के लिए आपको हार्दिक आभार और धन्यवाद देता हूँ। 'Prevention is better than cure.' यह कहावत देश के बच्चे-बच्चे की ज़बान पर है और इसका अर्थ भी उनको मालूम है, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी की केंद्र सरकार ने शायद न तो इस चीज को पढ़ा, न समझा और न ही समझने की कोशिश की, अन्यथा देश में कोविड महामारी को लेकर इस तरह की परिस्थितियाँ, इस तरह का आलम न होता। 12 फरवरी को हमारे नेता श्री राहुल गाँधी जी ने ट्वीट करके कोरोना की गंभीरता को देश के सामने रखा था। उन्होंने इसके बारे में कहा था और लिखा था, "कोरोनावायरस हमारे लोगों और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए गंभीर खतरा है। मेरी समझ से सरकार इस खतरे को गंभीरता से नहीं ले रही है, समय पर कार्रवाई आवश्यक है।" मैं इस पर यही कहना चाहूँगा कि आगाह करने के बाद भी केंद्र

[श्री नीरज डांगी]

सरकार ने इसे गंभीरता से लेना उचित नहीं समझा और कोरोना की वजह से देश के हालात बहुत ज्यादा गंभीर हुए। यह फरवरी का वह समय था जब राष्ट्रीय राजधानी दिल्ली अपने विधान सभा चुनाव की तैयारियों में व्यस्त थी। ये 8 फरवरी को निर्धारित किए गए थे, लेकिन उस वक्त भारतीय जनता पार्टी नागरिकता संशोधन अधिनियम 2019, राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या रजिस्टर और राष्ट्रीय नागरिकता रजिस्टर के द्वंद्व में और इसके राजनीतिकरण में व्यस्त थी। इन लोगों की और भी कई व्यस्तताएं थीं। एक व्यस्तता यह भी थी कि केंद्र सरकार फरवरी माह के अंत में अमरीकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप के टूर के स्वागत-सत्कार और आवभगत की तैयारियों में जुटी हुई थी। इस "नमस्ते प्रेजिडेंट ट्रम्प" थीम के नमस्ते ने ऐसा नमस्ते किया कि आज पूरा देश अब सिर्फ नमस्ते ही कर पा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इधर राहुल गाँधी जी बार-बार आगाह करते रहे, लेकिन दूसरी ओर भारतीय जनता पार्टी देश के अंदर कांग्रेस शासित सरकारों को तोड़-फोड़ करने में व्यस्त रही।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सखिमत पात्रा) पीठासीन हुए]

ये मार्च के महीने में मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार गिराने में कामयाब हुए, लेकिन राजस्थान में इन्होंने जो तोड़-फोड़ की कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश की, उसमें नाकाम रहे। भारतीय जनता पार्टी को उस वक्त मुँह की खानी पड़ी। बिना किसी चर्चा के, बिना किसी परामर्श के, बिना सलाह-मशविरा के पूर्व निर्धारित तैयारी के बिना और बिना किसी रणनीति के नोटबंदी जैसे तुगलकी फरमान की तरह कोरोना के लिए भी 24 मार्च को पूरे देश में संपूर्ण लॉकडाउन का तुगलकी फरमान जारी कर दिया गया था। इस फैसले ने देश को चौपट करके रख दिया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मौके पर आपके समक्ष सदन से कबीर जी का वह दोहा साझा करना चाहूंगा -

"निंदक नियरे राखिए, आँगन कुटी छवाय,

बिन पानी, साबुन बिना, निर्मल करे सुभाय"।

इसका अर्थ इतना सा है कि निंदा करने वाले लोगों को भी नजदीक रखना चाहिए, जो समय-समय पर आपकी गलतियों को आपको बता कर आपको दुरुस्त कर सकें, आपको निर्मल कर सकें। कांग्रेस सुझाव देती रही, पर गलतियाँ हो रही थीं और केन्द्र सरकार गलतियों की कार्रवाई की निंदा सुनने के लिए तैयार नहीं थी। केन्द्र सरकार ने जिस तरह से लॉकडाउन का प्रबंधन किया, वह विफल रहा। उसी तरीके से 8 जून को जो अनलॉकडाउन की कार्रवाई थी, उसके लिए भी सरकार पूरे तरीके से तैयार नहीं थी। फलस्वरूप देशवासियों को सरकार के कुप्रबंधन के कारण 1947-48 में आजादी के बाद इतने बड़े मानवीय पलायन की त्रासदी को झेलना पड़ा। उस त्रासदी से करोड़ों नौकरियाँ खत्म हो गईं, करोड़ों प्रवासी बरबाद हो गए, दैनिक वेतनभोगी और Self-employed लोग भी इसमें तबाह होकर रह गए। कई व्यापार, कई होटल, व्यवसाय, सब कुछ टप हो गया। यहाँ तक कि 6.3 करोड़ MSMEs बंद हो गए। शायद उनमें से लगभग अधिकांश

हमेशा के लिए समाप्त हो जाएँगे। प्रवासी श्रमिक पलायन करके अपने-अपने कार्यक्षेत्रों को छोड़ कर पैदल ही अपने गृह जिलों की तरफ, अपने गृह क्षेत्रों की ओर निकल पड़े। उनमें से कुछ ने तो रास्ते में ही भूख-प्यास से दम तोड़ दिया और कड़ियों को कई मील पैदल चलना पड़ा। यहाँ तक कि गर्भवती महिलाओं को रास्ते में ही बच्चों को जन्म देना पड़ा। वे प्रसव की हालत में पैदल चलने को मजबूर थीं। कई लोग ट्रेनों के नीचे कट कर मर गए, लेकिन सरकार मौन थी। सरकार ने मौन धारण कर रखा था। * बिना पूर्व नियोजित कार्ययोजना के अचानक लॉकडाउन किया जाना, यह कतई उचित नहीं था। यह निर्णय खोखला साबित हुआ, जिसने देश को बरबाद कर दिया। ऐसे में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पूरे तरीके से चरमरा चुकी है और तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था, दुनिया की सबसे तेजी से उभरती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था, 5 ट्रिलियन की अर्थव्यवस्था, ये सब बातें अब किताबी लगने लगी हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मौजूदा वर्ष की पहली तिमाही में ही GDP की, सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की जो परिस्थितियाँ हैं, वे सबके सामने हैं। 23.9 फीसदी की गिरावट, यह निश्चय ही चिंताजनक विषय है। परिस्थितियाँ इस तरह की रहीं कि आर्थिक तबाही का कारण सिर्फ कोरोना महामारी नहीं है, बल्कि नोटबंदी और त्रुटिपूर्ण GST के चलते भी देश आर्थिक मंदी से पहले ही घिर चुका था। सरकार इस महामारी का बहाना बना कर अपनी विफलताओं पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश कर रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: कृपया बिल पर बोला जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): बिल्कुल, आप बोलिए।

श्री नीरज डांगी: मैं विषय पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं विषय पर ही बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नीरज डांगी: यह आपको समझने की जरूरत है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): ऑनरेबल मेम्बर, आप बोलिए।

श्री नीरज डांगी: अगर आपने इसको समझ लिया होता, तो देश में यह परिस्थिति पैदा नहीं होती। इस आर्थिक मंदी का आलम यह रहा कि लॉकडाउन के दौरान 80 लाख लोगों को 30 हजार करोड़ रुपए EPF से निकालने पड़े। ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ बनीं कि जो EPF वे अपने भविष्य के लिए, अपने भविष्य के निर्धारण के लिए संचय करके रखते हैं, लोगों को उन्हें निकालने की आवश्यकता पड़ी। 80 लाख लोग, यह बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। देश में युवा, जो आज बेरोजगार हो चुका है, बेरोजगारी की दहलीज पर खड़ा होकर वह चीख-चीख कर केन्द्र सरकार से जवाब

[श्री नीरज डांगी]

माँग रहा है कि कहाँ है उसकी नौकरियाँ, कहाँ है उसका रोजगार! अफसोस, सरकार के पास न तो जवाब है और न ही उसके भविष्य निर्धारण के लिए सरकार के पास रोजगार है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में आजादी से लेकर अब तक, जब राजीव गाँधी जी प्रधानमंत्री थे ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): ऑनरेबल मेम्बर, आप कृपया टॉपिक पर बोलिए। Please talk on the topic.

श्री नीरज डांगी: 1988-89 में राजीव गाँधी जी जब प्रधानमंत्री थे, तो GDP की दर देश के उच्चतम स्तर पर, 10.2 प्रतिशत पर थी, वहीं 2006-07 में प्रधान मंत्री, मनमोहन सिंह जी के वक्त यह 10.08 परसेंट थी, फिर भी ये कहते हैं कि 70 सालों के अन्दर कांग्रेस ने क्या किया! प्रश्न अपने आपसे पूछिए, अपने गिरेबान में झाँक कर पूछिए। राजीव गाँधी जी ने उस वक्त 21वीं सदी के भारत की कल्पना को साकार करने का काम किया था, वहीं यहाँ सरकार ने थाली बजवा कर, ताली बजवा कर, दीये जलवा कर देश की भोली-भाली जनता में ऐसा अंधविश्वास पैदा कर दिया कि उसे ऐसा लगा, जैसे यह देश को 15वीं सदी में धकेलने जैसा कार्य हो। सरकार में अपनी गलतियों को सुनने की और स्वीकार करने की क्षमता होनी चाहिए और साथ ही गलतियों को सही एवं दुरुस्त करने की मंशा भी होनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैनेजमेंट के गुरु Peter Decker ने एक बार कहा था, "प्रभावी नेतृत्व भाषण देने या पसंद किए जाने में नहीं है। नेतृत्व परिणामों द्वारा परिभाषित होता है, गुणों द्वारा नहीं।" परिणामों द्वारा परिभाषित ऐसा ही प्रभावी नेतृत्व श्री अशोक गहलोत, मुख्य मंत्री राजस्थान ने दिया है, जिन्होंने कोरोनावायरस संकट का बेहतरीन प्रबंधन करके, अपने कौशल को साबित किया है। राजस्थान राज्य में जब भी कोई संकट आया है, तो मुख्य मंत्री श्री अशोक गहलोत जी ने प्रदेशवासियों के हित में ढाल बनकर हर चुनौती का सामना करने का कार्य किया है। गहलोत जी पूरे देश में ऐसे पहले मुख्य मंत्री थे, जिन्होंने राजस्थान के लगभग सभी विधायकों और सांसदों के साथ video conferencing के माध्यम से चर्चा की, चाहे वे किसी भी राजनैतिक दल के क्यों न हों।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, you have got two minutes more. आपके पास दो मिनट और हैं।

SHRI NEERAJ DANGI: Sir, I was told that I have got 15 minutes. So, I have 11 minutes. This is my maiden speech and I must be given more time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, this is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Maiden speech is not allowed in this Session. Hon. Member, you have two minutes more. आप प्लीज बोलिए।

श्री नीरज डांगी: उन्होंने राजस्थान में जिस तरह से कार्य किए, मैं राजस्थान की झांकी इसलिए दिखाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि राजस्थान की तर्ज पर अगर केन्द्र सरकार ने भी फैसले लिए होते, तो शायद देश का आलम आज कुछ और ही होता। उन्होंने 78 लाख पेंशनर्स को अंतिम दो महीने की अग्रिम पेंशन दी। आज माननीय दिनेश जी ने एक बात कही थी कि अगर ऐसे needy persons के खातों में डालते, तो शायद उनकी जरूरत पूरी होती। राजस्थान ने 33 लाख लोगों को 2,500 रुपये की सहायता राशि जारी की। पैसा लोगों के हाथ में आएगा तभी उपभोग बढ़ेगा, तभी निवेश आएगा, तभी नौकरियां पैदा होंगी, तभी जीडीपी बढ़ेगी और तभी अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार आएगा। लॉकडाउन के विगत चार महीनों में GST compensation के 6,990.43 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार को केन्द्र को जारी करने चाहिए थे, जो नहीं मिले। इसके अतिरिक्त, जब compensation की कमी को पूर्ण करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार से बात कही गई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि compensation की कमी को आप ऋण के माध्यम से पूर्ण कर सकते हैं। ऐसा विकल्प देकर केन्द्र की सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया कि GST compensation की कमी को वित्त पोषित करने की केन्द्र सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

श्री नीरज डांगी: इस मौके पर मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने पत्र लिखकर केन्द्र सरकार को सुझाव दिया था कि 20,000 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बनाए जा रहे 'सेंट्रल विस्टा सौंदर्यीकरण निर्माण परियोजना' की आवश्यकता शायद इस वक्त नहीं है, बाद में हो सकती है। उस पर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए था। सोनिया गांधी जी ने कहा - राष्ट्रपति, प्रधान मंत्री, केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों, मुख्य मंत्रियों, राज्य मंत्रियों और नौकरशाहों की सभी विदेश यात्राओं को स्थगित किया जाना चाहिए। मैं इस वक्त यह कहना चाहूंगा कि व्यस्तता पुनः कहीं और ही रही। चन्द उद्योगपतियों के फायदे के लिए व्यस्तता राजकीय उपक्रमों का निजीकरण करने में रही। देश के आंतरिक मामलों को सुलझाने के बजाय धन की आड़ में, सरहद की आड़ में परेशानियों से...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you, hon. Member. You will have to conclude.

श्री नीरज डांगी: सर, मैं एक लाइन के साथ कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। कुल मिलाकर देश में डर का माहौल है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you. Hon. Member, I have to move on. Your time is over.

श्री नीरज डांगी: सर, मुझे एक शेर के साथ कन्क्लूड करने की इजाज़त दी जाए। अंत में देशवासियों के लिए और जो कोरोना की जंग में संघर्षरत हैं, लड़ रहे हैं, जो कोरोना वॉरियर्स

[श्री नीरज डांगी]

हैं, स्वास्थ्यकर्मी, सफाईकर्मी, पुलिसकर्मी, समाजसेवी, मीडियाकर्मी आदि हैं, जो कोरोना से लड़ने में अपने स्वास्थ्य की और जान की परवाह किए बिना जूझ रहे हैं, माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से कुछ पंक्तियां मैं उन्हें समर्पित करना चाहूंगा -

"बीतेगा ये दौर और वो दौर भी बीत जाएगा।
संघर्ष की इस आंधी के बाद एक नया दृश्य आएगा।
डटे रहना मैदान में चाहे कितना भी शोर हो।
एक दिन ये ज़माना तुम्हारे गीत गाएगा।।"

जय हिन्द!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, hon. Member, Ms. Saroj Pandey.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I have got a point of order.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): One second, hon. Member.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मेरा एक point of order है। माननीय सदस्य जी ने अभी अपनी मेडन स्पीच दी, लेकिन यहां पर कोई भी सदस्य अगर कोई तथ्य रखता है, तो उसमें सत्य होना चाहिए। इन्होंने जिस * या तो उसके सम्बन्ध में ये कोई तथ्य यहां पर रखें, अदरवाइज़ सदन के समक्ष एक तरीके से यह गलत तथ्य उन्होंने रखा है। माननीय सदस्य या तो उसको प्रमाणित करें, वरना सदन की कार्यवाही में, इनके भाषण में से उससे निकाला जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, we would go into the records and examine it. Now, hon. Member, Ms. Saroj Pandey.

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय (छत्तीसगढ़): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं महामारी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2020 के समर्थन में इस सदन में अपना पक्ष रख रही हूँ। पूरा देश एक अजीब हालात से गुजर रहा है और इस हालात में सरकार ने जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों से निपटने की कोशिश की है, मेरा ख्याल है कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी को पूरे देश ने साधुवाद दिया है। जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां रहीं, उन परिस्थितियों में देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस कार्य योजना के साथ धीरे-धीरे इन परिस्थितियों से निकालने की शुरुआत की, उन पर लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ा और इसका प्रमाण पूरे देश ने अपने समर्थन से उन्हें दिया है। महामारी से निपटने के लिए जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने विषय में बताया है कि सन् 1897 में तत्कालीन अंग्रेज़ शासकों के द्वारा महामारी की रोकथाम में सरकार की भूमिका को स्पष्ट करते हुए उसे विशेष अधिकार प्रदान करने के

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

12.00 Noon

लिए कानून बनाया था। पूरे 123 सालों के बाद वर्तमान में 22 अप्रैल, 2020 को महामारी रोग (संशोधन) अध्यादेश को जारी किया गया, जिसमें बिल की कुछ कण्डिकाओं में वर्तमान की आवश्यकता के अनुसार बदलाव किये जाने की आवश्यकताओं पर जोर दिया गया। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की महामारी रोग (संशोधन) अध्यादेश को लाने के पीछे जो मंशा थी, कोरोनावायरस से फ्रन्ट लाइन पर बहादुरी से लड़ रहे हमारे हर स्वास्थ्यकर्मी की रक्षा करने की हमारी प्रतिबद्धता मज़बूती से है। यह हमारे स्वास्थ्य पेशेवरों की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करेगा और उनकी सुरक्षा से कोई समझौता हम नहीं होने देंगे। इन विषयों को लेकर यह संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है।

महोदय, यह सर्वविदित है कि किसी भी संकट से लड़ने के लिए सुरक्षा का पहला गेरा सबसे महत्वपूर्ण होता है और अगर हम देश की सीमाओं की बात करें तो हमारे वीर सैनिक अपने प्राणों की परवाह किये बिना जिस प्रकार से मातृभूमि की रक्षा के लिए पूरे जोश से डटे रहते हैं और दुश्मन से हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा करते हैं, ऐसा ही एक संकट आज हमारे सामने है। यह संकट सीमाओं पर दुश्मनों से नहीं, बल्कि कोरोनावायरस कोविड-19 के रूप में सामने आया है। कोविड-19 आज पूरे विश्व में एक गम्भीर चुनौती बनकर उभरा है और इस चुनौती से भारत देश ने बहुत मज़बूती से लड़ाई लड़ी है। हम भारतवासी जिस प्रकार से इस घटनाक्रम से बाहर निकल रहे हैं, मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने बहुत सूझ-बूझ के साथ में इस पर कार्य किया है, लेकिन ऐसे समय पर जो हमारे स्वास्थ्यकर्मी हैं, वे स्वास्थ्यकर्मी अपनी जान को जोखिम में डालकर हमारे स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए खड़े होते हैं। यही हमारी फर्स्ट लाइन ऑफ डिफेन्स है, जिस पर कि हमारे स्वास्थ्यकर्मी बहुत मज़बूती से हमारे स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा के लिए आगे बढ़ते हैं।

महोदय, संचार के विभिन्न माध्यमों से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया, सोशल मीडिया इन सभी में हमने देखा कि कैसे हमारे हैल्थ वर्कर्स को हैरास किया जाता है, कैसे उन पर हमले किये गये, किस प्रकार से वे लोग स्वयं की जान को जोखिम में डालकर स्वयं के संक्रमित होने की संभावनाओं को जोखिम में डालकर हमारे स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा करते हैं। कोरोना वॉरियर्स पर कुछ हमले हुए। 2 अप्रैल, 2020 को इन्दौर के टाटपट्टी बाखल में महिला स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों पर हमला किया गया। उन्हें अपनी जान बचाने के लिए भागना पड़ा। 2 अप्रैल, 2020 को हैदराबाद के गांधी हॉस्पिटल में संक्रमित व्यक्ति की मृत्यु के बाद उसके परिजनों ने जिस प्रकार से डॉक्टर और हॉस्पिटल पर हमला किया, 20 अप्रैल को कर्णाटक में हमला हुआ, 14 अप्रैल को दिल्ली में लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण हॉस्पिटल में एक महिला डॉक्टर पर हमला हुआ, 15 अप्रैल को भी हमला हुआ तो सरकार इन तमाम परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए 22 अप्रैल, 2020 को इस अध्यादेश को लाई। यह अध्यादेश लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? 123 सालों के इस लम्बे अन्तराल के बाद सरकार ने अगर इस अध्यादेश को लागू करने की कोशिश की तो उसके पीछे यह कारण था। आज देश में देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कोरोना वॉरियर्स के लिए जिस प्रकार का सम्मान प्रदर्शित किया, पूरा देश उनके साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिलाकर खड़ा रहा।

[सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय]

कहीं हमने उन पर पुष्पों की वर्षा की, आकाशीय क्षेत्र से उन पर पुष्पों की वर्षा की गयी, ताकि उनका मनोबल बढ़े। वे अपनी जान जोखिम में डाल कर हमारे लिए खड़े हैं। वे अपनी जान, अपने परिवार, सभी की चिन्ता छोड़ कर-- कई लोग तो अपने परिवारों से लम्बे समय के अन्तराल में मिल नहीं पाये। वे अपने परिवार से मिलने के लिए जाना चाहते थे, अपनी बच्ची को देखना चाहते थे, लेकिन वे जा नहीं पाये। कारण सिर्फ इतना ही था कि वे अपने परिवार को संक्रमण से दूर रखना चाहते थे। लोग महीने-महीने तक मज़बूती के साथ काम करते रहे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनके इस कार्य के प्रति उनके कर्तव्य की सराहना की। पूरे देश ने उनकी हाँ में हाँ मिलायी।

आज मुझे इस बात पर बेहद अफसोस है कि इस सदन में जिस प्रकार से मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने विषय को परिवर्तित करने की कोशिश की, यह दुर्भाग्यजनक स्थिति पैदा हुई है। मुझे लगता है कि अगर आप किसी विषय पर-- यह एक बेहद संवेदनशील मुद्दा है। राजनीति करने के लिए तो बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र था। आप राजनीति करने के लिए किसी और क्षेत्र को चुनते, लेकिन राजनीति आपने कोविड-19 पर की, अपने नेताओं को खुश करने के लिए हमारी संवेदना से आपने खेलने की कोशिश की और आपने उनके कर्तव्यों पर प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो कोरोना वॉरियर्स आपके यहाँ पर लगातार काम कर रहे थे, आपके लिए काम कर रहे थे, ताकि आपकी जान सुरक्षित रहे, आपका परिवार सुरक्षित रहे, भले हम संक्रमित हो जाएँ, लेकिन आप सुरक्षित रहें, आपने उन पर कहीं एक शब्द भी नहीं बोला। 'निन्दक नियरे राखिए', लेकिन जो केवल और केवल निन्दा करता हो, ऐसा निन्दक अगर साथ रखिएगा, तो हमेशा दुर्भाग्यजनक स्थिति पैदा होती है, जैसी आज इस सदन में पैदा हुई है।

कोरोना वॉरियर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए, इस संक्रमण काल में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं और सुविधाओं को क्षति से बचाने के लिए वर्तमान बिल में कुछ प्रावधान भी किये गये हैं। सरकार इसके लिए साधुवाद की पात्र है। महामारी से लड़ने में जुटे हमारे कोरोना वॉरियर्स पर अगर हमला होता है, तो इसके लिए 3 माह से लेकर 5 साल तक की सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है तथा 50,000 से लेकर 2,000 रुपये तक का जुर्माना रखा गया है। स्वास्थ्यकर्मी के खिलाफ हिंसा से यदि उसे गम्भीर क्षति पहुँचती है, तो यह सज़ा 6 महीने से लेकर 7 वर्ष तक बढ़ायी जा सकती है और जुर्माना 1 लाख से 5 लाख रुपये तक हो सकता है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने इन विषयों पर बेहद संवेदनशीलता के साथ विचार करके ये प्रावधान किये हैं। मैं सरकार को इस विषय के लिए साधुवाद देती हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी को भी साधुवाद देती हूँ। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि यह गैर-जमानती है, 30 दिनों में इस पर निर्णय होना है। यह एक बड़ा विषय है। इस बिल में इन अपराधों को गैर-जमानती बनाया गया है, ताकि आपराधिक तत्वों में कानून का भय व्याप्त रहे और हमारे इन स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों पर कोई हमला या दुर्व्यवहार करने का साहस नहीं कर सके। अगर हम उन पर

हमला करते हैं, अगर हम उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार करते हैं, तो जो व्यक्ति अपने स्वास्थ्य की चिन्ता किये बिना आपके लिए लगातार खड़ा है, उसका मनोबल गिरता है, उसके परिवार का मनोबल गिरता है। ऐसी महामारी के समय में कोई व्यक्ति सामने आने का साहस नहीं कर पायेगा। सरकार ने उनके साहस, उनके मनोबल को बनाये रखने के लिए ही ये विषय रखे हैं। यह प्रावधान उन तत्वों को भी हतोत्साहित करेगा, जो शासकीय सम्पत्ति का नुकसान करते हैं और विभिन्न शासकीय तथा स्वास्थ्य संस्थानों को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान पहुँचाते हैं। कानून न होने के कारण ये लोग नुकसान करने के बाद बच जाते हैं, उनका मनोबल बढ़ता है और वे फिर दोबारा इस प्रकार की हरकत करने का साहस जुटाते हैं। अब इस कानून की मदद से ऐसे लोगों को अपने गुनाह का जुर्माना भी भरना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कहावत है कि ईश्वर सबके जीवन की रक्षा खुद नहीं कर पाते, लेकिन उन्होंने धरती पर अगर किसी को भेजा है, तो हमारे इन कोरोना वॉरियर्स को, स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों को, डॉक्टरों को भेजा है। हमारे देश में, पूरे विश्व में चिकित्सक और चिकित्साकर्मियों को भगवान का रूप माना जाता है। हमारे हर दर्द, हर तकलीफ़ को दूर करने वाले हमारे कोरोना वॉरियर्स के साथ जो घटना हुई, वह बहुत ही वेदनापूर्ण है और असहनीय है। अपने इन साथियों को उन पर होने वाले हमलों और दुर्व्यवहार से बचाने के लिए यह जो विधेयक लाया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं मानती हूँ कि यह हमारा दायित्व है कि जो लोग हमारे लिए अपने प्राणों को खतरे में डाल रहे हैं, जो अपने परिवारों से दूर रह कर अपने फर्ज़ को निभा रहे हैं, जो हमारे साथ खड़े हैं, सरकार उनके साथ खड़ी है। सरकार ने इस विधेयक को लाकर इस बात को प्रमाणित किया है कि हम आपके साथ खड़े हैं, हम आपकी रक्षा करेंगे। मैं सरकार को इस विधेयक को लाने के लिए बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ, साधुवाद देती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. Whenever any legislation or ordinances come here, we always tell ourselves, we need to look at this in a backdrop. And, what is that backdrop? The backdrop is that in the 2019 Lok Sabha elections, the BJP Government led by Narendra Modi won 303 seats with 37 per cent vote share. We remember that. At the same time, I would like to request this Government to also remember that the States of West Bengal, Punjab, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Rajasthan rejected you. The Chief Ministers there are elected to run their States. You cannot cross the constitutional bar. You do your work; let them do their work. They are elected Chief Ministers. Today, we are passing the 'e' Bill. It is an eight letter word, 'epidemic'. But, in 1975, there was another 'E' word, which somebody tried to cross, and, then, you know what happened. Sir, sinister provisions are also there in this Bill.

[Shri Derek O' Brien]

Of course, we want to take care of healthcare workers. Who does not want to? You thought about it in 2020. My State West Bengal has the West Bengal Medicare Service (Prevention of Violence and Damage to Property) Act, 2009. What happens to this Bill? You are poking your nose into my State. You are not elected there. See at Amendment 2(a). Look at the original Bill. Now, the Bill says that you can search without any reason. It gives unqualified power to the Central Government; bus, train, everything. Sir, this is an attempt to encroach upon the constitutional assigned functioning of the States. Do not use the excuse of 'epidemic'. Please don't. Sir, look at the imposition of fine. Yes, you can impose fine. We have got the Bill already. But what are you trying to do? The States must be authorised to take decisions at the level of States. It prescribes a fine up to five lakhs of rupees or up to seven years punishment. You cannot take away the right of the States. BJP is now telling us not to do politics. Of course, we also do not want politics, and, that is why, we have not given any amendments. In the true spirit of 'no politics', I am not moving any amendment. I am going to give the Government some real suggestions. Let them see whether my suggestions are making sense or not.

Sir, Bengal has the Clinical Establishment Regulatory Commission headed by a High Court Judge. It is of 2017. It has capped private hospitals overcharging patients; also for all the tests. Why don't you consider this? As far as health insurance is concerned, your health insurance like our health insurance in Bengal is for ₹ 10 lakhs. It covers healthcare workers, ward boys, ward girls. Okay. Good but what about the allied workers. In Bengal, allied workers are also covered.

Third suggestion is about psychological stress, mental health of doctors and healthcare workers. It is not covered. Please take our suggestion and bring it in the rules.

Sir, the Centre is paying sixty per cent for all the schemes and the States are giving forty per cent for all the schemes. But when it comes to taking credit, the Centre wants to take all the credit. As far as Ayushman Bharat is concerned, you thought of Ayushman Bharat, it is very good. Imitation is the best form of flattery. West Bengal had Ayushman Bharat two years before you. It is fully cashless, paperless. The card is not in the name of the man, it is in the name of woman of the house. It includes the wife's parents. You can use it for private hospitals. You can go outside.

But, what do we hear from the BJP; this we did it first, this we did it first. Look at the States. Don't only look at West Bengal. Look at other States. The only time you get interested in a State is when you want to manufacture a majority. You wanted to manufacture majority in Madhya Pradesh, you got excited; in Karnataka, you get excited; in Manipur, you get excited. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am going to stop. And, of course, today one of your most loyal State allies also told you to take a walk. But that is another story, Sir. The Centre cannot impose its will on the States. It is constitutionally wrong. We will have a debate next week on GST and we will tell you about it.

Sir, in conclusion, since you are talking a lot about the British, 1892, there are only three Parliamentary democracies in the world which still have this ordinance raj possible -- India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. So, the emergency ordinance route is dangerous. And I want to end, Sir, by saying something very interesting. Before I joined politics, I used to do quizzing once for my livelihood. Where did these ordinances actually come from? It is interesting. It comes from the Government of India Act, 1935. That is the route of all these ordinances. And why? Because the Viceroy could pass anything he wanted at any point. Sir, the Viceroys and their attitude have gone, but the attitude of arrogance still remains with this BJP Government. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I support the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020. Sir, the Ordinance defines healthcare service personnel as a person who is at risk of contracting the epidemic disease while carrying out duties related to the epidemic. The act of violence includes any of the following acts committed against a healthcare service personnel: harassment impacting living or working conditions; harm, injury, hurt, or danger to life; obstruction in discharge of duties, and loss or damage to the property or documents of the healthcare service personnel. The Act also specifies that the Central Government may regulate the inspection of any ship or vessel leaving or arriving at any port and the detention of any person intending to travel from the port, during an outbreak. The Ordinance expands the powers of the Central Government to regulate the inspection of any bus, train, goods vehicle, ship, vessel, or aircraft leaving or arriving at any land port, port or aerodrome. The Ordinance specifies that no person can commit or abet the commission of an act of violence against a healthcare service personnel. My suggestion is that if an act of violence against a healthcare service personnel causing grievous harm is committed,

[Shri A. Vijayakumar]

the person committing the offence will be punishable with imprisonment between six months to seven years and a fine between rupees one lakh to five lakh. These offences are cognizable and non-bailable. Persons convicted of offences under the Ordinance will also be liable to pay compensation to the healthcare service personnel whom they have hurt. Such compensation will be determined by the Court. In the case of damage or loss of property, the compensation payable to the victim will be twice the amount of the fair market value of the damaged or lost property, as determined by the Court. If the convicted person fails to pay the compensation, the amount will be recovered as an arrear of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.

The cases registered under the Ordinance will be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of Inspector. The investigation must be completed within 30 days from the date of registration of the FIR. The inquiry or trial should be concluded within one year. If it is not concluded within this time period, the Judge must record the reasons for the delay and extend the time period. However, the time period may be extended for more than six months at a time. When prosecuting a person for causing grievous harm to healthcare service personnel...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: The court will presume the person guilty of the offence unless the contrary is proved. I am supporting this Bill. I also thank the corona warriors of the country. Thank you, Sir.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, महामारी अधिनियम में लगभग सवा सौ वर्षों के बाद कुछ संशोधन किए जा रहे हैं। यह विशेष परिस्थितियों में किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि कोई महामारी पहले से घोषणा करके या किसी की अनुमति लेकर नहीं आती। कुछ विषम परिस्थितियाँ होती हैं और उन विषम परिस्थितियों में जो इंतजाम किए जा सकते हैं, वे सरकारें करती हैं। मैं उन बातों में नहीं जाना चाहूँगा, जो यहाँ इससे पहले कही गईं। मैं अपने आपको केवल इस विधेयक तक सीमित रखूँगा, क्योंकि मेरे पास ज्यादा से ज्यादा चार-पाँच मिनट ही होंगे।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं, दिल्ली में भी मिनिस्टर रहे, बहुत लोकप्रिय मंत्री रहे और बहुत अच्छे डॉक्टर भी हैं। आपने इस विधेयक में जो संशोधन किए हैं, ठीक है, वे होने चाहिए थे, लेकिन इसका जो एक दूसरा पक्ष है, उसको बिल्कुल नहीं देखा गया, उसको नज़रअंदाज़ किया गया। जैसे, जब महामारी आई, तो सब जानते हैं कि इस देश में कुछ लोगों की आदत है कि वे उस महामारी को या

उन विषम परिस्थितियों को अपनी कमाई का ज़रिया समझ लेते हैं। कई जगह, चाहे वे केन्द्र सरकार से जुड़े हुए लोग हों, चाहे कुछ राज्यों की सरकारों से जुड़े हुए लोग हों, उन्होंने पीपीई किट्स खरीदने में, वेंटिलेटर्स खरीदने में या थर्मल स्क्रीनिंग के लिए जो थर्मामीटर्स खरीदे जाते हैं, ऑक्सीमीटर्स खरीदे जाते हैं या मास्क एवं सैनिटाइज़र्स खरीदे जाते हैं, उनकी जो वास्तव में कीमतें हैं, उनसे बहुत ज्यादा कीमतों में खरीदकर State Exchequer को लॉस पहुँचाया, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ दंडनीय व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इसका कोई प्रोविज़न इस विधेयक में नहीं किया गया है।

दूसरा, कुछ ऐसी दवाएँ आई और उनका प्रचार हुआ कि इससे मरीज ठीक हो जाएगा, उनको बड़े पैमाने पर ब्लैक में बेचा गया। पहले लोग उन्हें गायब कर देते हैं और फिर जो आदमी समझता है कि मेरा जीवन इससे बच सकता है, वह 10 हजार रुपये के इंजेक्शन को एक लाख रुपये में खरीदने के लिए विवश हुआ। इस तरह की दवा बेचने वालों के खिलाफ दंडात्मक कार्रवाई का प्रोविज़न भी इस विधेयक में होना चाहिए, क्योंकि जब-जब ऐसा अवसर आएगा, तो इस तरह के लोग, ऐसी ब्लैक शीप्स इस प्रकार के काम करेंगी।

अब निजी अस्पतालों की बात आती है। सारे लोग कहते हैं कि साहब, एम्स में भर्ती करवा दीजिए, क्योंकि वहाँ ज्यादा पैसा नहीं लगता है, लेकिन वहाँ की अपनी सीमाएँ हैं। निजी अस्पतालों में जाते हैं, तो एक-एक दिन में एक-एक लाख रुपया लगता है।

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): ज्यादा सर।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इससे और ज्यादा भी लगते हैं। जब आपातकाल हो, विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हों, असामान्य परिस्थितियाँ हों, तो गवर्नमेंट को किसी पर भी restriction लगाने का अधिकार होता है, यह नहीं कि वह केवल सरकारी लोगों पर ही लगा सकती है। सरकारी हो या गैर-सरकारी, चाहे कोई भी हो, इस तरह के अस्पतालों में निश्चित करना चाहिए कि आप इससे ज्यादा चार्ज नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसका कोई प्रोविज़न इसमें नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है, जो इसमें होना चाहिए था। अगर कोविड-19 से कोई व्यक्ति मरा है और वह अपने परिवार का अकेला breadwinner है, तो उसके परिवार के भरण-पोषण के लिए आर्थिक मदद का प्रोविज़न भी इस विधेयक में किया जाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि विशेष परिस्थितियों में ही ऐसे केसेज़ आते हैं। ऐसी समस्याएँ कभी-कभार ही आती हैं और इसलिए यह उन्हीं तक सीमित रखना चाहिए, लेकिन यह प्रोविज़न होना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सस्मित पात्रा): माननीय सदस्य, you have to conclude.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: मान्यवर, मैंने सुझाव दे दिए हैं। मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना था, मुझे तो सुझाव देने थे। यहाँ इधर से या उधर से लोगों ने जो कुछ बातें कही हैं, उनमें से कुछ बातों से मैं अपने आपको संबद्ध करता हूँ और कुछ बातों से असंबद्ध भी करता हूँ। उनको मैं क्लैरिफाई नहीं करना चाहूँगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Bill.

Sir, when the lockdown was announced in March, 2020, it was done without any preparation by the Central Government and even the State Governments were not consulted with the result that you could see the pathetic sight of people, inter-State migrant labour, street vendors, autorickshaw drivers, barbers, washermen, etc. The Government has not brought forward any effective scheme for these downtrodden people. Even for the death of inter-State migrant labourers who undertook journey in the horrible and inhuman conditions, their near relations were not paid any compensation by the Railways. The epidemic disease cannot be controlled by simply imposing fine and imprisonment against poor people who are already living under abject poverty. Therefore, the Government should bring forward a Bill for suitable packages for ameliorating the lives of these people.

Sir, the corona virus has no medicine. The Government says and advises that people should live very cautiously in their homes. For that, they have to stay with masks. But they cannot go out of their houses. How will they live? Will the Government support the ordinary and poor people? It is not done. I want to speak about migrant labour. We are asking for a national register for migrant labour. But none of the Governments is serious about this issue. The migrant labour is utilized in organized and unorganized sectors. Even in the organized sector, they don't have any protection. When they need labour, they bring them by air or in air-conditioned buses. Afterwards, they throw them away. Hence, they have to walk with their children, elderly parents and pregnant women. What action are you going to take against the contractors who brought those poor workers and left them without any notice?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: PSUs, MNCs and IT sector sent away all contract, casual and outsourced people without paying them. Labour should not be treated as a commodity that if you want you can take and if you have problem, you can throw them away without any notice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Home Affairs issued a circular.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, we are running out of time.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Circular stated that all the employers should pay wages without any deduction; nobody should be retrenched or dismissed from service.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Only one minute! It is very unfortunate that the same Ministry of Home Affairs filed an affidavit before the court stating that the Government withdrew that circular because the employers filed a petition that they are not able to pay. It proves that this Government is working for the employers and not for the working class. Thank you, Sir.

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have a very short intervention to make. I will not take much time. There is no blame-game here at all. If I am trying to tell you something, it does not mean that we are opposed to you. Everyone is concerned about the epidemic and what is happening around us. If some suggestions are made by Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, you must take it as a part of it. So, kindly do not take it as a blame game. We are not interested in blame game. Now, you have come out with a Bill that is going to protect our great warriors of this epidemic. My salutations to them because it is they who have been at the forefront and have been helping us very much. Unfortunately, they have been subjected to some kind of a harassment which nobody would tolerate.

Sir, what is happening is this. They were not only badly handled, their morale really affected. Now, let us think, it is not only they who need your protection but even the other people around. Take for example; Ram Gopalji has talked about the private hospitals. Let me tell you with all authority and responsibility that a private hospital had charged 90 lakhs for one patient -- the case had gone up to the Court in Hyderabad and they have won -- to give the corpse; the man was dead by that time. For such kind of a thing, a protection is needed from the Centre -- whether the Centre or State -- and as Mr. Derek said, it is a State subject. We were handling it so well. You had AYUSH, we had our own insurance scheme. You had this one Advisory; we had State orders going around. But, today, you do not care for what exactly the State is doing. I am not trying to tell you because this is an ordinance-raj. In ordinance-raj, even my words, perhaps, would not convince. Now, in this case, what I am trying to seek is that we

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

need protection as far as the hospitals are concerned. The Centre can think of some order because as he said, it is not only for the Government hospitals, even private hospitals have a right to do that. Now, there are dead bodies. You know the conditions of the dead bodies. Now, let us come out with some kind of a mechanism where the Central Government or State Government or some agency takes care of it. The dead bodies were piling up in one of the hospitals when I went there but it was sent somewhere. So, this also must be taken into consideration as far as that aspect is concerned.

Now, let us take, for example, buses. Ram Prasadji said, I should not use the word migrant labour. I would say, the labour from other State, they were here. When they were going back, all of a sudden you stopped the trains and the buses. You asked the State Government to stop the inter-State buses. Now, that affected those labourers' movement. So, now, alright, you have asked us to do it. You come into the picture, intervene and try to give us some kind of a solution or advisory in such cases. Though it is over now, but what I am saying is this. Let this Central Government, before interfering with the State laws or State powers or State rights, also think what exactly the State wants to do. Consult the States. Whatever a State wants, please help them if you can as you owe us a lot of money on GST. Please try to give us, we would do our job. This is what we are trying to say.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020. I would only give two or three important bullet points and suggestions. So, please allow me.

Sir, I deeply regret to bring to your kind notice that there has been a systematic increase in incidents of attacks and harassment of nurses, doctors and other medical personnel. We need to have a zero tolerance policy towards the attacks on our COVID warriors. They are the ones who are putting their lives on the line for the country. Doctors need a moral boost. I agree with the press briefing of the Ministry of Health which says that there have been attacks and unwarranted violence and harassment against the medical professionals. Such a situation tends to hamper the medical community from performing their duties to their optimum best and maintaining their morale which is a critical need in this hour of national health crisis. Sir, I am witness

to the very good work done by Visakha Institute of Medical Sciences which is in Andhra Pradesh and the city name is Visakhapatnam. They put their heart and soul into their jobs and take care of their patients selflessly.

Sir, the Epidemic Diseases Bill was tabled on 28th January, 1897, during an outbreak of bubonic plague in Mumbai. It has been over 120 years and, therefore, these changes are needed in this Act.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, you need to conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Sir, one or two points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): No; we don't have that time. Finish quickly.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: The Epidemic Act should be extended beyond the doctors to include sanitation and other cleanliness workers to save them from any further bureaucratic excesses. In the current situation, these workers are also facing a similar type of stigmatization, unwarranted violence and harassment. We should have further amendment to the Epidemic Act to define the term Epidemic or Disease and also the Act does not talk of strict measures or directions to the Government to follow at the time of epidemic.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, you are out of your time. Please conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: I will say only one point. The Epidemic Act should create a special body consisting of epidemiologists, virologist and immunologists.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, I will have to move. I will have to move on. Please conclude. I will have to move on.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: And, the Government officials who shall decide the course of action for the Government wherever the epidemic is declared.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मेडिकल प्रोफेशन के बारे में हम सब जानते हैं कि यह एक बहुत ही नोबल प्रोफेशन है और

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

इस प्रोफेशन में जो लोग हैं, उनका धर्म ही मानव की सेवा करना होता है, जो पीड़ित होते हैं, उनकी सेवा करना होता है। हमारे जितने हेल्थ केयर पर्सनल्स हैं, उनके लिए समाज का और सरकार का यह दायित्व होता है कि उनका मनोबल बनाए रखे, उन्हें सुरक्षित रखे, ताकि उनको अपने कार्यों को करने में किसी भी प्रकार की परेशानी न हो और इसलिए आपने देखा कि कोविड-19 के परिप्रेक्ष्य में केन्द्र सरकार ने उनके लिए इंश्योरेंस की घोषणा की। हमारे बिहार में एनडीए की सरकार है और श्री नीतिश कुमार जी के नेतृत्व में हम लोगों ने अलग से उनको एक महीने का अतिरिक्त वेतन भी दिया और साथ ही एक कानून भी बनाया गया। मैं इस कानून की सराहना इसलिए करता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ कानून ही नहीं बनाया गया है, बल्कि इसे बिल्कुल अंत तक cognizable बनाया गया है, non-bailable बनाया गया है। इसमें सजा का भी प्रावधान है। Grievous के लिए अलग से है। साथ ही साथ सबसे important है कि आज एफआईआर दर्ज हो जाती है, उसमें time-bound investigation का टाइम नहीं रहता है। इसमें तीस दिन का टाइम है। उसके बाद जब यह कोर्ट में जाएगा, तो वहां भी एक साल के अंदर ही इसका ट्रायल हो जाना है। अगर एक साल के अंदर नहीं होगा, तो जज साहब को उसमें कारण दिखाने पड़ेंगे और अगले छह महीने के अंदर उसका पूरा का पूरा निस्तारण करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए उस हिसाब से यह बहुत ही अच्छा कानून है। इतना ही नहीं अगर उनकी संपत्ति का नुकसान होता है, तो संपत्ति के नुकसान के लिए उनको मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा और यदि वे मुआवजा नहीं दे पाएंगे, जैसा हम रेवेन्यू में कहते हैं, as arrears of Land Revenue Act के तहत वसूल किया जाएगा। निश्चित रूप से इस कानून से हमारे मेडिकल हेल्थ केयर सर्विस के लोगों का मनोबल बढ़ेगा। वे सुरक्षित महसूस करेंगे और बेहतर ढंग से समाज की सेवा करेंगे। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you hon. Member. Next is, hon. Member, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir. It is nice to see you sitting there. It is your maiden day and compliments from my side.

माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी मेरे समक्ष हैं, तो मैं सीधे संवाद करना चाहता हूँ। पहले लॉकडाउन के बाद आपका रेडियो और मोबाइल का मैसेज बदल गया। आपने कहना शुरू किया कि बीमारी से लड़ो, बीमार से नहीं। लेकिन तब तक नुकसान हो गया था। देश में लोग बीमार से लड़ने लगे थे। एक राज्य है, जहां सिंगल सोर्स नाम का एक डेटा आने लगा और उस दौर की टेलीविजन डिबेट्स भी देख लीजिए, तो माननीय मंत्री महोदय, वह हमारे बौने कद को दर्शाता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आपके नेतृत्व में पूरा देश और हम सब मिलकर कोरोना संक्रमण से तो निकल लेंगे, आज नहीं, तो कल, लेकिन यह जो ज़हर हमारे समाज में बो दिया गया है, उससे कब निकलेंगे, इस संबंध में मैं भरोसेमंद नहीं हूँ। एक राज्य है और मेरा ही राज्य है। उन्होंने मज़दूरों को यह कह दिया कि कोरोना carriers हैं और तमाम तरह की बाधाएं खड़ी की गईं। Bubonic plague

के वक्त में आया हुआ यह कानून, जिसे आप आज अमेंड कर रहे हैं, तो आप मान्यवर लोकमान्य तिलक का या उस दौर का इतिहास पढ़िए, तो यह कई दफ़ा arbitrary arrests का भी कभी सबब बन जाता था। लोगों ने इस पर विस्तार से लिखा है। अभी हाल में उत्तर प्रदेश में आपके ऑर्डिनेंस को invoke करके anti-CAA protestors arrest किए गए हैं। अब मैं Act में जो कुछ मूल चीज़ें हैं, उन पर आता हूँ। The Act does not define epidemic pandemic or dangerous pandemic, etc. यह Executive discretion पर छोड़ा गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर आप थोड़ा विचार कर लीजिए। The Act allows the Central Government and State Governments to take measures and prescribe regulations to prevent their spread. I believe some kind of model, an enabling model should be provided to the States so that it could be taken. विधेयक महामारी के दौरान नागरिकों के obligation की बहुत विस्तार से बात करता है, लेकिन सरकार के दायित्व और कर्तव्यों पर थोड़ा मौन है, थोड़ी चुप्पी है। महामारी के दौरान सरकार को हासिल असीमित अधिकार देने के साथ-साथ आप नागरिकों के मानव अधिकारों को भी दीजिए, जिनका मैंने पहले जिक्र किया था। Act of violence को आप सिर्फ महामारी के दौरान छोड़ रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसको थोड़ा spread over किया जाए क्योंकि महामारी कब शुरू हुई, कब खत्म हुई, इसे अगर हमने ambiguity में छोड़ा तो थोड़ी मुश्किल होगी।

महोदय, मैं एक टिप्पणी और करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा मानना है कि doctors, nurses और healthcare professionals - ये सभी इस लड़ाई में हैं। आप अच्छा कर रहे हैं कि उन्हें एक sense of protection दे रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको कई राज्यों के उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ, जहां उन्हें महीनों से तनखाह नहीं मिली है - nurses हड़ताल पर हैं, डॉक्टर्स हड़ताल पर हैं। सर, मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रतीक का महत्व है कि पुष्प वर्षा हो - ये प्रतीक कभी-कभी महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं लेकिन प्रतीक को अंत नहीं मान लेना चाहिए कि पुष्प वर्षा कर दी, अब हमारा और कोई obligation नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम लोग प्रतीकों में जीने लगे हैं - ताली, थाली, पुष्प वर्षा - ये सब जरूरी हैं लेकिन इनसे ज्यादा जरूरी है, इंसानी ज़िंदगियों में दखल देना, उनकी ज़िंदगी के कोहराम को बचाना। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां थोड़ी कमी रही है।

आखिर में, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी, आप बहुत संजीदा व्यक्ति हैं। एक बार आप खुद ही याद कीजिए कि मार्च और अप्रैल के महीने में हमारे television पर क्या चल रहा था। उस समय हम कोरोना के संक्रमण से नहीं लड़ रहे थे। हम लड़ रहे थे अपने लोगों से - टेले वालों पर attack हो रहा था, उनकी सब्जियों को फैंका जा रहा था। सर, हर ज़िंदगी महत्वपूर्ण है - और यह क्यों हुआ क्योंकि...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Member, please conclude.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, "जय हिन्द" बोलने से पहले मैं सिर्फ 30 सेकेंड का समय लूंगा। मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से ही अगर हमने शुरू से यह लड़ाई

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

लड़ी होती तो हमारे समाज में इतने बाड़े नहीं होते, इतने barricades नहीं होते, सोच और समझ में इतनी संकीर्णता नहीं होती। आज मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम बीमारी से कम, बीमार से ज्यादा लड़ रहे हैं। हमने कोरोना को ऐसा बना दिया है कि मार्च और अप्रैल के महीने में हर आदमी पॉज़िटिव होने के बाद भी बताता नहीं था कि वह कोरोना पॉज़िटिव है। यह सोच कहां से आयी? यह सोच अवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से आयी। महोदय, इन बातों को कहकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री महोदय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि वे इनका ध्यान रखें, जय हिन्द।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Now, Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): It is so glad to see you there. Sir, everybody will agree that this Bill...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): You have two minutes.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, we have three minutes. Please don't take away the time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please start.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the Government has come up with a Bill. The intentions are really good. I believe something more needs to be added. I sincerely hope that the hon. Health Minister, who is a noble doctor, a genuine man, will respond to our proposals very positively when he will respond to the discussion. My first point is this. Among the healthcare warriors, doctors, nurses and the paramedics, of course, what they are doing is immensely great. They should be protected, no doubt. But along with them, the karmcharis, the safai karmcharis, the sweepers, the people who are down below, their safety is also equally important and they should be addressed properly. Sir, these days showed to the whole world one truth that is about the greatness of physical labour. Everybody knows that without them, no work can be successful. The real warriors are the warriors down below. So please take care of them in a proper way. My next point is this. There is violence, violence not only from outside, but from inside also mainly in the private hospitals. I may call it the five star private hospitals. The position is that the situation in hospitals is very, very bad. The health warriors, the Corona warriors, their experiences are very bitter. From this city of Delhi, I can narrate minimum ten instances. A nurse from Delhi, she was threatened and put to over duty and she got affected with Covid-19. Then the management imposed charges on that

poor lady. From that hospital, without the PPE kits, she was forced to work and then when she got affected, she was asked to pay the bills there. This is the situation. Such kind of looting has to be stopped. One more thing. Everybody in this House raised an issue which is the true way of expressing it. Physical distancing or social distancing, I believe that it is high time as a policy; the Government should say, 'this is not social distancing but physical distancing'. Sir, one more sentence. We have a great drama club in Kerala which is called the KPAC. In one of the dramas, early dramas, 'Aswamedham', the drama posed a question to the society, 'Whether disease is a crime or not'? No, no. Disease is not a crime. With that in mind, the people, the karamcharis, the poor, the warriors, the doctors, the nurses, the paramedics, all of them should be protected and the private looters have to be taken into consideration and they should be prevented from looting the people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SAMBIT PATRA): Thank you, hon. Member. Now, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. You have two minutes.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving this opportunity. I congratulate you for being on the Chair. The Government has brought the Amendment through Ordinance. Now, they brought the Bill to replace the Ordinance. The attacks on healthcare personnel and their property were widely reported during the lockdown. The proposed new sections intend to protect and save the healthcare personnel, particularly, doctors, who are frontline warriors fighting against corona. If care is taken to ensure that all essential personal kits are available to doctors, this Bill will be a much effective one. If the Government organization fails to provide and extend all facilities/equipments to doctors, what is the remedy available for those doctors to redress their grievances? So, I urge the hon. Minister to consider it. It is not against the persons, if the State is also indulged in these types of activities, that provision has to be applied to respective Governments also. For example, in the State of Andhra Pradesh, in Visakhapatnam, one doctor, Dr. Sudhakar, was suspended for raising voice against non-availability of Personal Protection Kits. Not even mask was provided to them.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: When they raised voice to draw the attention of the Government, they were victimized, suspended from service. That

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

doctor is still under suspension. This is the state of affair in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The High Court was forced to take *suo moto* cognizance of the case against the State of Andhra Pradesh and referred the matter to the CBI. Likewise, a private doctor, Dr. Ramesh was harassed and haunted like anything by the police under...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, speak on the subject.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: It is the subject listed by the Chair. The State itself involved. He was forced to approach the hon. High Court to seek protection from the State Government. Due to non-supply of proper kits etc. in Andhra Pradesh, like, Ongole, Anantapur, Tirupati, Srikakulam, Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Kadapa, Nellore, Rajahmundry, Tenali, etc. -- there were at least 20 places -- some of the junior doctors, nurses have conducted dharnas against the State Government for non-supply of the material, PPE kits etc. If the Government is indulged in such activities, it is for the Central Government to take care of it. The Central Government has provided huge funds to the State Government. There are allegations that the funds are misutilised and corruption allegations are there in purchasing the kits etc. At this stage, it is high time for the Central Government to intervene and advise the State Government not to indulge in any activities, any violence against the doctors. I urge the hon. Minister of Health to take care of it personally and note down the incidents which have happened in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this is direct violence against the doctors and frontline warriors, who have to run the hospitals. The Central Government should take care of it. Finally, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Health to attend the grievances of the doctors and nurses and non-supply of the materials and register the case against them to do justice...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Sir, we should come to the rescue of the doctors who are victims in the hands of the States and give necessary protection to them and give proper advice to the State Governments to set things right.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I would certainly say that this Bill gives a feeling of safety to the medical personnel and boosts their morale while treating the epidemic-affected. But, Sir, I feel that this is absolutely a knee-jerk reaction.

I think, the Government should have thought of a better legislation which would have provided protection to doctors and other personnel. Not only during the time of the epidemic, there are incidents, no doubt, but, in normal circumstances, there are even more incidents that we have witnessed against the doctors. Therefore, I think, the Government should have come up with a better legislation. Also, it is not just the doctors, but, as my earlier colleagues have also mentioned, even the allied workers. Sir, nobody has talked about the ASHA workers. We have read and seen on the television that ASHA workers used to go to every home to take a survey. One, they have not been paid for their services, nobody has even bothered and secondly, they have not been given any kind of protection. So, where do the ASHA workers figure in this legislation? Sir, I want to point out even one more thing that we always come up with multiplicity of legislations. All these provisions should have gone under the Indian Penal Code. In the State of Maharashtra, in 2018 itself, we amended Section 332, 'causing hurt to public servant' and Section 353, 'assault or criminal force against public servant'. We enhanced the punishment. Not just this, this covers public servants, police and Government doctors also. I would say that the Government of India should have gone even a step forward that not just the public servants, but, even the doctors and the allied workers working in the private sector, they also should have been given protection, and this would really have brought justice to all of them. Lastly, Sir, we also need to go to the root problem as to why this is happening. I am glad that the Bill which has been given, in Clause 3D says, 'it recognizes culpable mental state'. So, only if there is a culpable mental state will the accused be convicted? Sir, this means that there is a reason why the patient or the relatives of the patient gets agitated against the system. So, have we thought of a system, have we thought of any guidelines as to how we can bring better coordination between the doctors' community and the patients or the relatives of the patients, so that, there are no agitation kind of purposes? Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill.

श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हैल्थ वर्कर्स ने जिस तरीके से देश की सेवा की है इस आपदा के समय पर, उनके हम सभी आभारी हैं और उनके प्रति हर बार आभार व्यक्त करना हमेशा कम ही रहेगा, तो हम इस बिल का समर्थन करते हैं। साथ ही साथ मैं यह मानती हूँ कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी सिर्फ यहाँ पर ही खत्म नहीं होती है, हमारी जिम्मेदारी यह भी बनती है कि जो हमारे स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी हैं, जो सेवा में लगे हुए हैं, उनको सेफ्टी ईक्विपमेंट्स दिए जाएं। हमने कई बार देखा है कि उनको पीपीई किट्स और सेफ्टी ईक्विपमेंट्स नहीं मिलते थे।

[श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी]

वे लोग 16-16 घंटे काम कर रहे होते थे, उस पर भी निर्णय होना चाहिए। उनको समय पर वेतन मिलना चाहिए और जिस तरीके से महाराष्ट्र ने मुख्य मंत्री के नेतृत्व में एक कम्पनसेशन पैकेज तय किया था, वह कम्पनसेशन पैकेज इस बिल का हिस्सा होना चाहिए था, ऐसा मैं मानती हूँ। यहां पर सिर्फ स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारी ही नहीं, हमारे पुलिसकर्मी हों, हमारी आशा वर्कर्स हों, सफाई कर्मचारी हों, सेनिटेशन वर्कर्स हों, उन सबका ध्यान रखना बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। हैल्थ कवरेज भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसको मैंने इस बिल में कहीं देखा नहीं है कि उसकी चर्चा की गई हो। सर, एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव देकर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगी। जिस तरीके से हमने प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स में देखा कि उन्होंने इसको आपदा का अवसर बना लिया था, जिसके चलते बहुत सारे लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की सेवाएं नहीं मिल पाई थीं या उनको बहुत मनमाने दाम चुकाने पड़े थे, अगर epidemic के समय में उस पर भी किसी तरह की पाबंदी लगाई जाएगी, तो अच्छा होगा। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

सर, मेरा एक आखिरी सुझाव है, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव है और उसको कहकर मैं भी जय हिंद करूंगी कि आपदा का अवसर दूढ़ते-दूढ़ते कुछ राजनैतिक पक्ष भी हमला करते हैं। वे देश के प्रजातंत्र पर हमला करते हैं, राज्य सरकारों पर करते हैं। वे राज्य सरकारों को अस्थायी करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, राज्य सरकारों को गिराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो इस समय पर महामारी से जूझ रही हैं। अगर उनके पास इतना धन-बल है, तो उसको compulsorily पी.एम. केयर्स फंड में डाला जाए, जिससे जो देश के लाभार्थी हैं, उनको इस देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं की उपलब्धि मिल सके।

सर, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार, जय हिंद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद प्रियंका जी। माननीय वीर सिंह जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं "महामारी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2020" का समर्थन करता हूँ। महोदय, इस महामारी (संशोधन) विधेयक में 123 वर्षों के बाद संशोधन किया जा रहा है। इस महामारी से बचने के लिए हमारे जो डॉक्टर्स, नर्स, स्वास्थ्यकर्मी, सफाईकर्मी, आशा वर्कर्स हैं, जो इसमें कार्य कर रहे हैं और उन पर जो हमले होते हैं, उनके बचाव के लिए, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए यह कानून लाया गया है। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। यह जो कानून बनाया गया है, हम इसकी सराहना करते हैं, परंतु इसके साथ ही साथ मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना है कि जब यह कोरोना महामारी हमारे देश में आई, तो हमारे देश में जो 27 करोड़ प्रवासी मजदूर थे, जो factories में, कारखानों में और विभिन्न जगहों पर कार्य कर रहे थे, जब वे उन स्थानों को छोड़कर अपने घरों की तरफ गए, तो उनके जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। उनमें से बहुत-से रास्ते में मर गए, बहुत-सी महिलाओं की रास्ते में ही delivery हो गई और उन्हें बहुत मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ा। ऐसे वक्त में सरकार को उन मजदूरों की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव और है कि केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा प्रदेश सरकारों को चिह्नित किया गया था, इस कोरोना महामारी से लड़ने के लिए कुछ निजी अस्पतालों को भी चिह्नित किया गया था, लेकिन निजी अस्पतालों में जो इलाज हुआ, जैसा कि हमारे पूर्व वक्ता प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव ने भी बताया है कि एक दिन का एक-एक लाख रुपये से ज्यादा का खर्च आया, उस स्थिति में गरीबों की इलाज कराने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ी। आज 50 लाख से ज्यादा cases हो गए हैं, यदि इसकी सही तरीके से गणना हो, तो 50 लाख नहीं, बल्कि 2 करोड़ cases निकलेंगे। इस खर्च के डर की वजह से, इस सरकार की अव्यवस्था की वजह से कम से कम 50 परसेंट मरीज अपना इलाज नहीं करा पाए। कोई काढ़ा पीकर ठीक हो गया, कोई मर गया। हमें इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि उन प्राइवेट अस्पतालों में जो मनमानी की गई है, केंद्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार की मिलीभगत से सरकारी पैसे की जो लूटपाट हुई है, उसकी भी जाँच होनी चाहिए, यह मेरा सुझाव है। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद माननीय वीर सिंह जी।

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020

(II) The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2020

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"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 Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th September, 2020.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

(II)

"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 Appropriation

[Secretary-general]

(No.4) Bill, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th September, 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 each of the Bills on the Table.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION DISAPPROVING THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES
(AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2020 (NO. 5 OF 2020);**

AND

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2020 — *Contd.*

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I will try to be quick. Firstly, I welcome this Bill. This is an important Bill which goes towards ensuring and safeguarding our warriors, people who have been on the forefront in the fight against Covid and all the safeguards necessary for them needs to be done by the country. I am with them. There are certain suggestions and I will quickly pass on. Number one, in terms of the Bill on epidemic, neither in the Bill nor in the original Bill is there any reference to the definition of epidemic. It just says 'serious epidemic'. Now, obviously there can be a medical term to that term 'epidemic', but when you have an open-ended epidemic term, it can also mean a lot. So, I think it would be nice going forward if we can really define epidemic within the Bill and the body of the Bill. Secondly, in terms of 'health care service personnel', that has been defined under Clause 3 (b) of the Bill, where it says, there are people who are public and clinical health care workers, doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, community health workers. It does not specify -- even though it talks about it in sub-section (ii) -- anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, police personnel, sanitisation workers, fire-servicemen and even other people like the distribution people, logistic support who keep on transporting various medicines and various other utilities. That is not mentioned. It would be nice to include that. In terms of property which has been mentioned under Clause 3 (c), it specifically mentions what clinical establishment is, but it does not talk about Government infrastructure if destroyed during the containment zones. We have seen when containments have been locked down in various cities, it leads to certain amount of armed regression by the local population because of certain reasons. So, the

1.00 P.M.

loss to the Government infrastructure is not contained there. Probably, we could look at including that part. In Clause 4, it talks about the Central Government taking measures. There is no reference to the State Governments or any powers provided to the State Government. Sir, as we understand, whenever there is a lockdown or whenever there are search detentions, the State Government is the end agency which includes and undertakes these activities. I suggest to the hon. Minister that he may kindly re-look at it and include the role of the State Government as well in this Bill. In terms of Clause 5, again, it leaves out the Police personnel, the sanitation workers, *Panchayat* and urban ward workers who have been working day and night and have also suffered a lot of physical violence as well as mental onslaught by people there. I will quickly come to Clause 7 (3)(iv). In that, it says, every inquiry or trial of a case will be done expeditiously. My suggestion to the hon. Minister would be, for such cases where our Covid warriors have been affected there needs to be a fast track court. We cannot leave these cases where we need to have singular quick judicious decision taking place and therefore, my suggestion would be that a fast track court should be established to take care of this. Finally, I would like to recall my hon. leader, my Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaikji. When the Covid fight started way back in March-April, he was one of the first Chief Ministers of the State who brought about punitive measures that would safeguard Covid warriors in the fight against Corona and anyone undertaking any violence against them were to be charged under the Criminal Procedure Code. So, I believe such visionary measures by the Union Ministry as well as by the hon. Health Minister is welcome and these suggestions, if taken, would go a long way in actually strengthening the process of safeguarding our Covid warriors. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, the battle against Covid is the battle of India and Indian people as a whole. United activity to prevent the spreading of Corona virus is the need of the hour. We offer our support to the Government on its measures in this regard. All of us together, cutting across political lines, will be able to effectively address the prevailing situation. The Constitution guaranteed the Fundamental Rights of equality, freedom of speech, equal access to public employment, expression and association, freedom of movement, the right to life. While we all would wish this threat to blow away with least damage, it is prudent to be prepared for the worst. In a situation of grave crisis, with lakhs of citizens infected and many fatalities,...

श्री उपसभापति: श्रीमती झरना जी, एक मिनट रुकिए ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, एक मिनट रुकिए।...(व्यवधान)... Just wait for one minute.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, as per the schedule of the House, we have to adjourn at 1 o'clock. But, since we are discussing this Bill, I propose to extend the time of today's sitting till the Bill is passed. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, यह हाउस की आम सहमति है। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने भी यह कहा था। झरना जी, अब आप बोलिए।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: The public health aspect apart, the true economic impact of such a global epidemic cannot even be imagined. Sir, we welcome any legal protection so necessary for our ASHA workers, nurses, doctors, police, health workers, etc., in the fight against the pandemic. Hence, Clauses 3(c) and 3(d) must be removed from the Ordinance itself.

श्री उपसभापति: झरना जी, कन्क्लूड करिए।

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: While the provision of 3(c) in the Ordinance deals with presumption of certain offences, 3(d) deals with presumption of culpable mental state. Thank you.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। सत्र शुरू होने के दूसरे ही दिन माननीय मंत्री जी ने 11 पेज की एक बहुत विस्तृत स्टेटमेंट भी जारी की थी और इस विषय पर अलग से भी चार घंटे की चर्चा हुई। सबने इस विषय में अपनी-अपनी बातें रखी हैं। यह ऑर्डिनेंस पास होगा, इसके बाद संशोधन बिल है। विशेष रूप से कोरोना वॉरियर्स का मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। अगर कोरोना वॉरियर्स के ऊपर हमला होता है या उनकी सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचाया जाता है तो दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंडित करने के लिए, कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में मार्केट रेट से डबल दाम दिलवाने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब उनके मनोबल को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत अनिवार्य था।

महोदय, कड़ा कानून तो बन गया, डॉक्टर्स और नर्सों का मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए उनके ऊपर हेलिकॉप्टर से फूल भी बरसाए गए, बत्ती बुझा कर, मोमबत्ती एवं दीया जलाकर उनका सम्मान भी किया गया, यह सब अच्छा लगा। लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि ज्यादा अच्छा होता, चूंकि वे 24 घंटे काम कर रहे हैं, दिन-रात काम कर रहे हैं, जान जोखिम में डाल कर काम

कर रहे हैं, तो उनका मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए उनको कुछ अतिरिक्त वेतन दिया जाता, कुछ ओवरटाइम दिया जाता। इससे वास्तव में उनका मनोबल बढ़ता, लेकिन ऐसा करने के बजाय उल्टे उनकी तनखाह से dearness allowance काट लिया गया और एक दिन की तनखाह की कटौती कर ली गई। दिल्ली में तो डॉक्टरों को तीन महीने की तनखाह समय पर नहीं मिली। क्या इससे मनोबल नहीं टूटता है? आईएमए की एक रिपोर्ट आई, जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि 382 डॉक्टरों की कोरोना से डेथ हुई, दूसरी ओर सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास कोई आंकड़े ही नहीं हैं, कोई जानकारी ही नहीं है। क्या सरकार यह कहना चाहती है कि किसी एक भी डॉक्टर की डेथ नहीं हुई? मैं यहां पूरे कोरोना वॉरियर्स की बात नहीं कर रहा, ये केवल डॉक्टरों के आंकड़े हैं। उनको कम्पेंसेशन दिया जाना चाहिए था, आर्थिक मदद दी जानी चाहिए थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कानून बन रहा है, जिसे हम पास करने जा रहे हैं, इसी में इसका प्रावधान होना चाहिए था। उनको नुकसान पहुंचे, तो दोषी व्यक्ति को दंडित करने का प्रावधान तो है, सम्पत्ति को नुकसान पहुंचे, तो कम्पेंसेशन देने का प्रावधान, लेकिन अगर उनकी जान ही चली जाए, तो ऐसी स्थिति में उनको कम्पेंसेशन देने का आपने कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा? यह कैसी विडम्बना है? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत खेदजनक है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लॉकडाउन डिक्लेयर किया गया, बगैर सोच-समझे किया गया। यह नहीं देखा गया कि इसका क्या प्रभाव होगा। लॉकडाउन में सभी इण्डस्ट्रीज़, सभी व्यवसाय बन्द करने के आदेश थे। ज़ाहिर है कि मज़दूरों की छुट्टी कर दी गई और जो मकान मालिक थे, किराया न मिलने की वज़ह से उन्होंने कहा कि घर खाली कर दीजिए। वे लोग कहां जाएंगे, क्या सरकार को इसका अनुमान नहीं लगाना चाहिए था? उन लोगों को उनके घर भेजने के लिए या और कोई व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार को कुछ सोचना चाहिए था। यहां कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 15 बार चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ विडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग की। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि लॉकडाउन डिक्लेयर करने से पहले सरकार ने किससे चर्चा की? मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी मिनिस्टर से भी चर्चा नहीं की होगी। जबकि होना यह चाहिए था कि आप चीफ मिनिस्टर्स के साथ चर्चा करते, सभी राजनीतिक दलों को बुलाकर उनसे चर्चा करते, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया। यहां तो चलन ही दूसरा है, रात को आठ बजे घोषणा की जाएगी और फिर उसके बाद ...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय पुनिया जी, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए, आपका टाइम ऑलरेडी खत्म हो गया है।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया: सर, मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा, मैं आपका आभारी रहूंगा। नोटबंदी में भी इसी तरह से हुआ, तब मिनिस्टर्स को भी जानकारी नहीं थी। भूखे-प्यासे करोड़ों मज़दूरों को उनके हाल पर छोड़ दिया गया और उस पर भी सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं कि कितने लोगों की मौत हो गई है। यह कितनी विडम्बना है, यह देश इन ग़रीब लोगों को ...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद पुनिया जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: दूसरी बात यह है कि चेतावनी दी गई थी, ऐसा नहीं है कि चेतावनी नहीं दी गई थी। 30 जनवरी को पहली घटना हुई और 12 जनवरी...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय पुनिया जी, आप समय एक्सीड कर चुके हैं, कृपया खत्म कीजिए।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया: सरकार को चिंता नहीं थी कि किस तरीके से एक भयावह स्थिति होने वाली है और 12 फरवरी के बाद...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ।

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया: सर, बस एक मिनट और लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: एक मिनट नहीं, आप ऑलरेडी टाइम क्रॉस कर चुके हैं।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: राज्य चूंकि इसे विशेष रूप से इम्प्लिमेंट कर रहे हैं। लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए कोरोना से फाइट करने की सीधी-सीधी लड़ाई राज्य कर रहे हैं। जीएसटी...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. अनिल जैन, आप बोलिये। अब पुनिया जी की कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

डा. अनिल जैन (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आज इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल के सपोर्ट में बोलने के लिए मुझे मौका मिला है। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी जिस संवेदनशीलता के साथ इस बिल को लाये हैं, क्योंकि मैं पेशे से एक चिकित्सक हूँ और बहुत सारे मेरे चिकित्सक साथी देश और दुनिया में कोरोना से लड़ाई लड़ने में जूझ रहे हैं, तो इस बिल के प्रावधान के विषय में, जो 123 वर्षों के बाद संशोधन के साथ लाया गया है, 1920 में भी इसमें एक संशोधन था, जिसमें दण्डात्मक व्यवस्था की गई थी, जो बेलेबल थी, जिसका कोई खास डर किसी में नहीं था, लेकिन अभी जो व्यवस्था की गई है, इसमें ऐसे ऑफेन्स करने में जो लोग इस प्रकार की कार्रवाइयाँ करते हैं, सुरक्षा के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं, उनको इससे डर भी होगा, लेकिन इन सब प्रावधानों की चर्चा विस्तार में मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने की है, मैं बहुत विस्तृत रूप से इसकी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, समय की मर्यादा है और एक्स्ट्रा टाइम में हम लोग बात कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं बस इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि देश और दुनिया में जो इस तरह की महामारी है और इस महामारी के दौरान जिस प्रकार से इस देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सूझ-बूझ के साथ सारी दुनिया के लिए exemplary निर्णय लिया, सारी दुनिया जिसकी तारीफ़ कर रही थी। उस संवेदनशील विषय पर हमारे कुछ साथियों ने इस ऐपिडेमिक एक्ट और अमेण्डमेन्ट के बारे में एक शब्द न कहकर केवल निन्दा-निन्दा के ही शब्द कहकर अपने वक्तव्य की पूर्ति की है। मुझे लगता है कि उनकी पार्टी के लोगों को, क्योंकि उनकी मेडन स्पीच थी, समझाना चाहिए कि एक्ट पर भी एकाध लाइन बोलते और डॉक्टर्स और कोरोना वॉरियर्स के बारे में बोलते। जिस प्रकार से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 22 मार्च को देश में 'जनता कर्फ्यू' लागू किया, तब थाली और ताली के नाद से अगर कोरोना वॉरियर्स का

हौसला अफ़ज़ाई करने के लिए और 130 करोड़ भारतवासियों को उनके साथ चलने के लिए आह्वान किया, जिसको देश में ही नहीं, दुनिया में सराहा गया, इससे कुछ लोगों को परेशानी होने लगी।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... माननीय सदस्य कृपया बीच में नहीं बोलें।

डा. अनिल जैन: कुछ लोगों ने इसको misunderstood किया। ...(व्यवधान)... कुछ लोगों ने, विपक्ष के हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने इसकी हँसी उड़ाने की कोशिश की और विपक्ष के बहुत से मूर्धन्य साथियों ने उसका ताली बजा कर स्वागत किया। ...(व्यवधान)... यह किसी ने नहीं कहा कि ताली और थाली से वायरस भाग जाएगा, लेकिन इसको इस तरह से प्रस्तुत करने की कोशिश की गयी। देश में इन प्रतीकों के माध्यम से अगर हौसला अफ़ज़ाई की गयी है, देश के नागरिकों को और स्वास्थ्यकर्मियों को साथ लिया गया है, तब इसकी तो सराहना की जानी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार दीपक जलाने को लेकर आपने बात कही। इसी प्रकार अगर सेना ने कोरोना वॉरियर्स पर पुष्प-वर्षा की है, तो आपको परेशानी क्यों हो रही है? इस बात के लिए सराहना ही की जानी चाहिए। इस प्रकार का बिल लाकर सरकार ने जैसी संवेदनशीलता दिखायी है, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, अनिल जी। अब माननीय आनन्द शर्मा जी कुछ सुझाव देंगे।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को और सरकार को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। We have, as a nation, learnt a lot from the pandemic. This pandemic has challenged humankind as no other disease has in recent memory for more than a century. In the Epidemic Diseases Act, which is sought to be amended, it is a very short Amendment. Colleagues have spoken; I will not expand on it. Yes, the work that has been done by doctors and healthcare workers, whom we say 'the frontline warriors', is commendable. But, at the same time, that protection, though it was required, we need to expand it further to the areas beyond our doctors and healthcare workers, to all those who get exposed to the management. It is not confined to them alone. There are people in the Police, in the Defence Forces, there are personnels of various other services who are engaged in providing relief, managing the quarantine shelters, they should also be included in the expanded list of people who need support and protection; these are people who help in the overall management, creating awareness and dissemination of information. I would urge the Health minister to set up immediately a national task force for

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

consultations with stakeholders in the States and with institutions including our scientific community, medical fraternity for a comprehensive review and amendment of the Epidemic Diseases Act, so that it is contemporary and factors in the lessons that we have learnt from the management of this pandemic. As I have said, it was impossible for any country, any Government and any society to have anticipated the arrival of this pandemic. What is equally important is that given the federal structure of the country, the States which play a prominent role are included as major stakeholders in the consultation process. The plans and policies which have been framed now, the various circulars which have been issued under the NDM Act to meet the current challenges thrown by the pandemic under ever-evolving and dynamic circumstances, in my view, these should be the basis for the country's overall approach towards future pandemic management. I would also suggest the strengthening of the epidemiological surveillance requirements in urban areas, rural areas and also the strengthening of the public health infrastructure. We know that we have ramped up the testing capacities of the country and today we have more than 1,321 laboratories but we should have a standardisation and institutionalisation of protocols required to deal with a pandemic or an epidemic. And both should be very clearly defined, and there should be the protocols put in place not only nationally but also every State Headquarters, every District Headquarters, every Sub-Divisional Headquarters and Block Headquarters in the country should have that standardized protocols and response systems.

Also, we should look at how we can further expand our capacities for surveillance purposes and to check for the containment, for early detection, to check the spread and also for effective response system. This is an evolving situation as we do not know how it pans out in the coming weeks and months. Given the fact, Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that in Europe, already the second wave has started and it is feared that in America too. So, in the first wave and the second wave, actually there is no gap. I hope that the hon. Minister considers this suggestion because only a piecemeal small amendment, which we are supporting, may not be adequate, and a comprehensive review and a new Act will be required after the experience of the Covid-19 Pandemic. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने भी कहा है कि बोलते समय कृपया मास्क लगाएँ। मेरा सबसे आग्रह है कि बोलते समय कृपया मास्क लगाएँ।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मेरे पास मास्क है।

श्री उपसभापति: आनन्द जी, यह ठीक है कि आपके पास मास्क है, लेकिन आप बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, जब आप बोलते हैं, तो बाहर लोग देखते हैं और हम लोग किस तरह बोल रहे हैं, उसका असर जाता है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This creates a safe zone.

श्री उपसभापति: मैं यह जानता हूँ कि आप हेल्थ के बारे में बहुत conscious हैं, सारा ध्यान रखते हैं, पर बाहर क्या मैसेज जाए, इसका भी हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिए, जैसा माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है, हमें उसका ध्यान रखना है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को जवाब के लिए आग्रह करूँ, उसके पहले दो चीजें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक तो आप जानते हैं कि किन हालातों में हम सब मिल रहे हैं और दूसरे हाउस को भी मिलना है, उसके पहले sanitization के लिए वक्त चाहिए। बहस में सबका सहयोग मिला, इसके लिए मैं सभी का बहुत आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूँगा। हम पहले खत्म कर सकें, यह हमारे लिए एक सीमा है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि नियमत: बहस शुरू होने के पहले सामान्य दिनों में आधे घंटे पहले नाम आना चाहिए, लेकिन यह परंपरा हो गई है कि बहस खत्म होने वाली है, तब नाम आ रहे हैं। इस संबंध में चेयरमैन साहब का instruction है कि ऐसे आने वाले नामों को कम से कम इन हालातों में, चूँकि मजबूरी है, इसलिए हम जगह नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। नियमत: बहस शुरू होने के पहले जो नाम आएँगे, उनको include किया जाएगा, इसलिए आग्रह है कि कृपया आप बहस शुरू होने से पहले नाम भेज दें।

Mover is Binoy Viswamji. आप कुछ कहना चाहेंगे? आप इस विषय पर पहले बोल चुके हैं। आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात कहें।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I believe that the hon. Minister will respond to my questions; and after that, kindly give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. You speak. Then he will ...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: At this stage, I don't want to make a speech.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री; विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री; तथा पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्री (डा. हर्ष वर्धन): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का हृदय से धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ और अपनी बात को इस बात से शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा मैंने शुरू में ही कहा था कि Epidemics

[डा. हर्ष वर्धन]

Act में अप्रैल महीने में जो एमेंडमेंट लाया गया, वह देश में एक विशेष किस्म की जो विषम परिस्थिति कोविड के संदर्भ में पैदा हुई थी, उस संदर्भ में इस एक्ट के अमेंडमेंट को ऑर्डिनेंस के रूप में लाया गया था। अब उसको संसद की जानकारी में लाया जा रहा है। यहाँ पर जो बहुत सारे सुझाव दिए गए हैं तथा बहुत सारी और जो चीजें होनी चाहिए... मैं सिर्फ जानकारी के लिए दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सारे विषय national biological emergency से जुड़े हुए संदर्भ हैं, वे National Disaster Management Act के तहत IPC 269, 270, 271 के तहत और Cr.P.C. 144 के तहत भी कवर होते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ इस सदन को, अभी जैसा आनन्द शर्मा जी, जो अंतिम वक्ता थे, उन्होंने कहा, मैं सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले लगभग तीन-चार वर्षों से लगातार हमारी सरकार ये सारे जो biological emergency से जुड़े हुए विषय, epidemic हो, pandemic हो, इस संदर्भ में जितने भी विषय उठ सकते हैं और जिनके बारे में एक संपूर्ण, comprehensive, all-inclusive approach होनी चाहिए... इस संदर्भ में सरकार एक नेशनल पब्लिक हेल्थ एक्ट पर ऑलरेडी काम कर रही है। इस विषय में, हमारा पिछले तीन-चार साल से लेकर अभी तक का जो अनुभव है, उसे भी थोड़ा सा शेयर करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि उसके संदर्भ में, उसके बहुत सारे प्रोविजंस के बारे में यहाँ पर कहा गया। अभी आनन्द शर्मा जी ने नेशनल टास्क फोर्स, बहुत सारे स्टेक होल्डर्स, एक्सपर्ट्स के साथ consultative process के बारे में कहा; वह सब कुछ उसमें हुआ है, हो रहा है। लेकिन जो लॉ डिपार्टमेंट है, उसने हमें बड़े specific opinions दिए हैं कि इसमें सभी स्टेट्स के हर प्रकार के सुझाव incorporated होने चाहिए। शुरुआती एक-दो वर्षों में हमारे बहुत से प्रयासों के बावजूद भी हमें केवल चार स्टेट्स, मध्य प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा, गोवा और हिमाचल प्रदेश से सुझाव प्राप्त हो पाए। अभी कोविड के समय में इस अमेंडमेंट को लाने के साथ-साथ जब हमने उस विषय को भी simultaneously, aggressively pursue किया, तो हमें लगभग दस और स्टेट्स के सुझाव प्राप्त हुए। अभी हमारे पास 14 स्टेट्स का जो नेशनल पब्लिक हेल्थ एक्ट है, उसको देश के सामने प्रस्तुत करने के संदर्भ में already हमारा involvement है। सर, मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो सभी संबंधित विषय हैं, जो शायद Epidemic's Act या National Disaster Management Act में न कवर होते हों, उन सभी के बारे में हम एक comprehensive तरीके से नेशनल पब्लिक हेल्थ एक्ट पर बहुत proactively, aggressively काम कर रहे हैं और जैसे ही वह तैयार हो जाएगा, निश्चित रूप से उसे सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने अंत में जो सुझाव दिया; मैंने उस दिन जब कोविड की डिबेट पर जवाब दिया था, तब भी बताया था कि आने वाले समय में जो हमारी 'प्रधान मंत्री आत्मनिर्भर स्वस्थ भारत योजना' है, जिसका मैंने अपनी स्टेटमेंट में भी जिक्र किया था और उसके लिए 65,000 करोड़ रुपए किस प्रकार से, किन्-किन चीजों पर व्यय होंगे, इस योजना का भी उल्लेख किया था। उसके अंतर्गत पूरे देश में community surveillance से लेकर जितने भी surveillance के parameters हैं, जैसे आईडीएसपी को strengthen करना है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स के अंदर infectious diseases के हॉस्पिटल्स हैं, ब्लॉक

लेवल पर laboratories हैं, इससे जुड़े हुए जितने भी विषय हैं और इसके साथ-साथ जो इससे रिलेटेड बहुत सारी स्कीम्स हैं, लैब्स के expansion के बारे में और दूसरी चीजों के बारे में...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आग्रह है कि कृपया briefly बोलें। कृपया conclude करें।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, सभी सदस्यों ने दो गंटे बोला है। मुझे आप कम से कम पाँच-दस मिनट तो दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप जानते हैं कि दूसरा सदन भी चलना है।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, ठीक है।

सर, यहाँ पर बहुत सारी चीजों के बारे में कहा गया है; प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स के चार्जिज इत्यादि के बारे में मैं कहा गया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि शायद भारत सरकार ने ही इसके बारे में आगे बढ़कर सभी स्टेट्स को गाइड लाइन्स भी इश्यू की हैं, प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स के साथ मीटिंग्स भी की हैं और जो चार्जिज हैं, चाहे वे laboratories के हों, दूसरी चीजों के हों, उन सबको rationalize करने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को भी सभी प्रकार के सपोर्ट सिस्टम दिए हैं। कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इसमें positive काम भी किया है। कई लोगों ने आयुष्मान भारत योजना और सीजीएचएस के रेट्स के साथ अपने रेट्स को synchronize किया है। ड्रग्स, वैक्सीन, पीपीईज़ के ओवर-चार्जिंग के बारे में, ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के बारे में समय-समय पर यह बताया गया है कि ड्रग कंट्रोलर ने किस प्रकार से स्टेट के ड्रग कंट्रोलर्स के साथ मिलकर इस विषय पर कितनी सख्ती से एक्शंस लेने के इंस्ट्रक्शंस दिए हैं। सभी ड्रग कंपनीज़ को वेबसाइट पर सारी जानकारी उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कहा गया है। आप जानते हैं कि मुम्बई, सूरत में जो कुछ लोग इस ब्लैक मार्केटिंग वगैरह में involved थे, उनके खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई भी हुई है। जो drug manufacturing units हैं, उनकी auditing भी हुई है, inspection भी हुआ है। इन सब चीजों की लगातार मॉनिटरिंग के लिए हेल्प लाइन इत्यादि भी बनाई गई है। ऐसा कोई विषय नहीं है, जिसको हमने छोड़ा है। आशा वर्कर्स के बारे में भी कहा गया।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, प्लीज़।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: आशा वर्कर्स ऑलरेडी इन सबके अंदर हैं। सर, डेड बॉडीज़ के बारे में भी गाइडलाइन्स इश्यू की गई हैं। जो अतिरिक्त वेतन इत्यादि के बारे में कहा गया है, तो स्टेट्स को National Disaster Management के अंतर्गत भी और हमारा जो National Health Mission है, उसके अंतर्गत भी उनको सैलेरीज़ देने के लिए पर्याप्त मात्रा में फंड्स दिए गए हैं और बहुत सारी स्टेट्स ने हमें उसकी compliance भी दी है। PPEs इत्यादि, जिसके बारे में अभी भी लोगों ने चर्चा की है, तो मैंने उस दिन भी अपने जवाब में कहा था कि हमने PPEs, वेंटिलेटर्स, एन-95 मास्क इतनी मात्रा में स्टेट्स को दिए हैं कि बहुत सारे ऐसे स्टेट्स हैं, जिनके पास रिसीव कर उनको रखने के लिए स्थान नहीं है। सर, जो मेडन स्पीच दी गई, उसके संदर्भ में मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, समय का ध्यान रखिए, प्लीज़।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, सिर्फ पाँच मिनट और दीजिए। मुझे मेडन स्पीच के बारे में केवल इतना कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने विषम परिस्थितियों के बावजूद किस प्रकार से "आत्मनिर्भर भारत", "प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना" और स्वास्थ्य के लिए अन्य योजनाएँ, जिनका मैंने बहुत विस्तार से उस दिन उल्लेख किया था, वे सारी की सारी प्रस्तुत की हैं। एक राष्ट्रीय नेता के ट्वीट के साथ-साथ उस स्पीच में अगर इस देश को यह भी बताया जाता कि पिछले नौ महीने में कोरोना वॉरियर्स के लिए अस्पतालों के अंदर विज़िट करके, दूसरे स्थानों पर कोरोना को देश में कंट्रोल करने के लिए हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेता ने क्या-क्या किया, तो मुझे लगता है कि वह शायद ज्यादा प्रासंगिक होता।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप प्लीज़ खत्म करें।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, ऐसी बहुत सारी बातें हैं, जो यहाँ पर कही गई हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका जवाब मैंने...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप प्लीज़ खत्म करें।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: ठीक है, सर। आप चाहते हैं कि मैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं नहीं चाहता हूँ, यह आप भी जानते हैं।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: ठीक है, सर। एक अंतिम बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मैं 14 अगस्त को All India Institute के एक कार्यक्रम में गया था। वहाँ पर रेजिडेंट डॉक्टर्स ने Blood Donation Camp organize किया था। जब मैं वहाँ गया, तो उन्होंने मुझे एक तस्वीर के सामने ले जाकर खड़ा किया और माइक दिया। उस तस्वीर पर भारत का नक्शा था और हर स्टेट के अंदर जो-जो कोरोना वॉरियर्स, चाहे वे डॉक्टर्स थे, चाहे वे नर्सिज़ थीं, चाहे वे स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े हुए दूसरे कर्मचारी थे, उनकी तस्वीर के साथ, उनको पूरे देश के नक्शे के ऊपर लगाया था। मेरी आँखों में आँसू डबडबाने लगे, वातावरण बहुत इमोशनल हो गया और दोस्तो, उन्होंने ऐसे 45 लोगों की तस्वीरें हमें दिखाई। यहाँ पर यह सवाल रखा गया है कि इनकी संख्या के बारे में सरकार के पास कोई जानकारी है या नहीं?

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, प्लीज़।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: हम जानते हैं कि सारे देश में इस प्रकार की दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति हर रोज़ पैदा हो रही है। इसके आँकड़े स्टेट्स के पास होते हैं और स्टेट हमें जो कुछ भी जानकारी देता है-- किसी भी समय पर, मान लीजिए, अगर हम मुँह से exact number नहीं बोल रहे हैं, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि सरकार इस विषय के लिए संवेदनशील नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, लोक सभा को बैठने के लिए पूरा सदन फिर सैनिटाइज़ होना है, कृपया कन्क्लूड करें।

डा. हर्ष वर्धन: सर, मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी की सरकार से ज्यादा इस विषय पर कोई संवेदनशील हो सकता है। इसलिए इस संवेदनशील ऐक्ट के अमेंडमेंट के बारे में मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब लोग इसको पारित करें।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माननीय मंत्री जी। I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, one minute... ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: नियमत: आपको पहले बोलना चाहिए था। मैंने आपको मौका दिया, लेकिन आपने नहीं बोला।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I will take only one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)..

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने मौका दिया था। Okay. Speak for one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have already requested you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I will take only one minute. Sir, I expect the Minister to tell, at least, at this point, the exact number of health workers died in the country. Even at this moment, the Government fails to state that. It was for my question that the Government replied five days back that there are no figures available with the Government. So, please, at this moment, correct it. The second point is regarding ASHA workers. You told about tears for ASHA workers. They do not need only tears but also something in action. Please try to help them.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय बिनोय विस्वम जी, याद रखें, मैंने आपको मौका दिया था। माननीय मिनिस्टर के पहले आपको बोलना है, आपने नहीं बोला था। आप कृपया ध्यान रखें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall first put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri K.C. Venugopal to vote. The question is:

"That this House disapproves the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No.5 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 22nd April, 2020."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now take up the motion moved by Dr. Harsh Vardhan for consideration of the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Bill, 2020. The question is:

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

That the Bill further to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there are seven Amendments, Amendments (Nos.1 to 3) by Shri K.C. Venugopal and Amendments (Nos.6 to 9) by Shri Binoy Viswam. Shri K.C. Venugopal is not present. Shri Binoy Viswam, are you moving the Amendments?

Clause 3 - Insertion of New Section 1A - Definitions

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

- (6) That at page 2, line 4 *for* the words "a healthcare service personnel", the words "any healthcare service personnel" be *substituted*.
- (7) That at page 2, line 7, *for* the words "preventing him from discharging his duties", the words "preventing them from discharging their duties" be *substituted*.
- (8) That at page 2, line 16, *for* the words "a person who while carrying out his", the words "any person who while carrying out their" be *substituted*.
- (9) That at page 2, line 21, *after* the words "paramedical worker", the words "medical and other social workers, hospital/clinical support staff including Class IV workers, safai *karamcharis*, aayahs" be *inserted*.

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there is one Amendment (No.4) by Shri K.C. Venugopal. He is not present.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 6, there is one Amendment (No.5) by Shri K.C. Venugopal. He is not present.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Harsh Vardhan to move that the Bill be passed.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

***SPECIAL MENTIONS — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up rest of the Special Mentions. कृपया आप सब्जेक्ट का टाइटल पढ़ें और lay करें।

**Demand to exempt poor students from payment of school fees during
Corona pandemic**

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, कोविड-19 जैसी वैश्विक महामारी के चलते सारी दुनिया की अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित हुई है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देश में, जहां निम्न तथा सामान्य आय वर्ग के लोगों की बड़ी संख्या है, इसके चलते इस महामारी में सबसे ज्यादा यह वर्ग ही प्रभावित हुआ है। निजी क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले लोगों की नौकरियां छिन गयी हैं, व्यापार तथा उद्योग प्रभावित हुए हैं। रोज़ परिश्रम करके परिवार की जिम्मेदारियों का निर्वहन करने वाला वर्ग सबसे ज्यादा संकट में है। यह संकट भविष्य में कब तक रहेगा, इसका भी पूर्वानुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता। इस आय वर्ग के बच्चे, जो सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के स्कूलों में शिक्षा ग्रहण करते थे, उनके सामने घोर संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है। निजी क्षेत्र के विद्यालय कोरोना काल की फीस जमा करने का दबाव छात्रों के अभिभावकों पर डाल रहे हैं, लेकिन अभिभावकों की आय का कोई साधन नहीं है जिससे वे बच्चों की फीस अदा कर उनका पंजीकरण सुरक्षित रख सकें।

* Laid on the Table.

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

अभिभावकों का कहना है कि इस कोरोना काल में परिवार की जीविका चलाना ही सबसे कठिन चुनौती बन गयी है। ऐसे में बंद विद्यालयों में बिना पढ़ाई के बच्चों की फीस कैसे अदा की जाए? विद्यालय प्रबंधन बच्चों का नाम काटने की धमकी दे रहा है और इस समस्या से आज देश के करोड़ों बच्चे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं।

अतः लोक महत्व के इस अविलम्बनीय विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि गरीब बच्चों की कोरोना काल की फीस माफ करने या वैकल्पिक अदायगी की व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा की जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Abdul Wahab, not present. The House stands adjourned till 9.00 a.m. on Sunday, the 20th September, 2020.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past
one of the clock till nine of the clock on
Sunday, the 20th September, 2020.*