

many AIR channels including Akashwani Centres of Jharkhand on DTH Platform due to limited availability of slots on DTH platform to carry radio channels.

(b) and (c) AIR services in Jharkhand are provided by one 100 KW Medium Wave (MW) Transmitter and 16 FM Transmitters which are operating from 13 locations in Jharkhand, covering most of the areas of Jharkhand.

(d) Decision has been taken to expand the capacity of DTH platform for accommodating more Radio channels.

Supply of bulletproof vehicles for army

†*103. SHRI SURENDRASINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Army is facing scarcity of bulletproof vehicles;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the scheme Government is proposing to supply such vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (c) The requirement of bulletproof vehicles is primarily in the insurgency and terrorism affected areas. The requirement at present is being met by Light Bullet Proof Vehicles, Mine Protective Vehicles and Ballistic hardening of vehicles.

Based on operational dynamics, the requirement of bulletproof vehicles for Indian Army is assessed and, accordingly, procurements are undertaken through both Capital and Revenue routes as per laid down specifications and authorization.

Drying up of Narmada riverbed

*104. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the drying up of Narmada Riverbed downstream from Chandod in Gujarat to Vadodara district due to non-release of water from Sardar Sarovar Dam built upstream, resulting in a serious crisis and threatening drying up of rivers in near future;

(b) if so, details of release of water from dam and steps proposed to save pilgrimage and trading centres, dependent upon flow of river downstream;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal had forewarned that river will not remain a perennial river due to non-release of water from dam; and

(d) if so, steps proposed to save Narmada river?

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT):
(a) to (b) The Environment flow of 600 Cubic Feet Per Second (cusecs), decided by the Environment Sub Group of Narmada Control Authority (NCA), is maintained continuously through releases from the Godbole weir in dyke number 3 of Sardar Sarovar Project. Gujarat Government increased this release to 1500 cusecs from 1st to 4th June, 2019.

(c) Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT) observed in para 6.9.4 of Volume I of its Report that on creation of Sardar Sarovar and introduction of irrigation from Navagam canal on the right bank of the river and from Karjan Project on the left bank, the present regenerated inflow would get augmented.

(d) Government of Gujarat has entrusted a study to Central Fisheries Research Institute (CIFRI) to assess the downstream requirement. The Environment Sub Group of NCA can take a decision about the appropriate quantum of environment flow after completion of the Study by CIFRI.

The Union Government has set up NCA under the final orders of the NWDT as a machinery for implementation of direction and decisions of NWDT.

Impact of climate change on coal industry

*105. SHRI RITABRATABANERJEE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted or is aware of any study on impact of climate change agreements on coal industry in India;

(b) the ways in which Government plans to balance the interests of the large number of people employed in coal industry and the climate change obligations; and

(c) whether Government has planned transfer of Government employees working in the coal sector to renewable sector and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): (a) Government has not conducted any study on impact of climate change agreements on coal industry in India.

(b) As per climate change agreement India has committed to achieve about 40 percent cumulative electric power installed capacity from non-fossil fuel based energy resources by 2030. As per the projections made by NITI Aayog, Coal will remain as main source of energy in India because of its availability in abundance and it being a reliable and cheaper source of energy. Considering future energy requirement of country, even after