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Tuesday

6 February, 2018

17 Magha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Papers laid on the Table (pages 1-9, 11-12 and 416-417)

Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Defences — *Laid on the Table* (pages 9-10)

Regarding Chairman's advice on the manner of addressing the Chairman and
Vice-President (page 11)

Regarding Notices received from some Members and Parties on certain issues
(pages 12-13)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 13-52)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 52-376)

Discussion on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address — *Discussion not
concluded* (pages 377-381, 385-416, 417-428 and 431-436)

Regarding Notice under Rule 267 (pages 381-385)

Observations by the Chair (pages 429-431)

Messages from Lok Sabha — *Reported*

Regarding Nomination of seven Members to Committee on Public Accounts
(pages 436-438)

[P.T.O.]

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Regarding Nomination of seven Members to Committee on Public Undertakings (pages 436-438)

Regarding Nomination of ten Members to Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (pages 436-438)

Regarding Nomination of two Members to Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (pages 436-438)

Special Mentions —

Demand to set up Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) facility for manufacturing light combat aircraft at Salem in Tamil Nadu (pages 438-439)

Demand to take steps for expeditious release of funds under Centrally aided schemes to the State of Tamil Nadu (page 439)

Demand to remove anomalies existing in various pension schemes launched in the country (pages 439-440)

RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 6th February, 2018/17th Magha, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8411/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 516 (E), dated the 25th May, 2017, publishing the Printing of One Rupee Currency Notes Rules, 2017.
 - (2) G.S.R. 641 (E), dated the 24th June, 2017, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative coin on the occasion of 150th Birth Anniversary of Shrimad Rajchandra) Rules, 2017.
 - (3) G.S.R. 829 (E), dated the 5th July, 2017, publishing the Coinage of One Thousand Rupees and Ten Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of Shree Jagannath Nabakalebara Festival 2015 Rules, 2017.

- (4) G.S.R. 1146 (E), dated the 11th September, 2017, publishing the Coinage (Issue of Commemorative coins on the occasion of Birth Centenary of Dr. M.S. Subbulakshmi) Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 1147 (E), dated the 11th September, 2017, publishing the Coinage of One Hundred Rupees and Five Rupees Coins to commemorate the occasion of Dr. M.G. Ramachandran Birth Centenary Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8460/16/18]

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) Twelfth Annual Report and Accounts of the Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, 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 Library. *See* No. L.T. 8763/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Service), under sub-section (3) of Section 114 of the Insurance Act, 1938 and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:—

(1) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/4/141/2017, dated the 25th April, 2017, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Web Aggregators) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8769/16/18]

(2) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/5/142/2017, dated the 5th May, 2017, publishing the IRDAI (Outsourcing of Activities by Indian Insurers) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8800/16/18]

(3) F. No. IRDAI/Reg/7/144/2017, dated the 17th May, 2017, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Surveyors and Loss Assessors) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8769/16/18]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) S.O. 1155 (E), dated the 11th April, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 993 (E), dated the 2nd May, 2012, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) S.O. 1156 (E), dated the 11th April, 2017, publishing the Levy of Fees (Customs Documents) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (3) G.S.R. 352 (E), dated the 13th April, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 655 (E), dated the 16th September, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 453 (E), dated the 11th May, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1099 (E), dated the 29th November, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 729 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, publishing the Shipping Bill and Bill of Export (Forms) Regulations, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 29th June, 2017, publishing the Shipping Bill (Electronic Declaration) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 803 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty) Rules, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 804 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 193 (E), dated the 2nd April, 1997, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 810 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Bill of Entry (Forms) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 811 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 812 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 2057 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 2281 (E), dated the 1st July, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (13) S.O. 2671 (E), dated the 17th August, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 2186 (E), dated the 17th September, 2014, specifying classes of importers who shall pay customs duty electronically.

- (14) G.S.R. 1064 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, regarding appointment of Principal Chief Commissioners of Customs or Chief Commissioners of Customs, for the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the Principal Commissioner of Customs or Commissioner of Customs.
- (15) G.S.R. 1136 (E), dated the 7th September, 2017, regarding appointment of Principal Chief Commissioners of Customs or Chief Commissioners of Customs, for the areas of jurisdiction falling within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Customs (Audit), mentioned in the corresponding entry.
- (16) G.S.R. 1154 (E), dated the 14th September, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1064 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (17) G.S.R. 1210 (E), dated the 29th September, 2017, regarding appointment of Commissioner of Customs (Appeals), who shall have the jurisdiction in relation to an order or decision of the officer subordinate to that officer as mentioned.
- (18) G.S.R. 1347 (E), dated the 30th October, 2017, appointing the place in column (3) of the table, situated in the State or Union Territory as the case may be, for the purpose as specified in the corresponding entry.
- (19) G.S.R. 1348 (E), dated the 30th October, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1064 (E), dated the 24th August, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- [Placed in Library. For 1 to 19 See No. L.T. 8465/16/18]
- (20) S.O. 3895 (E), dated the 15th December, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (21) No. 117/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 19th December, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 20th December, 2017.
- (22) No. 118/2017-Customs (N.T.), dated the 21st December, 2017, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 22nd December, 2017.
- (23) G.S.R. 1579 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 593 (E), dated the 29th July, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

- (24) G.S.R. 1580 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 943 (E), dated the 31st December, 2009, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (25) G.S.R. 1608 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 423 (E), dated the 1st June, 2011, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (26) G.S.R. 1609 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 499 (E), dated the 1st July, 2011, substituting certain entries in the original Notification.
- (27) S.O. 4105 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (28) No. 1/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 4th January, 2018, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 5th January, 2018.
- (29) G.S.R. 14 (E), dated the 5th January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1341 (E), dated the 27th October, 2017, substituting certain entries in the original Notification.
- (30) G.S.R. 15 (E), dated the 5th January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (31) G.S.R. 22 (E), dated the 12th January, 2018, amending certain notifications as specified therein to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (32) S.O. 233 (E), dated the 15th January, 2018, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (33) No. 06/2018-Customs (N.T.), dated the 18th January, 2018, determining the rate of Exchange for conversion of foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for imported and export goods w.e.f. 19th January, 2018.

[Placed in Library. For 20 to 33 See No. L.T. 8772/16/18]

- III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 50 (E), dated the 22nd January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 1178 (E), dated the 21st September, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 159

of the Customs Act, 1962 and subsection (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8774/16/18]

- IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 1538 (E), dated the 21st December, 2017, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 924 (E), dated the 24th December, 2012, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, under sub section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8773/16/18]
- V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—
- (1) G.S.R. 616 (E), dated the 21st June, 2017, appointing the 22nd day of June, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 17, 21 and Section 22 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 shall come into force.
 - (2) G.S.R. 701 (E), dated the 28th June, 2017, appointing the 1st day of July, 2017, as the date on which the provisions of Sections 6 to 16, 18 to 20 and 23 to 26 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 come into force.
 - (3) G.S.R. 741 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, notifying www.gst.gov.in as the Common Goods and Services Tax Electronic Portal for facilitating registration, payment of tax, furnishing of returns, computation and settlement of integrated tax and electronic way bill w.e.f. 22.06.2017.
 - (4) G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Rules, 2017.
 - (5) G.S.R. 743 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Chandigarh) Rules, 2017.
 - (6) G.S.R. 744 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Rules, 2017.
 - (7) G.S.R. 745 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Daman and Diu) Rules, 2017.
 - (8) G.S.R. 746 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, publishing the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Lakshadweep) Rules, 2017.
 - (9) G.S.R. 748 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, notifying that the registered

person having annual turnover as specified in Column (2) of the Table therein shall mention the number of digits of Harmonised System of Nomenclature Codes as specified in corresponding entry therein in the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Rule, 2017.

- (10) G.S.R. 749 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, notifying that the registered person having annual turnover as specified in Column (2) of the Table therein shall mention the number of digits of Harmonised System of Nomenclature Codes as specified in corresponding entry therein in the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Chandigarh) Rule, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 750 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, notifying that the registered person having annual turnover as specified in Column (2) of the Table therein shall mention the number of digits of Harmonised System of Nomenclature Codes as specified in corresponding entry therein in the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Rule, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, notifying that the registered person having annual turnover as specified in Column (2) of the Table therein shall mention the number of digits of Harmonised System of Nomenclature Codes as specified in corresponding entry therein in the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Daman and Diu) Rule, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 752 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, notifying that the registered person having annual turnover as specified in Column (2) of the Table therein shall mention the number of digits of Harmonised System of Nomenclature Codes as specified in corresponding entry therein in the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (Lakshadweep) Rule, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 13 See No. L.T. 8464/16/18]

- (14) G.S.R. 1328 (E), dated the 24th October, 2017, notifying automatically extended to notifications of issued under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 relating to the subjects referred in Section 21 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8470/16/18]

VI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification No. G.S.R. 964 (E), dated the 27th July, 2017, publishing the Goods and services Tax Settlement of funds Rules, 2017, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Act, 2017; and Section 24 of the

Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2107, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8463/16/18]

VII. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 747 (E), dated the 30th June, 2017, seeking to fix the rate of interest per annum for the purposes of Section 21 as specified in Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8464/16/18]

VIII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1598 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, seeking to extend the due dates for quarterly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto ₹ 1.5 crore.
- (2) G.S.R. 1599 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, seeking to extend the due dates for quarterly furnishing of FORM GSTR-1 for taxpayers with aggregate turnover of upto ₹ 1.5 crore.
- (3) G.S.R. 1600 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, seeking to waive the late fee payable for failure to furnish the return in FORM GSTR-4 by the due date.
- (4) G.S.R. 1601 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, appointing the 1st day of February, 2018, as the date from which the provisions of serial numbers 2(i) and 2(ii) of notification No. 27/2017-Central Tax dated the 30th August, 2017 published *vide* G.S.R. 1121 (E), dated the 30th August, 2017 shall come into force.
- (5) G.S.R. 1602 (E), dated the 29th December, 2017, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 02 (E), dated the 1st January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 647 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For 1 to 6 *See* No. L.T. 8770/16/18]

IX. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. G.S.R. 03 (E), dated the 1st January, 2018, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 648 (E), dated the 27th June, 2017 to

substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017; and Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8771/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8740/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu and related papers

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8790/16/18]

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI HARIVANSH (Bihar): Sir, I to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Final Action Taken Statements of the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2017-18):—

- (i) Tenth Report of the Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Threat Perception and preparedness of the Forces including incursion on borders, coordination mechanism with the Central Armed Police Forces and Border connectivity through Road, Air and Rail' pertaining to the Ministry of Defence;
 - (ii) Eleventh Report of the Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Third Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Defence on Army (Demand No. 22);
 - (iii) Thirteenth Report of the Committee on Defence (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Action Taken on the Fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Defence (2015-16) on 'Demands for Grants (2014-15)' of the Ministry of Defence on Ordnance Factories and Defence Research and Development Organization (Demand No. 25 and 26);
 - (iv) Seventeenth Report of the Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Ninth Report of the Committee on Defence (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands For Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Defence on Ordnance Factories and Defence Research and Development Organisation (Demand No. 26 and 27);
 - (v) Eighteenth Report of the Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2015-16)' of the Ministry of Defence on Army (Demand No. 23);
 - (vi) Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry of Defence on Army, Navy and Air Force (Demand No. 22); and
 - (vii) Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Defence (2015-16) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-first Report of the Committee on Defence (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2016-17)' of the Ministry on Defence on 'Ordnance Factory Board, Defence Research and Development Organisation, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme, Directorate General Quality Assurance and National Cadet Corps' (Demand No. 20).
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**REGARDING CHAIRMAN'S ADVICE ON THE MANNER OF
ADDRESSING THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-PRESIDENT**

श्री सभापति: यह पुरानी आदत इतनी जल्दी जायेगी नहीं।(व्यवधान)....

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): धीरे-धीरे जायेगी।(व्यवधान).... नरेश जी को धन्यवाद कि उन्होंने मुझे याद दिलाया।

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी ने आपको याद दिलाया, तो यह अच्छा हुआ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यगण इन विषयों के ऊपर थोड़ी गम्भीरता से ध्यान दें। I also want to tell the hon. Members that it has been decided that the format of the letter to be addressed to the Chairman will be changed and hereafter, it will not be written 'yours faithfully', it will be written as 'yours sincerely' or in any other respectable manner.

Secondly, I also want to tell all the hon. Members that as you know the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is holding dual responsibility of Chairman, Rajya Sabha and also the Vice-President of India, I often find an embarrassing situation where the Members and also others call the Vice-President as 'Your Excellency'. I would request and suggest the hon. Members and also the general public that they should address the Chairman or even the Vice-President of India as the hon. Vice-President. There is no need to use the words 'His Excellency' or 'Her Excellency'. There is no need to use such phrases in future. Now, we will go to... ..(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I have given notice under Rule 267.(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: दरेक जी, अभी आप बैठिए।(व्यवधान)....

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please... ..(Interruptions)... Now, Shri R. K. Singh.

- I. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI), New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) of the National Institute of Solar Energy, Gurugram and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

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

- (a) Sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Solar Energy Corporation of India Ltd. (SECI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, 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.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8734/16/18]
 - (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurugram, for the year 2013-14, 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 (i) (a) above.
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurugram, for the year 2014-15, 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 (ii) (a) above.
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Solar Energy (NISE), Gurugram, for the year 2015-16, 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 (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8735/16/18]

REGARDING NOTICES RECEIVED FROM SOME MEMBERS AND PARTIES ON CERTAIN ISSUES

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have received notices from some hon. Members on certain issues. I have declined permission for the same. It is from TMC, it is from Akali Dal and it is from some other parties. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, also from TDP. I have gone through the notices and found that... ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.

डॉ. सुशील गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't speak without permission. ...(Interruptions)... What you are saying is not going on record. You are hon. Member; you are new to the House also. You are a very educated person. Please follow the rules. What I suggest is to please follow the rules and give notice in other form. I will definitely examine it and consider it positively.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): This issue where the Governor of a State is writing directly... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not supposed to take the name of the Governor. Mr. Derek O'Brien, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am willing to place it on the Table. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: *

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not permitted you. Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)... Will you please sit down? ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, allow us to explain. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot be a condition. ...(Interruptions)... It cannot be a condition. You do not want the House to run. Okay. I will adjourn the House. I adjourn the House up to 2.00 p.m. today.

The House then adjourned at five minutes past eleven of the clock.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Achievements under 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

†*31. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New 15 Point Programme of the Prime Minister for the Welfare of Minorities introduced in the year 2006 is still in existence;

(b) if so, the achievements of this programme from the year 2014 to 2017; and

* Not recorded.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any arrangement has been made for its implementation and monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the launching of the Prime Minister's New 15 Point Programme for the Welfare of Minorities, Government has undertaken various schemes/initiatives for the welfare of six notified minority communities, namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and Parsis. These schemes/initiatives are being implemented by various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government. Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Minority Affairs are exclusively for the welfare of the minority communities. Schemes implemented by other Ministries/Departments have, wherever possible, an earmarking of 15% of overall physical/financial targets for minorities. Details of the achievements of this programme from the year 2014 to 2017 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The different schemes included under PM's New 15-PP are implemented and monitored by the Departments/Ministries concerned at different levels of the Government. The Ministries/Departments implementing the Schemes monitor the schemes with reference to physical targets and financial outlays. Concerned Ministries/Departments review the progress on a monthly basis and report every quarter to the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Ministry of Minority Affairs, being the nodal Ministry for this programme, monitors and reviews the schemes on quarterly basis with the nodal officers of the concerned Ministries/Departments. Apart from holding periodical regional meetings by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the progress of implementation is also monitored once in six months by a Committee of Secretaries, and thereafter a report is submitted to the Union Cabinet.

States/UTs are expected to constitute a State Level Committee (SLC) for implementation of the schemes. The SLC is headed by the Chief Secretary with Members consisting of Secretaries and Heads of Departments implementing the schemes, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies, representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, representatives from reputed Non-Governmental Institutions dealing with minorities. The committee is required to meet at least once every quarter and send a quarterly progress report to the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

At the district level, a District Level Committee (DLC) is constituted by the Collector/Deputy Commissioner of the District with District level officers of the Department implementing the programme, representatives from Panchayati Raj Institutions/Autonomous District Councils, representatives from reputed Institutions dealing with minorities. All Members of Parliament and all Members of Legislative Assembly representing the district are included. One Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, representing the State is nominated by the Central Government. The DLC is required to report progress of implementation of the schemes to the SLC.

Ministry of Minority Affairs continue to issue advisories from time to time to the State Governments with regard to holding regular review meetings of the SLC and report progress to the Ministry.

Statement

Achievements under 15 Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

(I) Schemes considered amenable to earmarking for minorities:—

Sl. No.	Scheme	For Minorities		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Achievement		
1	2	3	4	5
(i)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Department of School Education and Literacy)			
	1. Number of primary schools constructed	235	64	285
	2. Number of upper primary schools constructed	-	-	150
	3. Number of additional classrooms constructed	5,835	5,128	3,413
	4. Number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) sanctioned in educationally backward blocks having substantial minority population	Since 2006-07 up to 2016-17, out of 3,609 KGBVs sanctioned in the country, a total of 3,600 are functional and 555 have been sanctioned in 121 MCDs		
(ii)	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme providing services through Anganwadi Centres (Ministry of Women and Child Development)	2,40,474	2,41,324	Scheme has become saturated and therefore no targets were set for 2016-17
(iii)	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Rural Livelihoods Mission, DAY-NRLM (Department of Rural Development)			
	1. No. of SHGs promoted for social mobilization	14,058	23,035	45,152
	2. No. of SHGs provided with Revolving Fund	8,048	11981	18,712
	3. Amount of Revolving Fund (₹ in crore)	11.94	17.60	27.20

1	2	3	4	5
	4. No. of SHGs provided with Community Investment Support Fund (CIF)	2,806	9,040	12,537
	5. Amount of CIF (₹ in crore)	15.06	27.32	45.17
	6. No. of beneficiaries covered under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	15,352	25,817	28,277
(iv)	Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana—National Urban Livelihoods Mission, DAY-NULM (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs)			
	1. No. of beneficiaries to be skill trained	29,880	35,720	49,153
	2. Placement of skill trained persons (Nos.)	9,979	-	15,821
	3. No. of beneficiaries to be assisted for setting up of Micro enterprises (Individual and Group)	5,668	8,853	10,020
	4. No. of beneficiaries covered in SHGs formed	67,614	91,552	99,717
	5. No. of beneficiaries in SHGs to be covered under bank linkages	-	22,311	62,571
	6. DAY-NULM: Financial (₹ in crore)	-	51.54	69.04
(v)	*Upgradation of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) into Centres of Excellence (cumulative financial) (₹ in crore) [Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship]	6.12	1.38	0.47
(vi)	Bank credit under Priority Sector Lending (PSL) (outstanding cumulative figures) (₹ in crore) [Department of Financial Services]	269644.05	292344.67	302526.18
(vii)	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin) [Department of Rural Development]			
	1. Physical (no. of houses sanctioned)	304496	306439	288296
	2. Financial (₹ in crore)	1,663.15	1,567.59	407.47

**(II) Schemes included in the Programme and implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs
(schemes meant exclusively for minorities):-**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Physical (Nos.)			Financial (₹ in crore)		
		2014-15	2015-16#	2016-17#	2014-15	2015-16#	2016-17#
		Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement
(i)	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme	7496593	3459093	3114015	1129.27	1015.72	584.90
(ii)	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme	905620	353561	486409	501.28	552.82	275.76
(iii)	Merit-cum-Means Based Scheme	138770	74807	85788	381.27	315.00	218.60
(iv)	Post Graduate Fellowship/Maulana Azad National Fellowship	2114	2408	3390	0.12*	55.52	119.92
(v)	Loan schemes of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation for economic activities	108752	86103	108588	431.20	473.29	503.32
(vi)	Schemes of Maulana Azad Education Foundation for promotion of education						
	1. Grants-in-aid to NGOs for infrastructure development of educational institutions	48	77	40	5.39	8.41	10.01
	2. Begum Hazrat Mahal National Scholarship for meritorious girls belonging to minorities in class XI and XII	45426	48000	45000	54.51	57.60	54.00
(vii)	Naya Savera—Free Coaching and Allied Scheme	8168	16427	8110	31.49	44.87	40.00

#Introduction of National Scholarship Portal (NSP) linked to Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) led to greater transparency and elimination of duplications in disbursement of scholarship.

*No grant was released to UGC as sufficient funds were available with them.

(III) Schemes included in the programme for which flow of fund to minority concentration areas is quantified:—

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme and Ministry/ Department concerned	Project cost sanctioned and number of cities/towns covered having substantial minority population
(i)	*Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP); [M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation]	₹ 2,149.59 crore in 138 cities/towns for 184 projects (cumulative up to 30.09.2016)
(ii)	*Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP); [M/o Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation]	₹ 5,906 crore in 24 cities/towns for 147 projects (cumulative up to 30.09.2016)
(iii)	Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG); [**M/o Urban Development]	# ₹ 2,477.73 crore sanctioned for 23 projects in 12 minority concentration cities/towns (cumulative up to 31.03.2017)
(iv)	Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT); [M/o Urban Development]	# ₹ 222.34 crore sanctioned for 7 projects in 7 minority concentration cities/towns (cumulative up to 31.03.2017)

*No new projects are being sanctioned under these schemes in 12th Five Year Plan.

#JnNURM Project came to an end on 31.03.2014. However, the Government has decided to extend the continued funding for the selected projects only (total 398) till 31.03.2017 under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). MoUD has mentioned the Outcome results for the minority areas out of these selected 398 projects.

**(v) National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP)
[M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation]:—**

Year	Project cost sanctioned and number of cities/towns covered having substantial minority population
2014-15	Released ₹ 1,830.82 crore for 15,221 habitations
2015-16	Released ₹ 823.02 crore for 8,262 habitations
2016-17	Released ₹ 709.20 crore for 5,526 habitations

(IV) Special Initiatives included in the programme**[Department of School Education and Literacy]:-**

Sl. No.	Scheme (Demand-driven schemes)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM)	₹ 107.83 crore released covering 26,673 teachers in 11,654 Madarasas.	₹ 294.51 crore released covering 50,957 teachers in 20,727 Madarasas.	₹ 106.94 crore released covering 21,035 teachers in 8,706 Madarasas.
2.	Infrastructure Development for Minority Institutions (IDMI)	₹ 11.45 crore released for 126 minority institutions.	₹ 1.31 crore released for 13 minority institutions.	₹ 2.25 crore released for 40 minority institutions.
3.	Greater resources for teaching Urdu—Scheme for appointment of language teachers (demand driven scheme)	42 Urdu teachers appointed with a sanctioned amount of ₹ 1.18 crore.	Nil (the scheme is demand driven)	Nil (the scheme is demand driven)

Grants for projects in Andhra Pradesh

*32. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds or grants released for various projects in Andhra Pradesh, including for the Amaravati Capital Region Development, in the last two years, under the special assistance measures announced for the State of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the State Government is urging for converting all Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) as NABARD projects, as the special dispensation amount instead of loans through External Agencies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of Government thereto; and

(d) the action taken to release funds/grants for expediting the pending projects under the Central Assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) (a) An amount of ₹ 12476.76 crore has already been released to the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh as “Special Assistance” for various projects including ‘Amaravati Capital Region Development’ under the Special assistance measures announced by the Central

Government and Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 (APRA-2014). The details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Yes, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has suggested to Union Government of India that a special dispensation amount arrived at under the special package may be provided for the specified projects amounting to ₹ 16,725 crore through NABARD loan instead of loans through External Agencies (EAP). Details of the specified projects are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The suggestions of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh are being examined.

(d) Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 enlists many provisions for overall development of the Successor State of Andhra Pradesh. Details of funds released so far against the projects by the concerned ministries are given in the Statement-III (*See* below). Ministry of Home Affairs as nodal Ministry is monitoring the implementation of items mentioned under Schedule-XIII of (APRA-2014).

Statement-I*Details of grants for projects in Andhra Pradesh*

(₹ in crore)

Provisions of Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014	Items identified for providing 'Special Assistance'	Releases				Total upto FY 2017-18
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Section 46 (2)	Resource gap	2303.00	500.00	1176.50	-	3979.50
Section 46(2) and (3) and 94 (2): special for backward areas	Development Grant for 7 backward districts of the State covering Rayalaseema and North Costal Region	350.00	350.00	350.00	-	1050.00
Section 6 and 94 (3 and 4): Central support for creation of new capital city	Assistance for Capital City for Development of essential infrastructure etc.	1500.00*	550.00	450.00	-	2500.00
Section 90 (1) Polavaram Irrigation Project is hereby declared to be a National Project**	Polavaram National Project on Irrigation	250.00#	600.00^	2514.70#	1582.56#	4947.26
TOTAL		4403.00	2000.00	4491.20	1582.56	12476.76

*Includes ₹ 1000 crore provided by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for creation of Essential Urban Infrastructure for the New Capital Region of the State of Andhra Pradesh for the projects

(i) Storm Water Drainage Scheme at Vijaywada City, Andhra Pradesh and

(ii) Comprehensive Under Ground Sewerage Scheme at Guntur City, Andhra Pradesh.

#Provided by Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR).

^Includes grant of ₹ 200 crore released by Department of Expenditure.

**Funding of 100% of the remaining cost of irrigation component only of the project for the period starting from 01.04.2014, to the extent cost of the irrigation component on that day would be provided.

Statement-II*Details of the specified projects funded through NABARD loan*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Project Implementation Agency and Department	Total Project Cost (₹ in crores)	Description
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply Project	PR&RWS Dept.	4,500	To cover drinking water scarcity areas in Andhra Pradesh with 70 LPCD
2.	AP Mandal Connectivity and Rural Connectivity Improvement Project	R&B Dept.	3,200	To provide double lane connectivity to all the Mandals from the district headquarters and to improve the rural access for the roads transferred from Panchayat Raj Department.
3.	Construction of Residential School Buildings	Social Welfare Dept	3,341	In all 13 districts of A.P. Construction of Residential Hostels with higher number of students for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Minorities.
4.	AP Roads and Bridges Re-construction Project	R&B Dept	3,200	Construction of bridges at the un-bridged crossing and reconstruction of bridges in the locations of weak and narrow bridges.
5.	Amaravati Greening Development	ADC	1,484	In Amaravati Capital Area development of Green and clean Environment. Activities involved: Avenue Planation- Riverfront Development- Canal front Development-

1	2	3	4	5
				Development of Major Parks-Afforestation-Landscaping Flood mitigation.
6.	AP Backward Area Rural Development Project	Panchayat Raj Dept.	1,000	Improving Rural Roads in Backward regions.
TOTAL			16,725	

Statement-III

Details of funds released so far against the projects by the concerned Ministries

Schedule-XIII of AP Re-organisation Act, 2014-Education:-

Establishment of AIIMS in Andhra Pradesh	Cabinet has approved setting up of AIIMS at Mangalagiri in Andhra Pradesh. ₹ 54.51 crore has been released.	Ministry of Human Resource Development
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	The academic session of the Institute has commenced from 2015-16. An amount of ₹ 65.49 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	Academic session commenced from 2015-16 at IIIT DM Kancheepuram which is the mentor Institute for IIIT DM Kurnool. ₹ 20.1 crore has been released.	
National Institute of Technology (NIT)	An amount of ₹ 226.0 crore has been approved in the Standing Finance Committee of NIT, Andhra Pradesh.	
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	The academic session of the Institute commenced from 2015 at its temporary campus <i>i.e.</i> Andhra Pradesh University. ₹ 42.96 crore has been released to the Institute.	
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)	The Institute has been functioning from the academic year 2015-16 from a temporary campus. ₹ 64.0 crore has been released to the Institute.	
An Agricultural University shall be established in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.	State Agricultural University has been established at Lam Village in Guntur district. Government of India released an amount of ₹ 10.00 crore, ₹ 75.00 and ₹ 50.00 crore during the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Schedule-XIII of AP Re-organisation Act, 2014-Infrastructure:—

Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE)	IIPE at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh with Capital cost of ₹ 655.45 crore and Endowment Fund of ₹ 400 crore (₹ 200 crore from Gross Budgetary Support and ₹ 200 crore from Oil Companies). The Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017 is under consideration in Rajya Sabha.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas
Feasibility of Metro Rail facility in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada-Guntur-Tenali Metropolitan Urban Development Authority	₹ 2.64 crore so far released. Visakhapatnam: The DPR of Vishakhapatnam Metro Projects is currently under appraisal by the Ministry of Urban Development and some clarifications have been sought from the State Government. Vijayawada: "In Principle" approval has been conveyed to State Government for Vijayawada Metro Rail Project.	Ministry of Urban Development
National Institute of Disaster Management, Andhra Pradesh	Government of India has approved the establishment of National Institute of Disaster Management (Southern Campus) in Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of ₹ 70.87 crore. Southern Campus became operational on 17.08.2016.	Ministry of Home Affairs

Cheap Air Operation for Delhi-Bhuntar and Delhi-Shimla sector

*33. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme to introduce cheaper air journey for Delhi-Bhuntar and Delhi-Shimla sector by Air Deccan has been hanging in the balance;

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

(c) whether Government has taken any action to resolve the issue to introduce cheaper air journey for Delhi-Bhuntar and Delhi-Shimla sector;

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)-UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Nagrik) scheme on 21.10.2016 for providing connectivity to unserved and under-served airports of the country. The primary objective of RCS is to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity by making

it affordable. Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has issued Letter of Award to M/s Airline Allied Services Limited for Delhi Shimla routes in the first round of bidding. M/s Airline Allied Services Limited has commenced flight operations from Shimla to Delhi on 27 April, 2017.

Airports Authority of India (AAI), the Implementing Agency has also issued Letter of Award to M/s Deccan Charters Private Limited for network proposal Delhi Pantnagar-Dehradun-Pantnagar-Delhi-Kullu (Bhuntar)-Delhi-Shimla-Delhi Ludhiana-Delhi-Agra-Delhi, for expected commencement of RCS flight operations on this network in the month of March, 2018.

Employment opportunities for Pharma. D graduates

*34. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of about 350 Pharma. D colleges in the country, there are nearly 120 in Telangana and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether students who passed out Pharma. D course do not have proper employment opportunities since only NABH accredited hospitals are permitted to avail the services of Pharma. D graduates;

(c) if so, the efforts being made by the Ministry to accredit more and more NABH accredited hospitals in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana; and

(d) whether, in view of the fact that Government is encouraging Registered Medical Practitioners (RMPs) and Private Medical Practitioners (PMPs), Pharma. D graduates also will be encouraged?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Out of the total number of 233 Pharm.D colleges in the country, 59 Pharm.D colleges are in the State of Andhra Pradesh and 60 are situated in the State of Telangana.

(b) There is no connection between employment of Pharm. D professionals and NABH accreditation. NABH does not put such demands of exclusiveness in employing Pharm. D professionals. Pharm. D is a approved registrable qualification for the purpose of registration as a pharmacist to practice the profession under the Pharmacy Act, 1948. Hence as per section 42 of the Pharmacy Act wherever dispensing of medicines is done on the prescription of a medical practitioner, persons holding Pharm. D qualifications are entitled for the same.

In the Pharmacy Practice Regulations, 2015 approved by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, the Pharm. D qualification has been included for various categories of jobs like Senior Pharmacist, Chief Pharmacist and Drug Information Pharmacist.

(c) NABH accreditation is a voluntary in nature through an independent external peer assessment of that organization's level of performance in relation to the standards. Presently, the State of Andhra Pradesh has 22 NABH accredited hospitals and additionally, the State Government has undertaken 17 more Government Hospitals for NABH accreditation. Similarly, the State of Telangana already has 59 NABH accredited hospitals, however, no further NABH accreditation has been undertaken by the State.

(d) Yes. The following steps have been taken to encourage Pharm. D graduates:—

- Letters have been written to all State/UT Governments and all concerned departments by the Council to amend their recruitment rules to include Pharm. D as a qualification for the post of pharmacist.
- The PCI Regulations called “Minimum Qualification for Teachers in Pharmacy Institutions Regulations, 2014” have been notified in the Gazette of India on 11th November, 2014. In the said Regulations, Pharm. D qualification has been included as an approved qualification for various teaching posts in pharmacy institutions in India.
- The Council has taken up the matter with Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, to consider Pharm. D programme for Short Term Studentship/Scholarships programme, schemes for award of fellowship etc.
- Further, Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad, has been approached for inclusion of the Pharm. D qualification for the post of Pharmacopoeial Associates.
- Letters have been written to CDSCO, DGHS, New Delhi, for inclusion of the Pharm. D qualification for the post of Drug Inspector.
- The Accreditation Board for Hospitals and Healthcare Providers have been requested to write to all the accredited hospitals to utilize the services of Pharm. D degree holders to ensure high quality of pharmaceutical care in clinical departments.

Disinvestment of Dredging Corporation of India

*35. DR. K. V. P RAMCHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees unions in Dredging Corporation of India are strongly objecting its disinvestment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) why Government has decided to off-load its stake in Dredging Corporation of India even when it is having good brand value and market capitalization.

(d) whether the Corporation is running in losses; and

(e) the details of income and expenditure of the corporation during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The employees unions of DCI are objecting to the disinvestment of DCI. The objections have been inter alia expressed by submission of representation to the Government, strikes and other forms of protests.

(c) CCEA has 'in-principle' approved the strategic disinvestment of Dredging Corporation of India (DCI) based on the recommendations of the NITI Aayog:—

(i) As per approved procedure, NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment. NITI Aayog in its report has stated that it has been guided by the basic economic principle that the Government should not continue to engage itself in manufacturing/producing goods and services in sectors where the competitive markets have come of age, and that such entities would perform better in the private hands due to various factors *e.g.* technology upgradation and efficient management practices.

(ii) NITI Aayog has classified CPSEs into “high priority” and “low priority” based on (a) National Security (b) Sovereign function at arm's length, and (c) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose, for the purpose of strategic disinvestment. The CPSEs falling under “low priority” are presently covered for Strategic Disinvestment.

(d) No, Sir. The Corporation is not running in losses.

(e) The income and expenditure of the corporation during the last three years and current year (upto September, 2017) are as under:—

Financial of DCI	Financial Years			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
	(₹ in crore)	(₹ in crore)	(₹ in crore)	(Upto September) (₹ in crore)
Income	744	676	600	321
Expenditure	682	596	593	298
Profit after tax	62	80	7	23

Status of New AIIMS in various States

*36. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) institutions announced and opened after June, 2014, State-wise;

(b) how many of them have actually started functioning;

(c) the total strength of students enrolled and qualified teachers recruited respectively, in these new institutions so far;

(d) the state of infrastructure made available to these institutions; and

(e) the details of expenditure per student, per-year in these institutions during the initial years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) 13 new AIIMS have been announced to be set up in various states of the country in various budget announcements of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18. Details of new AIIMS are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

These 13 new AIIMS are in various stages of establishment and are not functional. It takes around 45-60 months for construction of AIIMS from the date of approval of Cabinet. Details of the activities undertaken for establishing AIIMS, present status and the timelines for operationalising the above new AIIMS are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Statement-I*Details of New AIIMS under PMSSY*

Sl. No.	State	AIIMS	Year of Budget announcement
1.	Andhra Pradesh	AIIMS, Guntur	2014-15
2.	Maharashtra	AIIMS, Nagpur	2014-15
3.	West Bengal	AIIMS, Kalyani	2014-15
4.	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS, Gorakhpur	2014-15
5.	Punjab	AIIMS, Bathinda	2015-16
6.	Assam	AIIMS, Guwahati	2015-16
7.	Himachal Pradesh	AIIMS, Bilaspur	2015-16
8.	Bihar	AIIMS, Bihar	2015-16
9.	Tamil Nadu	AIIMS, Tamil Nadu	2015-16
10.	Jammu	AIIMS, Pulwama	2015-16
11.	Kashmir	AIIMS, Awantipora	2015-16
12.	Jharkhand	AIIMS, Deoghar	2017-18
13.	Gujarat	AIIMS, Gujarat	2017-18

Statement-II*Status of functioning/establishment of new AIIMS announced after June, 2014*

Sl. No.	Location of AIIMS to be set up under PMSSY	Date of Cabinet approval	Approved Outlay	Target date for completion of project	Details/Plans of Temporary Campus if any*	Present Status of completion of own building with timelines for completion	Status of Faculty
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Location finalized at Mangalagiri near Guntur in Andhra Pradesh	Cabinet approval obtained on 07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion 60 months)	₹ 1618 crore	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBBS Course with 50 batch size to start in academic session 2018-19. • Government Siddhartha Medical College, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh identified for the early start of MBBS batch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary wall has been constructed. • The Design Consultant has been appointed through global bid process. (Consortium of M/s Perkins Eastman (a US based company) and M/s Edifice Consultant) • Masterplan and Concept plan and detailed designs have been finalized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSD appointed on 29.03.2017. • Post of Director for the institute has been created on 12.07.2017 and also advertised on 30.12.2017. • 1087 posts created to enable taking up MBBS course in 2018-19.

- Mentor institute has been nominated (JIPMER, Puducherry).
 - Faculty posts required for starting the Ist year have been created and will be advertised shortly.
 - Tendering:
 - ✓ Work has been awarded on 30.08.2017 for construction of Residential Complex and OPD Block.
 - ✓ Tender for construction of Hospital Block and Academic Campus has been floated (TDC for award of work: March 2018).
 - Phased Completion of facilities targeted as below:
 - OPD by April, 2019.
 - Medical College by Aug, 2019.
 - Complete commissioning by October, 2020.
-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Site finalized at Nagpur in Maharashtra	Cabinet approval obtained on 07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion 60 months)	₹ 1577 crore	Oct, 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MBBS Course with 50 batch size to start in academic session 2018-19. • Government Medical College, Nagpur, Maharashtra has been identified for the early start of MBBS batch. • Mentor institute nominated (JIPMER, Puducherry). • Faculty posts required for starting the 1st year created and will be advertised shortly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boundary wall has been constructed. • The Design Consultant has been appointed through global bid process. (Consortium of M/s Perkins Eastman (a US based company) & M/s Edifice Consultant) • Masterplan and Concept plan and detailed designs have been finalized. • Tendering: ✓ Work has been awarded on 30.08.2017 for construction of Residential Complex and OPD Block. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSD appointed on 29.03.2017. • Post of Director for the institute has been created on 12.07.2017 and also advertised on 30.12.2017. • 1087 posts created to enable taking up MBBS course in 2018-19.

✓ Tender for construction of Hospital Block and Academic Campus has been floated (TDC for award of work: March 2018).

● Phased Completion of facilities targeted as below:

➤ OPD by April, 2019.

➤ Medical College by Aug, 2019.

➤ Complete commissioning by October, 2020.

● Boundary wall has been constructed.

● The Design Consultant has been appointed through global bid process. (Consortium of M/s Perkins Eastman (a US based company) and M/s Edifice Consultant)

● OSD appointed on 29.03.2017.

● Post of Director for the institute has been created on 12.07.2017 and also advertised on 30.12.2017.

3.	Location finalized at Kalyani in West Bengal	Cabinet approval obtained on 07.10.2015 (Time frame for completion 60 months)	₹ 1754 crore	Oct, 2020	No proposal/request received from the State Government in this regard.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Masterplan and Concept plan and detailed designs have been finalized.● Tendering:✓ Work has been awarded on 30.08.2017 for construction of Residential Complex and OPD Block.✓ Tender for construction of Hospital Block and Academic Campus has been floated (TDC for award of work: March 2018).● Phased Completion of facilities targeted as below:➤ OPD by April, 2019.	

➤ Medical College by Aug, 2019.

➤ Complete commissioning by October, 2020.

- Physical possession of land given by State Government in June, 2017.
- Work of construction of boundary wall is 92 percent complete.
- The Design Consultant has been appointed through global bid process.
- Master plan has been finalized.
- EPC tender floated on 19th January, 2018
- Timelines:
- ✓ Award of work by 31st March, 2018

4.	Site finalized at Mahadev Jharkhandi, Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh	Cabinet approval obtained on 20.07.2016 (Time frame for completion 45 months)	₹ 1011 crore	April, 2020	No proposal/request received from the State Govt. in this regard.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Phased Completion of facilities planned as below: ✓ OPD by April, 2019. ✓ Medical College by Sept, 2019. ✓ Complete commissioning of project by April, 2020. 	
5.	Site finalized at Bathinda in Punjab	Cabinet approval obtained on 27.07.2016 (Time frame for completion 48 months)	₹ 925 crore	July, 2020	No proposal/request received from the State Govt. in this regard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pre-nvestment activities of soil investigation and Topographical survey has been completed. ● Work of construction of boundary wall is 90 percent complete. ● Design consultant has been appointed through global bid. 	Posts creation proposal is being initiated.

- Timelines:
- ✓ Floating of tender for EPC Contract by Feb, 2018.
- ✓ Award of work by April, 2018.
- Phased Completion of facilities planned as below:
- ✓ OPD by May, 2019.
- ✓ Medical College by Sept, 2019.
- ✓ Complete commissioning of project by July, 2020.

6.	Site finalized at Kamrup District in Guwahati, Assam	Cabinet approval obtained on 24.05.2017 (Time frame for completion 48 months)	₹ 1123 crore	May, 2021	No proposal/request received from the State Government in this regard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Executing Agency for the project has been appointed. ● Survey has been undertaken for estimation of land filling requirement. 	Posts creation proposal is being initiated.
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timelines: ✓ Finalization of design: Oct, 2018. ✓ Award of work: Feb, 2019. ✓ Completion by May, 2021. 	
7.	Site finalized at Kothipura in Bilaspur District, Himachal Pradesh	Cabinet approval obtained on 03.01.2018	₹ 1351 crore	Dec, 2021	No proposal/request received from the State Govt. in this regard.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executing Agency for pre-investment work appointed. • Timelines: ✓ Finalization of esign: Oct, 2018. ✓ Award of work: Feb, 2019. ✓ Completion by Dec, 2021. 	Posts creation proposal is being initiated.
8.	Site finalized at Samba District in Jammu	State Government yet to handover	—	By 2022 (Tentative)	To be considered in due course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The State Government is yet to handover encumbrance free land. 	Post creation proposal to be initiated after cabinet approval.

	encumbrance free land					<ul style="list-style-type: none">● CPWD has been appointed as the Executing agency for the Construction work.● Pre-investment work under progress.● Draft EFC Note circulated.● To save on time, CPWD has floated RFP for selection of Design Consultant which is under evaluation.	
9.	Site finalized at Awantipora, Pulwama in Kashmir	State Govt. yet to handover encumbrance free land	—	By 2024 (Tentative)	To be considered in due course	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The State Government is yet to handover encumbrance free land.● CPWD has been appointed as the Executing agency for the Construction work.● Pre-investment work under progress.	Post creation proposal to be initiated after cabinet approval.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Draft EFC Note circulated. ● To save on time, CPWD has floated RFP for selection of Design Consultant which is under evaluation. 	
10.	Tamil Nadu (Site under finalization)	—	—	Sept, 2022	To be considered in due course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Offered sites under evaluation under Challenge method. 	Post creation proposal to be initiated after cabinet approval.
11.	Bihar	Suitable sites not yet offered by State Govt	—	Dec, 2022 (Tentative)	To be considered in due course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State Government has not offered suitable site yet. ● Tentative timelines for completion: Dec, 2022 	Post creation proposal to be initiated after cabinet approval.
12.	Site finalized at Deogarh in Jharkhand	—	—	Sept, 2022	To be considered in due course	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Executing Agency for the pre-investment work has been finalized. ● State Government yet to hand over the site. 	Post creation proposal to be initiated after cabinet approval.

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- DPR prepared.

- EFC Note under finalization.

13. Gujarat (Site under finalization) — — Sept, 2022 To be considered in due course

- AIIMS in Gujarat has been announced during the Budget Speech for the year 2017-18. Post creation proposal to be initiated after cabinet approval

- Sites offered by the State Government have been inspected and under evaluation as per the Challenge Method.
-

**Identification of new currency notes
by visually impaired people**

*37. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that visually impaired people are facing problem in identifying the new currency notes issued by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what remedial measures Government has taken or proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) to (c) Taking note of the complaints/ representations from public/associations for making the Indian banknotes more accessible for the blind, the matter was examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. Following features have been incorporated in the banknotes for facilitating recognition by visually impaired people:—

(i) Banknotes of different denominations are in different size;

(ii) Distinct colour scheme has been selected for each denomination for facilitating recognition of banknotes by people with low vision;

(iii) Banknotes in denominations of 100 and above have extra features like identification mark and bleed lines printed in intaglio.

Disinvestment of Air India

*38. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to allow up to 49 per cent overseas ownership in Air India by a foreign airline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the proposals received, if any, for the disinvestment of the airline since then?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) The Cabinet considered the proposal from Ministry of Commerce and Industry and approved the proposal to delete the clause mentioned in Note (iii) of Clause 5.2.9 (c) of the consolidated FDI policy circular of 2017 with a direction that foreign investment(s) in Air India including that of foreign airline(s) shall not exceed 49 % either directly or indirectly.

(c) The draft Expression of Interest (EoI) document inviting proposals for disinvestment of airline is yet to be issued. Formal proposals from prospective bidders would be received thereafter only. Any unsolicited Expressions of Interest at this stage are not relevant.

Deaths from tobacco consumption

*39. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global tobacco epidemic kills nearly six million people each year, a figure that is predicted to grow to more than eight million a year by 2030 without intensified action;

(b) the number of people died due to beedi consumption in the country in the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to reduce deaths due to beedi smoking, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) As per World Health Organization's 'GLOBAL STATUS REPORT on Non- communicable diseases 2014', six million people are currently estimated to die annually from tobacco use globally and unless strong action continues to be taken by countries, the annual toll is projected to increase to 8 million deaths per year by 2030.

(b) Current data does not disaggregate cause of death in terms of mode of tobacco use.

(c) The information is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details regarding steps to reduce deaths due to beedi smoking

Various steps taken by the Ministry to reduce the consumption of tobacco products including Beedi:—

1. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) to discourage the consumption of tobacco products in order to protect the masses from the health hazards attributable to tobacco use.

2. As per the extant Rules GS.R. 727 (E) dated 15th October, 2014 and implemented w.e.f 1st April, 2016, the warnings shall occupy at least eighty five percent (85%) of the principal display area of the package (85% shall include 60% of pictorial health warning and 25% of textual health warning) and on both the sides/panels of the tobacco product packages.
3. The prevalence of tobacco use has reduced by six percentage points from 34.6% to 28.6% from 2009-10 to 2016-17 as per findings of Global Adult Tobacco Survey. The number of tobacco users has reduced by about 81 lakh (8.1 million).
4. The National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by this Ministry in 2007- 08 with the aim to
 - (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption,
 - (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products,
 - (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under COTPA, 2003
 - (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and
 - (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.
5. The stakeholders are being made aware on a regular basis about the adverse effects of tobacco usage on health through various anti-tobacco campaigns vide different mode of communication.
6. Government of India has notified rules to regulate films and TV programmes depicting scenes of tobacco usage to spread awareness. Such films and TV programmes are statutorily required to run anti-tobacco health spots, disclaimers and static health warnings.
7. The Ministry has started National Toll-free Helpline in 2008, with a primary aim to report violations under various provisions of COTPA 2003. In addition, this Helpline provides information on harmful effects of consumption of tobacco, and on how to quit tobacco use, including after-effects of quitting tobacco.
8. The Ministry has also started National Tobacco Quitline to provide tobacco cessation services to the community and has launched a pan-India “mCessation” initiative to reach out to tobacco users who are willing to quit tobacco use and to support them towards successful quitting through text-messaging via mobile phones.

Eradication of Malaria by 2027

*40. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has unveiled a plan to eradicate Malaria by 2027;
- (b) if so, the details thereof particularly in relation to Global deadline for eradication of Malaria;
- (c) whether Government has categorised the districts in the country for the purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof particularly in Assam and other North Eastern States together with the monitoring mechanism devised by Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) The Government has unveiled a plan to eliminate Malaria by 2030. The National Framework for Malaria Elimination (NFME) 2016-2030 document launched on 11th February, 2016, lays out the vision, mission, broad principles and practices to achieve the target of malaria elimination by 2030 synchronising with the Global Technical Strategy (GTS) for Malaria 2016-2030 of World Health Organisation (WHO).

(c) and (d) The Government has categorized the districts in the country into four categories based on reported annual parasite incidence (API). The definition of categorization is given in Statement-I and the details of categorization is given in Statement-II (*See below*). Monitoring of the States/UTs is done through Monthly epidemiological reports, State Review Meetings and monitoring by the concerned States/UTs. Monthly reporting of malaria and visits to States/UTs by the Central level officers/officials are done to assess the situation on a regular basis.

Statement-I

*The definition of categorization of districts based
on Annual Parasite Incidence (API)*

Category of districts	Definition
Category 0: Prevention of re-establishment phase	Districts/units historically considered to be without local transmission and reporting no case for last 3 years. Vigilance will be maintained in these districts to prevent reintroduction of malaria in view of climate change

Category of districts	Definition
Category 1: Elimination phase	Districts/units having API less than 1 per 1000 population
Category 2: Pre-elimination phase	Districts/units having API 1 and above, but less than 2 per 1000 population. These are targeted for elimination in the subsequent years
Category 3: Intensified control phase	Districts/units having API 2 and above per 1000 population. These are positioned for elimination target in the subsequent years

Statement-II

State-wise details of categorization of Districts based on Annual Parasite Incidence (API)

Sl. No.	State	Number of Districts as per Category				
		0	1	2	3	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh		10	2	1	13
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		2		1	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh		3	3	10	16
4.	Assam		22		5	27
5.	Bihar	26	12			38
6.	Chandigarh		1			1
7.	Chhattisgarh		6	4	17	27
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1			1
9.	Daman and Diu		2			2
10.	Delhi	1				1
11.	Goa		2			2
12.	Gujarat		35	6		41
13.	Haryana		20		1	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	6			10
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	9			12
16.	Jharkhand		3	5	16	24
17.	Karnataka	2	29	1	2	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Kerala		14			14
19.	Lakshadweep		1			1
20.	Madhya Pradesh		25	16	10	51
21.	Maharashtra	3	31	1	1	36
22.	Manipur	1	12			13
23.	Meghalaya		1		6	7
24.	Mizoram		1	1	7	9
25.	Nagaland		8	3	1	12
26.	Odisha		8		22	30
27.	Puducherry	1	3			4
28.	Punjab	4	18			22
29.	Rajasthan		33			33
30.	Sikkim		4			4
31.	Tamil Nadu	13	30			43
32.	Telangana	1	8		1	10
33.	Tripura		2		6	8
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11	60	3	1	75
35.	Uttarakhand	5	8			13
36.	West Bengal		18	1	1	20
TOTAL		75	448	46	109	678

Equipment for handling flights during foggy conditions

*41. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what actions have been taken to equip the airports with advance effective system or imported equipment for landing in foggy conditions;

(b) what type of advanced and successful equipments are available for making the runway operational during foggy conditions;

(c) the reasons for the flights' cancellation in winter during fog situations in Delhi inspite of having advanced equipment; and

(d) how much revenue has been lost by the airlines companies during the period from 2014 to 2017 due to cancellation of flights?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) and (b) The Instrument Landing System (ILS) CATEGORY (CAT)-I/II/III-B, Advance Surface Movement Guidance and Control System and Runway Visual Range (RVR) Instruments are available to deal with the foggy conditions and the airports are equipped with the facilities depending upon the fog situations.

(c) The three runways viz., runway 11, 29 and 28 at the Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport are ILS CAT III B compliant, which allows aircraft to land with a RVR of 125m. However, as per the best international standards, if the RVR falls below the fixed criteria, the operations are not permitted. Also; for the airlines to operate under CAT III B conditions, both the cockpit crew as well as the aircraft have to be certified. In some instances flights are unable to take off from Delhi IGI Airport due to unfavourable weather conditions at the destination, which may not be a CAT-III-B compliant airport.

(d) The losses incurred by various airlines for flight delay/cancellation, specifically due to fog, are not required to be submitted by the airlines as prevailing regulations issued by Directorate General of Civil Aviation do not stipulate such provision. Therefore, this information is not available.

Research about rare medicinal plants for cancer treatment

*42. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the traditional village medical healers of remote villages of Kerala are in the knowhow of rare medicinal plants/herbs which they had been using for centuries successfully in the treatment of cancer;

(b) whether the Ministry has conducted any survey in this regard; and

(c) whether there is any proposal of Government to conduct proper and thorough research work while maintaining the traditionality of the village medical healers in this regard for the benefit of millions of cancer patients?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) No verified information of such traditional medical healers of Kerala using medicinal plants/herbs successfully for treatment of Cancer is available with the Government. However, some Indigenous people or

traditional village healers including tribal communities of Kerala claim that there are herbs or medicinal plants which they had been using for centuries for the treatment of various diseases including Cancer.

(b) No.

(c) The Ministry of AYUSH, Government of India, has setup Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) for undertaking coordinating formulating, developing and promoting research on scientific lines in Ayurveda. CCRAS has a programme under which it examines the leads/claims regarding formulation for cure of diseases provided by individuals in a structured format. Such leads/claims are scrutinized by CCRAS internally for scientific merit by getting additional information, if any, and suitable claims, if found scientifically relevant, are put before the Scientific Advisory Board of CCRAS.

Declaration of wilful default as criminal offence

*43. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any move for amendment of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to declare “Wilful Default” as a criminal offence and to set up fast-track courts for trial of wilful defaulters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular on Wilful Defaulters, dated 1.7.2015, addressed to banks, provides that legal process, wherever warranted, against the borrowers/guarantors and foreclosure for recovery of dues should be initiated expeditiously and, further, that the lenders may initiate criminal proceedings against wilful defaulters, wherever necessary. No proposal for amending Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934 and the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to declare “Wilful Default” as a criminal offence and to set up fast-track courts for trial of wilful defaulters is presently under consideration.

Purchase of commercial aircrafts

†*44. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to purchase 1000 aircrafts, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether India would become ththird largest buyer of commercial passenger aircrafts in the world with the deal of these 1000 aircrafts, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated number of civil aircrafts in the country at present and the number of operational and non-operational aircrafts out of these?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The total number of Civil aircrafts registered in the country are 1692 (approx.) out of which about 1200 aircrafts are operational and remaining are non-operational.

Declaration of cancer as a notifiable disease

*45. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cancer has become the second most common cause of deaths in India after cardiovascular diseases;

(b) if so, the details of deaths due to cancer during the last three years; (c) whether there is a proposal to declare it as a notifiable disease;

(d) if so, when and how it will be done; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) As per report on Medical Certification of Cause of Death, 2015 (www.censusindia.gov.in) and a joint report of the Registrar General of India and the Centre for Global Health Research, Causes of death statistics (2010-2013), the cancer is not the second common cause of death in India but sixth common cause of death. As per latest report of Medical Certification of Cause of Death (2015); percentage of deaths due to neoplasms has varied from 3.6 to 5.3 percent over years. Estimated mortality due to cancer during last 3 years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Government of India does not propose to declare Cancer as a notifiable disease. The National Cancer Registry Programme is already implemented by National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR), Bengaluru, under the aegis of Indian Council of Medical Research. The data made available is sufficient for the programme and policy related to Cancer prevention and control in the country.

Statement

*Estimated Mortality of cancer cases in India, State/UT-wise All sites
(2014 to 2016) Both sexes*

States	2014	2015	2016
Jammu and Kashmir	7144	7525	7925
Himachal Pradesh	3742	3893	4048
Punjab	15171	15784	16423
Chandigarh	590	618	646
Uttarakhand	5667	5949	6245
Haryana	14135	14797	15491
Delhi	9290	9699	10127
Rajasthan	38202	39985	41848
Uttar Pradesh	112514	118115	123985
Bihar	59431	62651	66040
Sikkim	236	240	242
Arunachal Pradesh	628	638	649
Nagaland	662	665	667
Manipur	1419	1460	1500
Mizoram	808	824	841
Tripura	1094	1109	1125
Meghalaya	1644	1676	1710
Assam	15853	16029	16206
West Bengal	50110	52231	54443
Jharkhand	18683	19653	20671
Odisha	23043	24019	25035
Chhattisgarh	14472	15231	16030
Madhya Pradesh	40917	42964	45110
Gujarat	33832	35466	37182
Daman and Diu	176	200	229
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	215	233	254
Maharashtra	61732	64332	67035
Telangana	19385	20235	21126

States	2014	2015	2016
Andhra Pradesh	26970	28082	29244
Karnataka	33881	35430	37052
Goa	799	834	870
Lakshadweep	39	42	45
Kerala	18827	19892	21062
Tamil Nadu	38310	39537	40796
Puducherry	717	759	802
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	203	210	217
TOTAL	670541	701007	732921

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

AIIMS-like institutes of Ayurveda

321. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to set up AIIMS-like institutes of Ayurveda in different parts of the country;

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

(c) how many of these institutes are proposed to be set up in the State of Rajasthan; and

(d) the details regarding facilities proposed to be provided in such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) All India Institute of Ayurveda (AIIA) has been established at Sarita Vihar, New Delhi as an Autonomous Body under the Ministry of AYUSH on All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) pattern with all the infrastructure including doctors/staff. The Institute has been dedicated to the Nation by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 17th October, 2017.

(c) At present there is no proposal under consideration to set up an Ayurveda Institute in Rajasthan.

(d) Does not arise.

Herbal medicines with fake raw materials

322. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of herbal medicines with fake raw materials/herbals are being sold in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether Government has received complaints in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon;

(d) whether Government has set up quality control regulations and validations of such herbal medicines; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (c) Herbal medicines as such are not defined in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules there under. However, Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani (ASU) medicines made from herbal/plant materials and other ingredients are regulated in the country through exclusive quality control provisions given in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules there under. Instances of fake such medicines have been reported, which are defined in chapter IV A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 as spurious, misbranded and adulterated types along with the penal provisions for the defaulters. Complaints of substandard medicines are forwarded to the respective State Regulatory Authorities for taking action in accordance with the legal provisions.

Reports of testing of ASU drugs received in this regard from some of the States and central laboratory during 2017-18 are as under:—

State	No. of drug samples taken for testing	No. of samples not qualified	Action taken in accordance with the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules.
1	2	3	4
Kerala	570	15	Prosecution action and Departmental action are being taken against the defaulters

1	2	3	4
Chhattisgarh	50	03	Action was taken as per recommendation of Screening Committee formed as per Government of India.
Chandigarh	432	Nil	—
Delhi	2346	19	08 cases are under process in Court.
Gujarat	76	00	—
Himachal Pradesh	487	44	Action has been taken as per Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules 1945.
Karnataka	1056	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failed batches of medicine are withdrawn from the Market. • Show cause notices issued and manufacturers instructed not to issue the failed batch of medicines. • Sale of failed batches of medicines banned.
Tamil Nadu	1255	39	Show cause notices issued.
Telangana	315	Nil	
Tripura	146	Nil	
Uttarakhand	138	34	Show cause notices issued.
Puducherry	16	Nil	
Central Pharmacopoeia Laboratory of Indian Medicine (PLIM)	07	01	Test Reports submitted to Hon'ble Court.

(d) and (e) Yes, it is mandatory for the manufacturers to adhere to the prescribed requirements for licensing of manufacturing units and medicines including compliance to Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and quality standards of drugs given in the respective pharmacopoeia. Proof of safety and effectiveness required for issuing

manufacturing license for various categories of ASU medicines is prescribed in Rule 158B of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. Accordingly, the Licensing Authorities/ Drugs Controllers appointed by the State Governments are empowered to grant or renew license for manufacturing of ASU medicines and to take necessary action against the defaulters acting in contravention of the legal provisions. Central Government has published Ayurvedic pharmacopoeia containing quality standards of 645 single Ayurvedic drugs and 202 compound formulations; Unani Pharmacopoeia containing quality standards of 298 single drugs and 150 compound formulations and Siddha pharmacopoeia containing quality standards of 139 single drugs. Standardised 985 Ayurvedic Formulations, 1229 Unani Formulations and 399 Siddha Formulations are published in respective Formularies. Development of standards of ASU medicines is a ongoing process taken up by Pharmacopoeial Commission of Indian Medicine and Homeopathy and Pharmacopoeia Committees. Central and State Drug Laboratories for testing of ASU medicines are in place and as of now 55 laboratories are approved under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945.

Incentivising research and patenting in Ayurveda

323. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for incentives is being proposed in the Research and Development as well as attainment of Intellectual Property Right (IPR) in the field of Ayurveda; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), the autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH which looks after research in Ayurveda has no definite policy for offering incentives for its employees by sharing of benefits gained out of IPR and commercialization of R&D technology with them. However, the Council has introduced different scheme for encouragement in R & D in different forms of incentives as under:—

- (i) Introduced and implemented CCRAS award scheme for Young scientist *viz.* Best Research Paper Award, Young Scientist Award, Life Time Achievement Award and Best Teacher Award.
- (ii) Granting PhD fellowship for pursuing research in the field of Ayurveda and allied sciences.

- (iii) Sharing of benefits to original inventor on case to case basis in commercial exploitation of research products.

Modern Yoga Institute

324. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Yoga institutes run by Government functioning in different States of the country;

(b) whether Government is planning to set up any modern/sophisticated Yoga institute in any State of the country, before the celebration of the International Yoga Day in 2019; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) Ministry of AYUSH at present has 2 Yoga Institute with aim to promote deeper understanding Yoga namely Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga (MDNIY), New Delhi and Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy (CCRYN), Delhi.

(b) and (c) CCRYN is presently running Central Research Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy (CRIYN), Rohini, Delhi: 20 bedded Indoor Hospital has been started functioning from 27th April, 2016. Yoga and Naturopathy treatments are being provided both under IPD and OPD for the benefit of common people.

CCRYN is also in process of establishing following institutes in the country:—

1. Establishment of Post Graduate Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research (PGIYNER) with 200 bedded Yoga and Naturopathy hospital at Jhajjar, Haryana and Nagmangala, Karnataka.
2. Establishment of Central Research Institutes of Yoga and Naturopathy in different States of the country along with 100 bedded indoor hospital facilities to carry out in depth research studies to establish the efficacy of Yoga and Naturopathy in various remedies.

However, there is no plan to set up any separate modern/sophisticated Yoga institute in any States of the country, before the celebration of the International Yoga Day in 2019, as the setting up of Institute depends on the allotment of land and availability of funds.

**Non-completion of Central Research Institute
in Yoga and Naturopathy, Nagamangala**

325. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) when construction of Central Research Institute in Yoga and Naturopathy was started in Nagamangala, Madhya District, Karnataka;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was to be completed by the end of 2015-16 Financial Year itself;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not completing the same and what is the time and cost overrun of this project; and

(d) by when it is going to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) MoU for construction of 2nd phase of Central Research Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy (CRIYN) with 100 bedded hospital was signed with M/s. National Projects Construction Corporation Limited (NPCCCL) in September, 2015. Subsequently, it was decided to upgrade it to Post Graduate Institute of Yoga and Naturopathy Education and Research with 200 bedded hospital and accordingly the revised MoU was signed with M/s. NPCC in August, 2016 with completion time of 24 months after award of the work.

Development of new ayurvedic medicines

326. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated adequate measures to research on the development of new Ayurvedic medicines and clinical trials for critical ailments through Government-controlled laboratories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and effective medicines developed in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) The Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS), an autonomous body under the Ministry of AYUSH is

actively involved in scientific process of drug development adopting prevalent guidelines such as Good Clinical Practices Guidelines for ASU drugs (GCP-ASU), Ministry of AYUSH and National ethical guidelines for Bio-Medical Research (ICMR), WHO guidelines for traditional medicines etc. as per requirement and as feasible through its peripheral institutes. Council through its drug development program is undertaking development of new formulations/drugs taking leads from Ayurvedic literature through a systematic process of drug development. viz. standardization, preclinical safety and clinical study as per requirement.

CCRAS has developed and commercialized the following two drugs:—

1. AYUSH 82 An Anti Diabetic Ayurvedic Formulation
2. AYUSH SG An Anti-Rheumatoid Arthritis preparation.

CCRAS has also undertaken the development of the following coded formulations which are at different phases of drug development:—

- (i) AYUSH Manas for Mental retardation/cognitive deficit
- (ii) AYUSH QOL 2C for improving Quality of Life of Cancer patients
- (iii) AYUSH Rasayan A and B in geriatric health
- (iv) AYUSH C1 Oil for wound healing
- (v) AYUSH PJ-7 for Dengue fever
- (vi) AYUSH M-3 for Migraine
- (vii) AYUSH SL for Filariasis
- (viii) AYUSH A for Bronchial Asthma
- (ix) AYUSH D for Type II Diabetes Mellitus
- (x) Carctol S for Cancer
- (xi) AYUSH K1 for Chronic Kidney Diseases.

Ayurvedic medicine to treat diabetes

327. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed an Ayurvedic medicine to treat chronic diabetic disease;

(b) if so, tested report and the results of the concerned CSIR research therein; and

(c) the proposal of Government for its mass use to control diabetes therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) CCRAS has developed an anti-diabetic formulation namely AYUSH-82 and commercialized to several pharmaceutical companies through National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), New Delhi.

(b) CSIR, has developed after standardization and pre-clinical studies conducted jointly by CSIR-CIMAP and CSIR-NBRI a formulation BGR34, which is meant to be used by patients of newly diagnosed diabetes only as a measure of management of the disease.

(c) Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) in collaboration with Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has implemented and executed a programme *viz.* Integration of AYUSH (Ayurveda) component with National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) programme in the identified districts of 3 States *viz.* Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and Gaya (Bihar) to cater health care services and reduce the burden of NCDs by combining the strength of Ayurveda and Yoga. The programme was launched during Jan/Feb 2016 in 2 districts *viz.* Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Surendranagar (Gujarat) and in Gaya (Bihar) the programme was launched in April 2016.

The programme is successfully functional in 52 centres (49 CHCs and 3 District Hospitals) all 3 identified districts. Till December 2017, 241886 patients have been screened for selected Non Communicable Disease, out of which 54991 patients have been enrolled for selected NCDs under this programme and out of which 23699 Diabetic patients have been enrolled and given treatment, Dietary regimen and Yoga classes.

New AYUSH colleges

328. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new colleges teaching Ayurvedic Medicine, Unani Medicine and Homoeopathy as well as Siddha which are currently functioning, State-wise;

(b) the total strength of students and qualified teachers enrolled and recruited in these new institutions so far; and

(c) what has been the state of infrastructure available to these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) There are 78 number of new colleges teaching Ayurvedic Medicine, Unani Medicine and Homoeopathy as well as Siddha during the academic year 2017-18 which are currently functioning.

The State/UT-wise detail are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The total strength of students in these new institutions is 6020 and the total strength of qualified teachers enrolled and recruited in these new institutions is 1207.

(c) New Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic colleges have to fulfil the minimum standards requirement in terms of infrastructure, teaching and training facilities referred in Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Ayurveda Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016, Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Unani Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016, Indian Medicine Central Council (Requirement of Minimum standards for under graduate Siddha Colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2016 and Homoeopathic Central Council (Minimum standards Requirement of Homoeopathic colleges and attached hospitals) Regulation 2013 to ensure that quality education is maintained.

Only such colleges which have complied to the requirement of said Regulations have been granted permission by the Central Government.

Statement

Details of New Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathic colleges

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0	0	0
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	01	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ayurveda	Unani	Siddha	Homoeopathy
10.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	10	0	0	12
13.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	01
17.	Karnataka	06	01	0	0
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	05	0	0	01
21.	Maharashtra	04	0	0	03
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	01	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	01	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	0	01
33.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21	02	0	01
35.	Uttarakhand	06	0	0	0
36.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		55	03	01	19

Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day

329. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) the countries in which International Yoga Day events were held by Indian missions abroad during last three years, year-wise;

(b) the details of expenditure incurred in hosting such events during last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the media used by Government in advertising the observation of Yoga Day in India and the State-wise expenditure of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) As per the information received from the Indian Missions abroad, the list of the countries in which International Yoga Day events were held by Indian missions abroad during last three years, year-wise and the details of expenditure incurred in hosting such events during last three years, year-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of AYUSH carried out publicity of International Day of Yoga through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP), All India Radio, India Post and Doordarshan on all India basis. The details of expenditure incurred in advertising the observation of Yoga day in India for the last three years is as follows:

IDY Expenditure form 2015 to 2017

Sl. No.	Activity	Year		
		2015	2016	2017 (Earmarked)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Advertisements through electronic Media including TV/Radio/digital Cinema etc. through DAVP, AIR and Doordarshan	7,09,71,839	10,77,77,100	10,69,54,194
2.	Outdoor Publicity through DAVP	1,74,00,000	1,92,00,747	1,49,86,509

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Newspaper advertisement and print activity through DAVP		50,27,300	1,78,91,493
4.	Publicity through Postal Stationary through India Post			21,18,919
TOTAL		8,83,71,839	13,20,05,147	14,19,51,115

Statement

List of countries in which International Yoga Day events were held by Indian missions during last three years, year-wise and the details of expenditure incurred in hosting these events

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
1.	Embassy of India, Mali (Bamako)	-Hiring of venue at Bamako, Mali	2015- ₹ 1,13,841/-
		-Banners for event	2016- ₹ 2,25,788/-
		-Purchase of T-Shirts printed with IDY logo	2017- ₹ 1,06,485/-
		-Photography	
2.	CGI, Zanzibar (Tanzania)	Hosting of International Day of Yoga for last three years.	2015- ₹ 18,555/--
			2016- ₹ 93,388/-
			2017- ₹ 99,700/-
3.	Embassy of India, Guatemala, El-Salvador and Honduras City	-Hiring charges for LED screen, sound system, stage and tents	2015- ₹ 81,343/--
		-space rental for use of their indoor gymnasium	2016- ₹ 1,16,054/-
		-renting of stage/dais for the ceremony and presentation of Yoga	2017- ₹ 1,86,803/-
4.	Embassy of India, Trinidad and Tobago, Commonwealth of Dominica, Montserrat and Grenada.	Press conference, Yoga Quiz, Yoga Fest and symposium, printing of banners/ pamphlets	—
5.	Embassy of India, Buenos Aires, Argentina (20 June 2017), Uruguay (25 June 2017) and Paraguay (17 June 2017)	Hosting of International Day of Yoga for 2017.	—

6.	Embassy off India, Sao Paulo (Brazil)	Hosting of International Day of Yoga for last three years	2015- ₹ 7,23,800/- 2016- ₹ 3,64,031/- 2017- ₹ 2,25,292/-
7.	Embassy of India, Washington DC USA	Hosting of International Day of Yoga for 2017	2015 ₹ 12,98,694/- 2016: ₹ 28,56,369/- 2017: ₹ 20,49,663/-
8.	Brasilia	-Venue hiring, media coverage and logistics	2015- ₹ 32,833/- 2016- ₹ 6,32,283 2017- ₹ 4,20,080/-
9.	Embassy of India, Bogota (Colombia and Ecuador)	-Venue charges (including audio/video equipment/mandatory charges and other incidentals) Publicity (promotional videos/ photography charges etc.) expenses:	2015- ₹ 3,64,029/- 2016- ₹ 4,11,954/- 2017- ₹ 5,50,347/-
10.	Embassy of India, Mexico/ (Mexico City, Guadalajara, Queretaro, Veracruz, San Miguel de Allende, Monterrey and Cancun)	-Printing of publicity material, -Light/sound system, -Hiring of venues, -Transportation and other expenses	—
11.	CGI, New York, USA	-Expenditure on Adv. and Publicity, -Expenditure on Audio Video Setup -Expenditure on obtaining permission for hosting event	2015- ₹ 1,31,18,256/- 2016- ₹ 74,06,769/- 2017- ₹ 68,37,891/-
12.	Permanent Mission of India/United Nations headquarters in New York	Hosting of International Day of Yoga	—

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
13.	Embassy of India to Peru and Bolivia/ Peru-Kuychi Runa, Tacna and Lima Bolivia-La Paz, Cochabamba and Taraco, Bolivia	Peru – Financial assistance to local organizations to hold the events in Kuychi Runa, Tacna and Lima -Translation of IDY Protocol in Spanish and Quechua, -Printing of IDY booklets in English and Spanish, -Photo and videography of the events. Bolivia – Financial assistance to hold the events in La Paz, Cochabamba and Taraco, Bolivia. -Financial assistance to India-Bolivia Friendship Association.	2015- ₹ 2,93,607/- 2016- ₹ 3,99,988/- 2017- ₹ 3,96,480/-
14.	High Commission of India, Wellington, New Zealand/New Zealand and Samoa.	Hiring of runners to place on the floor for performing Yoga asana.	2015- ₹ 1,36,583/- 2016- ₹ 2,55,052/- 2017- ₹ 92,825/-
15.	Consulate General of India, Houston (USA)/Texas (USA)-Houston, Austin, San Antonio (twice), Dallas, The Woodlands.	Pu Publicity – advertisement and articles in newspapers, radios, TVs, social media, Pre-event film production, hiring of audio-video system and photographic equipment etc.	2015- ₹ 3,09,951/- 2016- ₹ 8,00,000/- 2017- ₹ 9,45,631/-
16.	CGI, Vancouver/Canada	Towards stage and Towards banner	2015- ₹ 10,00,000/- 2016- ₹ 2,63,637/- 2017- ₹ 2,67,745/-
17.	Embassy of India, Santiago, Chile	Hosting of International Day of Yoga	2015- ₹ 3,34,717/- 2016- ₹ 5,44,644/- 2017- ₹ 3,52,681/-

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 18. CGI, Milan, Italy | (a) Printing of customized T-shirts with Yoga Day logo
(b) Hiring of public address system for the event,
(c) Purchase of yoga mats
(d) Photographs/video of the event.
(e) Printing of roll up banner for International Yoga day | 2015- ₹ 3,955/--
2016- ₹ 87,408/-
2017- ₹ 3,39,396/- |
| 19. Consulate General of India, Sydne | Hosting of International Day of Yoga | in the last 3 years
2015- ₹ 1,57,452/-
2016- ₹ 1,82,228/-
2017- ₹ 96,728/- |
| 20. High Commission of India Suva/Fiji, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga and Tuvalu | International Day of Yoga was celebrated in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fiji, ● Kiribati ● Tuvalu ● Tonga ● Nauru ● Cook Islands | 2015- ₹ 9,40,932/-
2016- ₹ 12,71,367/-
2017- ₹ 11,20,356/- |
- It was not celebrated in Vanuatu because of mourning period due to sad demise of Head of State.

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
21.	High Commission of India, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	Hosting International Day of Yoga	2015- ₹ 9,99,501/- 2016- ₹ 6,62,396/- 2017- ₹ 5,08,087/-
22.	Indian Embassy Pyongyang/ Democratic People's Republic of North Korea,	International Day of Yoga 2017 for six days (10, 11, 12, 14, 16 and 17 August 2017)	Sanctioned ₹ 1,50,000/-
23.	Embassy of India, Brasilia/Brazil	Hosting International Day of Yoga	—
24.	Embassy of India in Beijing/China	Logistical arrangements and publicity for organizing the International Day of Yoga events	—
25.	Embassy of India in Bangkok	Advertisement and Publicity	2015- ₹ 9,08,084/- 2016- ₹ 9,94,421/- 2017- ₹ 7,53,021/-
26.	Consulate General of India, Kandahar/ Afghanistan	Printing of banner and mats etc.	2015- ₹ 17,110/- 2016- ₹ 618/- 2017- ₹ 3,358/-
27.	Consulate General of India, Hambantota/Sri Lanka	Celebrated 3rd International Yoga Day from 15-21 June 2017 at our Consular jurisdiction <i>i.e.</i> Southern Province (Galle, Matera and Hambantota) and Monaragala District (Uva Province) Towards hotel accommodation, daily allowance, transportation	2015- ₹ 1,80,458/- 2016- ₹ 75,887/- 2017- ₹ 1,05,311/-

28.	CGI, Guangzhou/China	<p>The events were held in the following places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dujiangyan (Chengdu), • Kunming, • Guangzhou, • Dongguan, • Zhongshan, • Baoshan and • Lecong (Foshan). <p>The local municipal Governments, local yoga institutes and Indian community actively supported the Consulate in organising the yoga events.</p>	—
29.	Embassy of India, Phnom Penh/ Cambodia	<p>International Yoga Day events were held by Indian Mission in 3 cities of Cambodia namely:—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phnom Penh, • Siem Reap and • Sihanoukville 	<p>2015- ₹ 4,32,797/- 2016- ₹ 5,01,622/- 2017- ₹ 5,02,066/-</p>
30.	Consulate General of India, Perth/ Australia	Expenditure incurred towards hiring of the venue for hosting the event.	—
31.	Embassy of India, Kuwait	Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day	<p>2015 - ₹ 3,99,845/- 2016 - ₹ 1,63,500/- 2017 - ₹ 1,77,670/-</p>

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
32	Embassy of India, Astana/ Kazakhstan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Day of Yoga 2017 in Kazakhstan was celebrated at • Astana, • Almaty, • Karaganda and • Atyrau cities 	—
33.	Embassy of India, Herat/ Kabul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing of invitation cards, Envelops and Banners- • Hiring of sound system • Hiring of photographer • Printing of photographs, Album 	—
34.	Embassy of India, Tashkent/Uzbekistan	International Day of Yoga (IDY) events were held in Uzbekistan in 2015, 2016 and 2017	2015 - ₹ 1,37,438/- 2016 - ₹ 8,120/- 2017 - ₹ 1,21,752/-
35.	Embassy of India Juba (South Sudan)	IDY 2017 was celebrated in Juba, South Sudan	—
36.	Embassy of India, Sana'a (Camp: Djibouti)	International Yoga Day event was held in Djibouti in association with the Office of the Honorary Consul of India.	—
37.	Embassy of India, Sofia	International Yoga Day 2017 was celebrated in Bulgaria and Macedonia.	2015- ₹ 6,72,581/- 2016-Bulgaria- ₹ 3,95,838/- Macedonia- ₹ 86,699/- 2017- ₹ 2,00,000

38.	Embassy of India, Thimphu/ Bhutan	The Expenditure on International Day of Yoga in Thimphu towards hiring of PA system, projectors, photographer, printing of banners, invites, transportation etc.	2015- ₹ 1,26,470/- 2016- ₹ 28,785/- 2017- ₹ 58,815/-
39.	High Commission of India, Maputo (Mozambique)	Hosting of International Yoga Day”in Mozambique and Swaziland (country of concurrent accreditation) The event was given wide publicity through social media, local radio and television channels like TVM and STV, Newspaper etc. with help of Indian Associations in Mozambique	2015- ₹ 1,24,301/- 2016- ₹ 1,50,000/- 2017- ₹ 1,50,000/-
40.	High Commission of India, Dhaka	The expenditure was incurred on setting up of stage, hiring of sound system, branding, hiring of LED screens, tent-making and hiring of furniture	—
41.	CGI, Sittwe/Myanmar	Hosting of International Yoga Day	—
42.	Embassy of India Camp Office, Biratnagar/Nepal	Expenditure incurred on for organizing this event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hiring of audio-video system, • Floor mats and other misc. items. 	
43.	Consulate General of India, Istanbul	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Payment on account of printing of 500 copies of Common Yoga Protocol Booklets. 2. Payment on account of printing of banners, stage setup, sound system etc in European side of Istanbul 3. Payment for publication of special supplement on Yoga in yoga journal 	2015- ₹ 2,09,541/- 2016- ₹ 4,73,851/- 2017- ₹ 4,69,256/-

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
		4. Payment for hiring of photographer	
		5. Payment for printing of banners, stage setup, sound system etc in Asian side of Istanbul	
44.	Consulate General of India, Munich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program based on Common Yoga Protocol held on 17th June 2017 • Symposium-cum-Cultural program held on 21st June 2017 	₹ 1,99,945/- ₹ 1,99,579/-
45.	High Commission of India, Kampala/Uganda and Rwanda	Expenditure for the last three years for celebrating International Yoga day.	2015- ₹ 99,471/- 2016- ₹ 38,738/- 2017- ₹ 1,08,483/-
46.	High Commission of India, Singapore	Held at 170 venues and nearly 8000 participants had registered online.	—
47.	Consulate General of India, Mandalay, Myanmar	3rd International Yoga day was celebrated in Mandalay, Myanmar on 18th June-2018	—
48.	High Commission of India, Lusaka/Zambia	Hosting of International Yoga Day	2015- ₹ 70,000/- 2016- ₹ 92,977/- 2017- ₹ 88,830/-
49.	Embassy of India, Hanoi/Vietnam	Embassy of India, Hanoi organized International Yoga Day event in Hanoi, Vietnam on 17 June 2017.	—

50.	High Commission of India, Dar es Salaam/Tanzania	The International Yoga Day was celebrated in Dar es Salaam and 10 cities of Tanzania	₹ 2,50,000/- ₹ 2,00,000/-
51.	Consul General of India, Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan	Hosting of the International Day of Yoga	—
52.	Embassy of India Bratislava (Slovakia)	3rd International Yoga Day (IDY) was held on 25th June, 2017 in Bratislava and twenty six other cities and during 18 to 25 June, 2017 across Slovak Republic organized in collaboration with various local associations/societies/volunteers in close cooperation with the Embassy of India, Bratislava	2015 - ₹ 60,253/- 2016 - ₹ 12,846/- 2017 - Nil
53.	Consulate General of India, Shanghai/ People's Republic of China	International Day of Yoga' celebrations were held in 12 cities under the consular jurisdiction of the Post	2015- ₹ 7,89,497 2016- ₹ 7,87,565 2017- ₹ 8,05,747
54.	Embassy of India Kathmandu	-Logistic including light and sound, Banquet and Tent -Publication of Souvenir on Yoga Day, "Yoga Sandesh"	₹ 13,92,551/- ₹ 4,66,163/-
55.	Embassy of India, Ashgabat/ Turkmenistan	All three International Day of Yoga (<i>i.e.</i> 2015, 2016, 2017) were hosted in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan	2015- ₹ 78,763/- 2016- ₹ 71,358/- 2017- ₹ 85,892/-
56.	Embassy of India, Baku	"Hosting of International Yoga Day"	2015- ₹ 1,20,122/- 2016- ₹ 99,731/- 2017- ₹ 98,383/-

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
57.	Embassy of India, Copenhagen	International Yoga Day events were held by Indian Mission abroad: Denmark. Expenditure was incurred on hiring of services of Yoga masters, hiring of PA systems and preparing of banners	2015- ₹ 2,50,959/- 2016- ₹ 2,46,334/- 2017- ₹ 1,70,903/-
58.	Embassy of India, The Hague	Organising International Yoga Day Expenditure on Stage and AV system Charged by Municipality towards security of the venue and arrangements for first aid	2015 - ₹ 4,14,921/- 2016 - ₹ 3,76,201/- 2017 - ₹ 3,20,956/-
59.	Embassy of India, Tunis	The expenditure incurred in hosting such events during last three years:	2015- ₹ 2,49,366/- 2016- ₹ 3,46,316/- 2017- ₹ 80,369/-
60.	Embassy of India, Berlin	“Hosting of International Yoga Day”	—
61.	Embassy/Permanent Mission of India at Vienna	“Hosting of International Yoga Day”	—
62.	Embassy of India, Baghdad	“Hosting of International Yoga Day”	2015 - ₹ 2,11,779/- 2016 - ₹ 82,664/- 2017 - ₹ 1,89,745/-
63.	Embassy of India, Stockholm	International Day of Yoga was celebrated in both Sweden and Latvia	Sweden - ₹ 4,99,281/- Latvia - ₹ 3,00,676/-
64.	Embassy of India, Riyadh	International Yoga Day celebration was organized by Embassy of India in Riyadh and several cities of Saudi Arabia	2017- ₹ 25,281/-

65.	Consulate General of India, Hamburg (Germany)	Germany (City: Hamburg)	2015- Nil 2016- ₹ 93,217/- 2017- ₹ 84,400/-
66.	Embassy of India, BEIRUT	The expenditure were incurred in respect of hiring of the venues, display boards, advertising, sound system and equipment, photography/videography	2015- ₹ 5,18,755/- 2016- ₹ 2,59,538/- 2017- ₹ 3,31,907/-
67.	High Commission of India, Windhoek, Namibia.	Hiring of field for celebration of IDY event at Eros primary school, photographer, stage and public address system, Printing of Yoga posters and Publicity material	2015- ₹ 71,859/- 2016- ₹ 45,328/- 2017- ₹ 1,48,736/-
68.	Embassy of India, Bucharest	International Yoga Day was held in Romania, Moldova, and Albania during 2015, 2016, 2017	2017- ₹ 1,87,251/- 2016- ₹ 79,255/-
69.	Embassy of India, Kabul	The expenditure was incurred on Purchase of Yoga mats, Photo Exhibition, Printing of DVD's, Yoga Protocols and Videos, Standees, Flex, Honorarium to flute player and Custom charges for releasing printed yoga books	2015- ₹ 18,268/- 2016- ₹ 21,579/- 2017- ₹ 6,576/-
70.	Embassy of India, Minsk., Belarus	Hosting of International Yoga Day	—
71.	CGI, Jalalabad, Afghanistan	Expenditure was incurred on purchase of tarpaulin, Transportation charges from Kabul to Jalalabad of Yoga Kit, and printing of T-shirts	2015- Nil 2016- Nil 2017- ₹ 33,887/-
72.	Consulate General of India, Dubai	Purchase of 100 Identity card, 25 USD drives, Common Yoga Protocol, Printing of certificates/purchase of gifts, Arrangement of tea/snacks for participants including media persons	—

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
73.	Embassy of India, Reykjavik, Iceland	Hosting International Yoga Day expenditure was incurred on 2015- ₹ 2,58,175/- Yoga teacher hotel stay, Taxi charges, Printing of posters, on 2016- ₹ 3,18,673/- photographer, and publicity of Yoga; in last three years 2017- ₹ 1,69,083/-	
74.	Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi	Hosting of International Yoga Day	—
75.	Consulate of India, Zahidan, Iran	Hosting International Day of Yoga	2015- ₹ 9,793/- 2016- ₹ 18,504/- 2017 ₹ 16,038/-
76.	Embassy of India Ankara, Turkey	Hosting International Day of Yoga	—
77.	Consulate General of India, Zeddah	Hosting International Day of Yoga	—
78.	Embassy of India, Anta Nan Arivo, Madagascar	International Yoga Day was celebrated in Madagascar Comoros	₹ 1,74,564/- ₹ 62,291/-
79.	Embassy of India, Rome, Italy	Hosting International Day of Yoga	—
80.	Emabssy of India, Doha	International Yoga Day was celebrated in Qatar Expenditure incurred on light and sound arrangements and on advertisement	2015- ₹ 4,69,641/ 2016- ₹ 4,04,333/- 2017- ₹ 3,49,248/-
81.	Consulate General of Erbil, Iraq	Hosting International Day of Yoga	—
82.	Embassy of India, Ljubljana, Slovenia	International Yoga Day was celebrated in Slovenia	2015- ₹ 3,14,297/- 2016- ₹ Nil 2017- ₹ 59,507/-

83.	Representative office of India, Ramallah, Palestine	International Yoga Day was celebrated in Ramallah	—
84.	Embassy of India, Kinshasa	International Yoga Day was celebrated in Democratic Republic of Congo: Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Brazzaville and Point Noire. The Expenditure during last three years	2015- ₹ Nil 2016- ₹ 1,06,751/- 2017- ₹ 1,09,688/-
85.	Embassy of India, Zagreb	The International Day of Yoga from 18-25 June, 2017 in 25 cities across Croatia viz. Zagreb, Split, Pula, Zadar, Osijek, Rijeka, Varazdin, Dubrovnik, Sibenik, Cakovec, Karlovac, Vukovar, Iz, Novigrad, Bjelovar, Makarska, Baska, Zapresic, Korcula, Lepoglava, Hvar, Virovitica, Koprivnica, Pozega, Umag	2015- ₹ 1,00,000/- 2016- ₹ 2,49,995/- 2017- ₹ 3,49,999/-
86.	Embassy of India, Tehran	Hosting International Day of Yoga	2015- ₹ 54,933/- 2016- ₹ 74,071/- 2017- ₹ 1,90,997/-
87.	Embassy of India, Budapest, Hungary	International Yoga Day was celebrated in 15 cities of Hungary, in 3 cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina	₹ 8,85,240/- ₹ 3,17,441/-
88.	Embassy of India, Brussels	International Day of Yoga was celebrated in Belgium, Luxembourg and the European Union	2015- ₹ 76,835/- 2016- ₹ 3,57,179/- 2017- ₹ 9,11,425/-
89.	PMI, Geneva, Switzerland	International Day of Yoga, 2017 was celebrated in Geneva. The expenditure was incurred on Event management, manpower support, photography and videography	—

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
90.	Embassy of India, Lisbon, Portugal	Expenditure incurred on hiring of auditorium, LED Screen, live streaming, banners and photographs and video charges	2015 - ₹ 4,61,671/- 2016 - ₹ 1,25,564/- 2017 - ₹ 2,62,421/-
91.	Consulate General of India, San Francisco	The International Yoga Day has been celebrated in the jurisdiction of this Consulate in the years 2015-2016 and 2017. Expenditure incurred on rental for the park, payment for artist, printing of flyers and rentals for the hall and the stage	2015 - ₹ 7,55,815/- 2016 - ₹ 8,632/- 2017 - ₹ 2,33,816/-
92.	High Commission of India, Ottawa	The details of expenditure incurred on hosting the event are as under:- 1. Venue Rental 2. Photography 3. Videography 4. Publicity 5. Purchase of decoration material	2015 - ₹ 2,50,000/- 2016 - ₹ 2,50,000/- 2017 - ₹ 2,76,234/-
93.	Consulate General of India, Chicago	Hosting of International Yoga Day	2015 - ₹ 15,77,625/- 2016 - ₹ 7,74,859/- 2017 - ₹ 11,21,777/-
94.	Consulate General of India, Hong Kong	Expenditure incurred towards venue rental in organizing IDY in Hong Kong	2015 - ₹ 15,00,000/- 2016 - ₹ 12,00,000/- 2017 - ₹ 12,00,000/-

95.	Embassy of India, Jakarta, Indonesia	Expenditure incurred by the Embassy for holding IDY in Indonesia during the last three financial years	2015 - ₹ 9,10,385/- 2016 - ₹ 8,43,252/- 2017 - ₹ 10,63,093/-
96.	High Commission of India, Accra, Ghana	International Day of Yoga was hosted in Ghana and Three other countries Togo, Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone in 2015, 2016 and 2017	2015 - ₹ 6,99,824/- 2016 - ₹ 5,07,756/- 2017 - ₹ 8,39,684/-
97.	Consulate General of India, Jeddah	Hosting of International Yoga Day	—
98.	Embassy of India, Tel Aviv, Israel	3rd IDY was celebrated by the Mission at Rabin Square, Tel Aviv	2015 - ₹ 1,75,000/- 2016 - ₹ 3,00,000/- 2017 - ₹ 10,00,000/-
99.	High Commission of India, Lilongwe (Malawi)	International Day of Yoga Celebrated at two places in Malawi	—
100.	Embassy of India, Amman, Jordan	Hosting International Yoga Day	2015 - ₹ 1,75,000/- 2016 - ₹ 2,50,000/- 2017 - ₹ 2,50,000/-
101.	Embassy of India, Niamey (Niger)	The International Day of Yoga 2017 was held in Niamey (Niger)	—
102.	Embassy of India, Belgrade, Serbia	International Yoga Day 2017 was celebrated in Belgrade and other prominent cities of Serbia. Expenditure incurred on Photography and videography, Hiring of boat, Hiring of technical equipment, 100 copies of the DVD and Common Yoga Protocol, Publicity Material and funding of the Project Yoga in Female Prison	2015 - ₹ 15,03,887/- 2016 - ₹ 8,31,768/- 2017 - ₹ 12,64,599/-

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure
103.	High Commission of India, Canberra, Australia	Expenditure incurred on cost of hiring the Venue, publicity in local media, banners, pullouts, cost of refreshments and other misc. expenditure 2015 - ₹ 3,41,720/- 2016 - ₹ 7,15,552/- 2017 - ₹ 1,87,000/-
104.	Indian Embassy of Manila	IDY was celebrated in Republic of Philippines, Republic of Palau, Republic of Micronesia 2015 - ₹ 1,60,240/- 2016 - ₹ 57,091/- 2017 - ₹ 1,10,818/-
105.	Embassy of India Athens, Greece	The Embassy organized the Third International Day of Yoga at the Municipality Park of Nea Smyrni in Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras and many other cities outside Athens —
106.	High Commission of India Kandy, Sri Lanka	Expenditure incurred on hosting 18 main events at Dambulla, Nanu oya, Maskeliya, Kandy, Digana, Ramboda, Matale, Nalathanni, Nuwara Eliya, Hatton, Ragalla, Kegalle, Ratanpura, Bandarawela and Kurnegalla 2015 - ₹ 64,690/- 2016 - ₹ 1,81,193/- 2017 - ₹ 4,04,942/-
107.	Embassy of India, Tokyo, Japan	International Yoga Day was held by Mission In Japan by Embassy of India, Tokyo 2015 - ₹ 25,85,955/- 2016 - ₹ 97,386/- 2017 - ₹ 57,612/-
108.	High Commission of India, Pretoria	Yoga Day was celebrated in Pretoria and Lesotho Durban, Cape town and Johannesburg 2015 - ₹ 2,00,000/- 2016 - ₹ 2,59,856/- 2017 - ₹ 4,00,000/-

109. Embassy of India, Addis Ababa	The Mission has been celebrating the International Day of Yoga and the 3rd International Day of Yoga was celebrated on 17 June, 2017 in Addis Ababa with the participation of more than 1000 people	—
110. Consulate General of India, Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam	Consulate organized yoga events in Ho Chi Minh City and two more provinces in Southern Vietnam. Expenditure was incurred on logistical arrangements like setting up stage, banners, hiring of LCD screens etc.	—
111. Consulate General of India Birgunj, Nepal	Expenditure was incurred on setting up stage, banners, hiring of LCD screens, Flex, Banner, Publication of Souvenir etc. in last three years	2015 - ₹ 3,85,600/- 2016 - ₹ 1,98,891/- 2017 - ₹ 3,88,588/-
112. Embassy of India, Berne, Switzerland	The yoga day events in last three years in Switzerland were held at Berne and Jungfraujoeh	2015 - ₹ 4,36,367/- 2016 - ₹ 3,75,690/- 2017 - ₹ 2,31,423/-
113. Consulate of India, Chiang Mai (Thailand)	Consulate of India, Chiang Mai (Thailand) organised 3rd IDY	2015 - ₹ 29,838/- 2016 - ₹ 89,742/- 2017 - ₹ 89,917/-
114. High Commission of India, Colombo	HCI, Colombo celebrated International Yoga Day, 2017	—
115. Embassy of India, Madrid, Spain	International Yoga Day events were held in Spain in 2017	2015 - ₹ 4,17,052/- 2016 - ₹ 1,85,710/- 2017 - ₹ 8,74,088/-

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
116.	Consulate General of India, Toronto	The International Yoga Day was organized by the Consulate General of India in association with International Yoga Day Canada (IYDC)	2015 - Nil 2016 - Nil 2017 - Nil
117.	High Commission of India Port Louis, Mauritius	Demonstrative sessions of yoga at 12 iconic locations of Mauritius with participation of about 2000 persons for talks and demonstration of Common Yoga Protocol. Expenditure was incurred on advertisement, printing of brochures, banner, hiring of sound system, purchase of water bottles, refreshment, photography and videography	—
118.	Embassy of India, Kyiv (Ukraine)	Hosting International Yoga Day	—
119.	Embassy of India, Warsaw Poland	The 3rd International Day of Yoga was celebrated in 21 cities across Poland with countrywide participation of 23,000 people and in 19 cities across Lithuania with the participation of around 3000 persons	—
120.	Embassy of India, Caracas	International Day of Yoga is celebrated in 28 cities of Venezuela and in Aruba, Curacao and Saint Maarten.	2015 - ₹ 1,25,953/- 2016 - ₹ 2,45,645/- 2017 - ₹ 1,93,980/-
121.	High Commission of India Georgetown, Guyana	International Yoga Day, 2017 was celebrated at Guyana in Georgetown Essequibo West Cost Demerara St. Kitts and Nevis Antigua and Barbuda Anguilla	₹ 96,209/- ₹ 90,296/- ₹ 44,169/- ₹ 97,370/-

		₹ 97,947/-
		₹ 100,000/-
122. A High Commission of India, Mombasa, Kenya	Expenditure incurred on Celebration of International Yoga Day from 2015-17	2015 - ₹ 99,528/- 2016 - ₹ 86,259/- 2017 - ₹ 1,94,285/-
123. High Commission of India, Oman	International Yoga Day events were held in Oman	—
124. Embassy of India, Bahrain	Hosting of International Yoga Day	2015 - ₹ 1,49,250/- 2016 - ₹ 86,155/- 2017 - ₹ 56,056/-
125. Embassy of India Damascus	Hosting of International Yoga Day.	2015 - ₹ 75,786/- 2016 - ₹ 1,16,922/- 2017 - ₹ 1,33,339/-
126. Consulate of India Bandar Abbas Iran	Hosting of International Yoga Day	—
127. Embassy of India, Paris	More than 4000 Yoga enthusiasts at La Villette in Paris. Apart from Paris, the International Day of Yoga was celebrated in several cities of France	2015 - ₹ 19,94,907/- 2016 - ₹ 18,23,002/- 2017 - ₹ 26,00,922/-
128. Embassy of India, Rabat in Morocco	The 3rd International day of Yoga was celebrated by Embassy of India, Rabat in Morocco	—
129. Embassy of India, Harare	International Yoga Day” in multiple locations(8) in Zimbabwe	2015 - ₹ 26,818/- 2016 - ₹ 3,00,000/- 2017 - ₹ 2,98,820/-

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
130.	CGI, Phuentsholing, Bhutan	Expenditure incurred for purchase of painting materials for the inter-school/Inter-college drawing competition on Yoga in all six provinces under Consular Jurisdiction	—
131.	Consulate General of India, Vladivostok (Russia)	Hosting of International Yoga Day, 2017 in various regions	—
132.	High Commission of India, Hicomind Lusaka	Hosting of International Yoga Day	—
133.	CGI, Jaffna	International Yoga Day was held at all districts in Northern Province viz. Killinochi/Mullaitivu, Mannar, Jaffna, and Vavuniya under the jurisdiction of CGI Jaffna	—
134.	Consulate General of India, Saint Denis, Reunion Island	—	2015 - ₹ 81,995/- 2016 - ₹ 2,79,839/- 2017 - ₹ 4,31,567/-
135.	Indian Embassy Khartoum-Sudan	Hosting of International Yoga Day at Sudan and Eritrea	2015 - Nil/- 2016 - ₹ 75,000/- 2017 - ₹ 1,71,571/-
136.	Embassy of India, Dublin	Hosting of International Yoga Day	2015 - ₹ 2,91,257/- 2016 - ₹ 1,75,697/- 2017 - ₹ 2,45,093/-

137. Indian Embassy, Dakar	Hosting of International Yoga Day	2015 - ₹ 2,77,018/- 2016 - ₹ 4,83,804/- 2017 - ₹ 7,64,223/-
138. Indian Embassy, Prague		Nil
139. High Commission of India, Lusaka		2015 -
140. Embassy of India, Bishkek		2015 - ₹ 1,10,467/- 2016 - ₹ 1,52,303/ 2017 - ₹ 1,47,445/-
141. Indian Embassy, Vientiane		2015 - ₹ 3,47,642/- 2016 - ₹ 4,85,656/- 2017 - ₹ 4,86,056/-
142. High Commission of INDIA, London		2015 - ₹ 13,62,150/- 2016 - ₹ 10,51,308/- 2017 - Total Expenditure: 47,736.56 GBP. (Paid by: India Tourism Office: 20,000 GBP, ICCR budget: 11,903.34 GBP, remaining amount paid by local sponsors and partners

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
143.	Consulate General of India, Osaka-Kobe (Japan)	Countries in which International Yoga Day was held 2015 - Kobe, Osaka (organized by local yoga schools) 2016 - Osaka (organized by CGI and various local yoga schools) 2017 - Kyoto (organized by CGI and various local yoga schools)	2015 - ₹ Nil 2016 - ₹ 14.45 lakh 2017 - ₹ 4.42 lakh
144.	Consul General of India, Mazar-e-Sharif, Afghanistan	Expenditure incurred for purchase of Printing of Banners and Logos, CDs etc.	2015 - ₹ 4,649/- 2016 - ₹ 394/- 2017 - ₹ 1,98,242/-
145.	High Commission of India Gaborone		2015 - ₹ 1,47,981/- 2016 - ₹ 1,57,792/- 2017 - ₹ 93,794/-
146.	High Commission of India Rajshahi, Bangladesh		2015 - ₹ 29,997/- 2016 - ₹ 12,408/- 2017 - ₹ 25,060/-
147.	Embassy of India, Mongolia		2015 - ₹ 3,18,173/- 2016 - ₹ 1,57,833/- 2017 - ₹ 1,62,803/-
148.	High Commission of India, Port Moresby	Events were held by the High Commission of India in Port Moresby during the years 2015, 2016 and 2017 in Papua New Guinea.	2015 - ₹ 57,350/- 2016 - ₹ 5,81,620/- 2017 - ₹ 3,43,869/-

149. Embassy of India, Male', Maldives	Expenditure incurred on light and Sound, transport, publicity, photos/videos, venues, labours, badges, refreshments in hosting International Day of Yoga in Maldives	2015 - ₹ 1,73,195/- 2016 - ₹ 1,17,652/- 2017 - ₹ 1,01,719/-
150. Embassy of India, Sana'a		Nil
151. Consulate General of India, Melbourne		2015 - ₹ 41,650/- 2016 - ₹ 2,68,714/- 2017 - ₹ 3,17,118/-
152. Embassy of India, Panama	Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day by the Embassy in last three years	2015 - ₹ 1,47,611/- (at Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua) 2016 - ₹ 2,73,106/- (at Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua) 2017 - ₹ 1,47,244/- (Panama)
153. Embassy of India, Havana, Cuba	Expenditure incurred by this Mission on account of hiring of Auditorium, hiring of services of Interpreters, Daily Allowance to visiting Yoga Instructor, Hotel Accommodation charges for Yoga Instructor, Hiring of Audio System, Transportation etc.	2015 - ₹ 1,95,988/- 2016 - ₹ 30,992/- 2017 - ₹ 2,64,621/-
154. Embassy of India, Moscow	Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day by the Embassy in last three years	2015 - ₹ 8,62,697/- 2016 - ₹ 27,96,511/- 2017 - ₹ 4,98,816/-

Sl.No.	Embassy/Country Name	Details of Expenditure	
155.	CGI, Birmingham	Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day in last three years	2015 - ₹ 2,92,372/- 2016 - ₹ 2,97,126/- 2017 - ₹ 1,63,388/-
156.	High Commission of India, Abuja (Nigeria)	Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day in last three years	2015 - ₹ 86,680/- 2016 - ₹ 87,472/- 2017 - ₹ 1,49,906/-
157.	Embassy of India, Oslo (Norway)	Expenditure incurred in hoisting such events during last three years, Year-wise: For EOI, Oslo (Norway)	2015 - ₹ 3,00,000/- 2016 - ₹ 3,98,119/- 2017 - ₹ 5,00,000/-
158.	CGI, Bali, Indonesia	Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day in last three years	2015 - ₹ 1,41,171/- 2016 - ₹ 9,98,672/- 2017 - ₹ 5,13,001/-
159.	Embassy of India, STOCKHOLM	Expenditure incurred on holding International Yoga Day in last three years	2015 - ₹ 7,99,957/- 2016 - ₹ 7,99,997/- 2017 - ₹ 6,48,776/-

Public access to TKDL database

330. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formalised any plan for having public access to the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) database;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and details of cases where the usage of TKDL database has proved as an effective deterrent against biopiracy and resulted in protection of traditional knowledge; and

(d) the number of pre-grant opposition cases, filed by TKDL, pending in international patent offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) to (d) As per information furnished by The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, no plan has been formalised for having public access to the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) database.

There are 220 cases wherein patent applications have been either withdrawn/deemed withdrawn or amended or set aside on the basis of TKDL evidence thus protecting Indian traditional knowledge. These cases have been at the patent offices of Europe, USA, India, Canada, Australia and United Kingdom. The details of these patent applications are given in the Statement (*See below*).

About 900 submissions as pre-grant oppositions/third party observations are pending at patent offices worldwide.

Statement***Details of the patent applications*****TKDL Outcomes against bio-piracy**

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
1.	EP1520585	Cancer treatment using natural plant products or essential oils or components from some pistacia species.	Data Medica Padova, SPA, Italy	24-Sep-04

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
2.	EP1747786	Natural product in cream with anti-vitiligo therapeutic properties.	Perdix Eurogroup, S.L., Spain	24-Jul-06
3.	EP1660007	Compositions for Diabetes treatment and Prophylaxis	Ayurvedic-Life International, LLC, P.O. Box 10, Neenah, WI 54957/US	11-Aug-04
4.	EP2464363	Natural extract from whole Banana fruit	M/S Medasani, Munisekhar/India	11-Aug-10
5.	EP2435057	Compositions and methods for modulating lipid composition	New Chapter, Inc./US	28-May-10
6.	EP1607006	Functional berry composition.	UNILEVER NV, Netherland	18-Jun-04
7.	EP2044850	Method for altering the metabolism characteristic of food products.	Clara's ApS, Denmark	19-Sep-07
8.	EP1889638	Medicaments and food for treatment or prevention of obesity and/or diabetes containing cicer arietinum extract.	Jumpsun Bio-Medicine (Shanghai) Co. Ltd, China	6-Mar-06
9.	EP1750809	Citrus Fruit Skin extract for Angiogenesis promotion	Industrial Research Limited and Otago Innovation Limited/ New Zealand	29-Apr-05
10.	EP1807098	Herbal compositions for treatment of diabetes.	Amcod Limited, Mombasa, Kenya	13-Sep-05
11.	EP1967197	Use of preparations, purifications and extracts of aloe.	Cognis IP Management GmbH, Germany	9-Mar-07

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
12.	EP2065031	Skin treatment composition.	Evonik Goldschmidt GmbH, Germany	30-Nov-07
13.	EP1906980	Method of treatment or management of Stress.	Natreon Inc. 2-D Janine Place New Brunswick, NJ 08901/ United States	27-Jul-06
14.	EP1660106	Biotherapetutics for Mitigation of health disorders from Terminalia Arjuna.	Avesthagen Limited Unit 3, Discoverer, 9th Floor International Tech Park Whitefield Road Bangalore 560066/India	15-Aug-03
15.	EP1825845	Cosmetic herbal compositions.	Jan Marini Skin Research Inc. 6951 Via del Oro San Jose, California 95119/United States	22-Feb-07
16.	EP2015761	Methods and composition for treating Sore Throat.	Naveh Pharma (1996) Ltd. P.O. Box 8139 42505 Netanya/Israel2009/04	29-Mar-07
17.	EP1937231	Pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.	GW Pharma Limited Porton Down Science Park Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 OJR/Great Britain	11-Oct-06
18.	EP2133089	Compositions for the treatment of disorders of the upper respiratory tract and influenza syndromes.	Indena S.p.A. Viale Ortles, 12 20132 Milano/Italy [2009/51]	12-Jun-08
19.	EP2133080	Compounds containing equol.	Haelan Schweiz GmbH Schutzenstrasse 188808 Pfafikon Switzerland [2009/51]	13-Jun-08

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
20.	EP2070545	Oral compositions for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory disorders of the colon.	Bios Line S.p.a. Viale Finladia 4 35020 Ponte S. Nicolo (PD)/Italy [2009/25]	10-Dec-08
21.	EP2101800	Extracts from the skin of fruits of plants from genus vitis, compositions containing the same and a process for its manufacture.	Aché Laboratórios Farmacêuticos S.A. Rodovia Presidente Dutra Km 222,2 Porto da Igreja 07034-904 Guarulhos-SP/Brazil [2009/39]	14-Dec-07
22.	EP1949889	Fibroblast activator, method for activation of fibroblast, collagen synthesis promoter, method for promotion of collagen synthesis, skin aging-preventing agent, and method for prevention of aging of the skin.	Mercian corporation 5-8, Kyobashi 1-chome Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8305/ Japan[2008/31]	17-Oct-06
23.	EP1709995	Asthma/allergy therapy using nigella sativa.	Al-Jassim, Rawaa 2578 River Wood Drive Napperville, Illinois 60565/United States, Great Britain, Germany, Netherlands and Qatar	2-Mar-00
24.	EP1958641	Treatment and prevention of inflammation.	Bionature E.A. Limited 1 Poseidon 2406 Egomi, Nicosia/ Cyprus [2008/34]	16-Feb-07
25.	EP1729593	Cysteine Protease from Ginger	Natbio Pty Ltd. 41/8 Goodwin Street Kangaroo Point, QLD 4169/ Australia [2006/50]	23-Feb-05

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
26.	EP1971354	Composition comprising liquiritigenin for preventing and treating liver disease.	Seoul National University Industry Foundation San 4-2, Bongcheon-dong, Gwanak-gu Seoul 151-818/South Korea [2008/39]	5-Jan-07
27.	EP2089505	Reduced-hangover alcoholic beverage.	Morning-After Herbal Infusion Corporation 180 Boul. rene-Levesque East Suite 208 Monreal, QC H2X 1N6/Canada [2009/34]	8-Nov-07
28.	EP1942917	Compositions and methods for Use of juice organic, juice based skin care products.	Juice Beauty 711 Grand Avenue, Suite 290 San Rafael, CA 94901/US	30-Oct-06
29.	EP2175848	Therapeutic uses of Cannabigerol.	GW Pharma Limited Porton Down Science Park Salisbury Wiltshire SP4 0JR/ Great Britain [2010/16]	25-Jun-08
30.	EP2218455	Dolichos biflorus extract for use in therapeutic skin treatment.	Cognis IP Management GmbH Henkelstrasse 67 40589 Dusseldorf/ Germany [2010/33]	7-Feb-09
31.	EP2014295	Topical compositions for the prevention and treatment of inflammatory and/or infective conditions of the genital area.	Velleja Research SRL Via Natta, 28 29010 Pontenure (PC)/Italy [2009/03]	28-May-08

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
32.	EP2008661	Formulation based on marigold aloe and centellae.	Spannagel, Lucia Antonia Guemes 235, barrio Los Eucaliptos Villa Carlos Paz Provincia de Cordoba/ Argentina [2009/01]	5-May-08
33.	EP1759706	Use of mash of Gentiana root and corresponding agents.	Priebe, Ingrid Thierschstrasse 10 83471 Schonau/ Germany [2007/10]	4-Sep-06
34.	EP2167072	Use of Oleocanthal for Treatment of Cutaneous Inflammation.	B.C. Development S.A. route de France 17/ CP 182926 Boncourt/ Switzerland, Sprim 2 Square Petrarque 75016 Paris/France	4-Jul-08
35.	EP2029150	Extract of Herbal and the composition containing the same.	Dong-A Pharm. Co., Ltd. 252, Yongdu-dong Dong-daemun-ku Seoul 130-823/Republic of Korea	27-Feb-07
36.	EP2263481	Green tea extracts of improved bioavailability.	Nestec S.A. Avenue Nestle 55 1800 Vevey/ Switzerland	29-May-09
37.	EP1553851	Cosmetic composition for preventing and/or correcting the functional disorders of the pilo-sebaceous unit of mammals.	L'Oreal 14, rue Royale 75008 Paris/France Nestec S.A. Avenue Nestle 55 1800 Vevey/ Switzerland	16-Dec-03
38.	EP1755402	Compositions for inhalation therapy and methods of use.	Tower Laboratories, Ltd. 8 Industrial Park Road Centerbrook, CT 06409/United States	6-May-05

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
39.	EP1140123	Use of tropical root crops in effective intervention strategies for treating difficult and complex cases and chronic diseases.	Slimak, Karen M. P.O. Box 2444 Springfield, VA 22152/United States	13-Nov-00
40.	EP2146739	Methods of immune or hematological enhancement, inhibiting tumour formation or growth, and treating or preventing cancer, cancer symptoms, or the symptoms of cancer treatments.	Fonterra Co-Operative Group Limited 9 Princes Street Auckland/New Zealand	14-May-08
41.	EP1925311	Use of a plant extract or plant juice	Bioprogress Technology Limited Units 15-17 Cambridge Science Park Milton Road Cambridge, CB4 0FQ/ Great Britain	15-Nov-06
42.	EP2152284	A Synergistic Ayurvedic/Functional Food Bioactive Composition [CINCATA]	Avesthagen Limited Discoverer' 9th Floor International Tech Park Whitefield Road Bangalore Karnataka 560066/India	29-Jun-07
43.	EP1609476	Composition for treating Hepatitis C	Original Image Co., Ltd. 3-21-2 Motohama-cho Naka- ku Yokohama-shi Kanagawa 231-0004/ Japan	4-Mar-04
44.	EP1991241	Compositions and methods for the induction and maintenance of quality sleep	Iomedix Sleep International SRL The Grove 21 Pine Road Belleville 11113 Saint Michael/Barbados	14-Jul-06

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
45.	EP1855701	Metal Chelator	Georgiou, George J. Panayia Aimatousa 300 Aradippou 7101, Larnaca/Cyprus	1-Feb-06
46.	EP1906982	Plant extracts and methods and uses therefore	Avesthagen Limited Unit 3, Discoverer, 9th Floor International Tech Park Whitefield Road Bangalore 560066/India	23-Feb-05
47.	EP2223616	Food supplement preparation with an active ingredient mixture	PM-International AG 17, rue des Gaulois 1618 Luxembourg	13-Feb-09
48.	EP1998758	Spray composition for topical use for treating and/ or preventing herpes simplex labial infections	Istituto Farmacoterapico Italiano S.P.A. Via Paolo Frisi 21/23 00197 Rome/Italy	21-Mar-03
49.	EP1718143	Agents for Sequestering Serum Aging factors and uses therefore	Nu Skin International, Inc. 75 West Center Street Provo, UT 84601/United States	4-Feb-05
50.	EP2033650	Inhibitor of Expression of Nuclear Transcription Factor Ap-1, and Pharmaceutical product and product using the inhibitor	Arkray, Inc. 57 Nishiaketa-cho Higashikujo Minami-ku Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 601- 8045/Japan	19-Jun-07
51.	EP2251032	Lactoferrin and brain health and protection in adults	Nestec S.A., Avenue Nestle 55, 1800 Vevey/Switzerland	12-May-09
52.	EP2251029	Lactoferrin and gut neuronal health in adults and/or elderly	Nestec S.A. Avenue Nestle 55 1800 Vevey/ Switzerland	12-May-09

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
53.	EP1812028	Herbal composition phy 906 and its use in Chemotherapy.	Yale University Two Whitney Avenue New Haven, CT 06511/ United States	9-Nov-05
54.	EP2371374	Soluble fiber from Musa spp. for treating gastroenteritis or diarrhea	PROVEXIS (IBD) LIMITED Thames Court 1 Victoria Street Windsor Berkshire SL4 1YB/United Kingdom	10-Feb-04
55	EP1498132	Compositions for preventing or treating Pollenosis, Allergic Nephritis, Atopic Dermatitis, Asthma or Urticaria	Original Image Co., Ltd., 21-2 Motohama-cho 3-chome Nakaku Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 231-0004/ Japan	21-Apr-03
56.	EP1945237	Use of Extracts of Myrtle and other Mediterranean plant species, as Antimycotic agent towards Yeast and Yeast-like Microorganisms	Romani, Annalisa, Via Delle Lame 4, 51031 Agliana/Italy	17-Oct-06
57.	EP1863498	Composition Comprising Isoorientin for Suppressing Histamine	Unigen, Inc. 200-1, Songjeong-ri Byeongcheon-myeon, Cheonan-si Chungcheongnamdo 330-863/South Korea	17-Mar-06
58.	EP2094091	Antimicrobial Composition	Nature Therapeutics Limited, 4 Mill Fields Bassingham Lincoln, Lincolnshire LN5 9NP/ United Kingdom	6-Dec-07
59.	EP2086560	Methods of treating Epiphora	Riolan Technologies, Inc., 8575 Prestwick Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037/United States	1-Nov-07

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
60.	EP2251024	Plant-Origin drug for preventing or improving Hyperuricemia	Kaneka Corporation, 2-4, Nakanoshima 3-chome Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-8288/Japan	21-Jan-09
61.	EP2163252	Composition containing Licorice-derived Polyphenol	Kaneka Corporation, 2-4, Nakanoshima 3-chome Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-8288/Japan	16-May-08
62.	EP2144591	Personal care compositions comprising an Antimicrobial Blend of essential oils or constituents thereof	The Procter and Gamble Company, One Procter and Gamble Plaza, Cincinnati, OH 45202/United States	15-Apr-08
63.	EP1841320	Methods and pharmaceutical compositions useful for treating psoriasis	S.U.L.V.E. Ltd., P.O. Box 899, Business Center, 25147 Kfar-vradim/Israel	12-Jan-06
64.	EP2227247	Anticancer composition comprising plant stem cell line derived from Taxus Cambium or Procambium	Unhwa Corporation, 865-5 Hoseongdong 1-gaDeokjin-guJeonju-si, Jeollabuk-do 561-211/South Korea	10-Oct-08
65.	EP2139504	Standardized Bioactive Herbal Extracts	Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited., Plot No. 90, Sector-32 Gurgaon, Haryana 122001, Delhi/India	24-Mar-08
66.	EP2377543	Ophthalmic, pharmaceutical and other healthcare preparations with naturally occurring plant compounds, extracts and derivatives	Natural Disinfectant Technologies., Landhuis Joonchi, P.O. Box 837, Curacao/ Neth. Antilles	4-Apr-03

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
67.	EP2157978	MC-1 R, MC-2 R, and MU Opioid Receptors Modulation	BASF Beauty Care Solutions France SAS, France	6-Jun.-08
68.	EP2144621	Guava Extract	OMNICA GMBH, Plan 5, 20095 Hamburg/Germany	22-April-08
69.	EP2046357	Antioxidant compositions comprising extracts of Myrtle and Rosemary	Nuraging Biotech S.r.l., Localita Piscinamanna, edif.5, 09010 Pula (CA)/Italy	24-July-07
70.	EP2323501	Reduced sesame seed derived pigments	OMNICA GMBH, Plan 5, 20095 Hamburg/Germany	28-July-09
71.	EP2349305	Phytochemical Compositions and Methods for Activating Amp-Kinase	Metaproteomics LLC/ United States	4-Nov.-09
72.	EP2060621	Wheat-germ oil concentrate, a method for the production thereof, a method for producing wheat-germ oil and a medicinal and prophylactic composition based thereon and used for treating sexual dysfunctions	Otkrytoe Aktsionernoe Obschestvo Zavod Ekologicheskoy Tekhniki, Moscow 115114/Russia	27-Nov.-06
73.	EP1825861	Anti-inflammatory extract and agent and method for the production thereof	Otkrytoe Aktsionernoe Obschestvo Zavod Ekologicheskoy Tekhniki I Ekopitaniya 'Diod'/Russia	15-Nov.-05
74.	EP2094094	Composition comprising a milled cereal product	F. Coy, Johannes F., Mestemacher GmbH/ Germany	7-Dec.-07

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
75.	EP1998727	Herbal composition for treatment of infections caused by Dermatophytes	Piramal Enterprises Limited / India	27-Mar.-07
76.	EP2124636	Novel use of (-)-Epigallocatechin Gallate	DSM IP Assets B.V., Het Overloon 1, 6411 TE Heerlen/Netherlands	17-Jan.-08
77.	EP2204176	Nutritional Composition	Societe des Produits Nestle S.A., P.O.Box 353, 1800 Vevey/Switzerland	17-July-01
78.	EP2089044	Anti-obesity product and it's method of preparation	Chongqing institute of Ecological Materia Medica Co Limited/China and Phynova Limited/Great Britain	9-July-07
79.	EP1993522	Resveratrol and/or Grape leaf extract as i.a. Endurance Improver, Anti-aging agent, Muscle strength improver	Kao Corporation 14-10, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, 1-chome Chuo-ku Tokyo 103-8210/Japan	25-Oct.-06
80.	EP2269598	Curcuminoid compositions exhibiting synergistic inhibition of the expression and/or activity of cyclooxygenase-2	Metaproteomics, LLC/US	17-July-02
81.	EP2293689	Food product	Mars, Incorporated/US	28-May-09
82.	EP1901701	Personal care and medicinal products incorporating bound Organosulfur groups	Ott, David M., 777 Panoramic Way, Berkeley, CA 94704/US	24-May-06
83.	EP1881839	Compositions of Bakuchiol and methods of making the same	Unigen, Inc./US	9-May-06

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
84.	EP2419508	Method for the induction of a reward response by modulation of dopaminergic systems in the central nervous system	Somalabs, Inc., 40 Allen Road, South Burlington, VT 05403/US	16-April-10
85.	EP1558271	Compositions that treat or inhibit pathological conditions associated with inflammatory response	Metaproteomics, LLC/ US	20-Oct.-03
86.	EP2266586	Compositions and method for alleviating inflammation and oxidative stress in a mammal	Lifeline Nutraceuticals Corporation 6400 South Fiddler's Green Circle, Suite 1970 Englewood, CO 80111/ United States	23-March-05
87.	EP2243383	A method and composition for nutritionally improving glucose control and insulin action	Nestec S.A./ Switzerland	4-April-06
88.	EP2361602	A hair building solid agent	M/S Pangaea Laboratories Limited/ Great Britain	11-Feb.-11
89.	EP2689806	Oral compositions containing extracts of myristica fragrans and related methods	Colgate-Palmolive Company/United States of America	1-Dec.-10
90.	EP2328598	Novel compositions containing isolated Tetrameric type a Proanthocyanadin and methods of use and manufacture	Phenolics, LLC / US	4-Aug.-09

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
91.	EP1572219	Efficient method for producing compositions enriched in total phenols	Phenolics, LLC, P.O. Box 2439, 846 San Carlos Avenue, El Granada, CA 94108-2439/US	21-Nov.-03
92.	EP1941899	Agent for promoting Glucagon-like Peptide 1 Secretion, food or drink for promoting Glucagon-like Peptide 1 Secretion, agent for inhibiting postprandial increase in blood sugar level and food or drink for inhibiting postprandial increase in blood sugar level	Morinaga Milk Industry Co., Ltd., 33-1, Shiba 5-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 108-8384/Japan	29-Sep.-06
93.	EP2192910	Oral compositions containing botanical extracts	Colgate-Palmolive Company, 300 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022/United States of America	29-Sep.-08
94.	EP2415469	Anti-resorptive and bone building dietary supplements and methods of use	Krempin, David W., 30150 Corte Cantera, Temecula, CA 92591/US	24-Oct.-07
95.	EP2367526	Compositions and methods for alleviating hyposalivation and for providing oral comfort	VDF Futureceuticals, Inc., 819 Dixie Highway, Momence, IL 60954/United States of America	13-Nov.-09
96.	EP1883416	Compositions and methods for the prevention and treatment of conditions associated with inflammation	Wellgen, Inc, 63 Dudley Road, New Brunswick NJ 08901-8520/US	24-May-06

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
97.	EP2691072	Triglyceride Compositions of Plant Origin for Cosmetic Applications Obtained from Olive Oil Deodorization Distillate	M/S Lehvoss Italia s.r.l./Italy	29-Mar.-12
98.	EP1849473	Chinese traditional medicine composition for treatment of avian influenza/ Bird Flu, method for preparation, and application thereof.	Livzon Pharmaceutical Group Inc., CN, China	19-Jan.-07
99.	EP1722805	Bioactive compositions from Theacea plants and processes for their production and use	Integrated Botanical Technologies, 23 Snowden Avenue, Ossining, New York 10562-3218/US	12-Jan.-05
100.	EP1880719	Composition for prophylaxis or treatment of urinary system infection and method thereof.	Chih-Hsiung Lin, Taiwan, Province of China	6-Jun.-07
101.	EP2062883	Insulin sensitivity improving agent.	Kao Corporation 14-10, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, 1-chome Chuo-ku Tokyo 103-8210/Japan	5-Sep.-07
102.	EP2062883	Insulin sensitivity improving agent.	Kao Corporation 14-10, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, 1-chome Chuo-ku Tokyo 103-8210/Japan	5-Sep.-07
103.	EP1795200	Medicine and food/beverage for ameliorating hyperglycemia.	Morinaga Milk Industry Co., Ltd. 33-1, Shiba 5-chome Minato-ku, Tokyo-to 108-0014/Japan	30-Mar.-05

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
104.	EP2223930	Eriocitrin-containing material, method for production of the Eriocitrin-containing material, and food, beverage, pharmaceutical preparation and cosmetic each comprising the Eriocitrin-containing material	Pokka Corporation, 4-2-29, Sakae Naka-ku Nagoya-shi, Aichi 460-8415/Japan	26-Dec.-08
105.	EP2112929	Catechin as Insulin sensitivity improving agent	Kao Corporation 14-10, Nihonbashi-Kayabacho, 1-chome Chuo-ku Tokyo 103-8210/Japan	28-Nov.-07
106.	EP2182963	Herbal Composition on the basis of extracts of <i>Foeniculum Vulgare</i> , <i>Murraya Koenigii</i> and <i>Triphala</i>	“Delhi Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research (DIPSAR) Pushp Vihar Sector III New Dehli 110017/India” and “Promed Exports Private Limited 210 Ashirwad Commercial Complex D-1 Green Park New Delhi 110016/India”	17-Jun.-08
107.	EP2229403	Recovery of hydrophobic peptides from oils	University of Saskatchewan Box 5000, RPO University Suite 501-121 Research Drive Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7N 1K5/Canada	22-Dec.-08
108.	EP2155222	Extract of <i>Trigonella Foenum-Graecum</i>	Biotek Holding APS V. Vimmelskaftet 43 1161 Copenhagen K/Denmark	14-April-08

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
109.	EP2269621	Agents for maturing, normalizing or stabilizing blood vessels and wrinkle-preventing and improving agents	Shiseido Company Ltd., 5-5 Ginza 7-chome Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8010/Japan	31-Mar.-09
110.	EP2319537	Stabilizer for Lymph Vessel	Shiseido Company Ltd., 5-5 Ginza 7-chome Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8010/Japan	17-Jun.-09
111.	EP1859834	Anti-Inflammatory agent	Maruzen Pharmaceuticals Co., Ltd., 14703-10, Mukaihigashi-cho Onomichi-shi, Hiroshima 7220062/Japan	15-Mar.-05
112.	EP2303298	Compositions comprising extracts from Boswellia Serrata	Ganga Raju Gokaraju, Andhra Pradesh/India	2-Jun.-09
113.	EP2379095	Compositions Comprising Lipophilic extracts of Zingiber Officinale and Echinacea Angustifolia for the prevention and treatment of Gastro-Oesophageal Reflux	Indena S.p.A., Via Ortles, 12, 20139 Milano/Italy	15-Jan.-10
114.	EP2275113	Skin circulation-improving agent and skin temperature-elevating agent	Shiseido Company, Ltd., 5-5 Ginza 7-chome Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-8010/Japan	26-Mar.-09
115.	EP2134316	Novel cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions and applications thereof	Legacy Healthcare Holding Ltd., 85, St. John Street, Valleta VLT 1165/Malta	8-Feb.-08

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
116.	EP2262503	Formulations with Sanguinarine, Chelerythrine or Chelidonine for the treatment of Warts, Verrucas and Psoriatic Plaques	INDENA S.p.A., Viale Ortles, 12, 20139 Milano / ITALY	9-Mar.-09
117.	EP1781235	Anti-hypersensitive Inflammation and Anti-allergy activities of Zingiber Zerumbet	Wholesome Life Science Co., Ltd. 5F, 170, Sec 3 Ming-Chuan E. Rd Taipei 105/Taiwan	18-Jul.-05
118.	EP2379092	Compositions comprising a Lipophilic extract of Zingiber Officinale and an extract of Cynara Scolymus	Indena S.p.A., Viale Ortles, 12, 20139 Milano/Italy	15-Jan.-10
119.	EP2493490	harmaceutical or Veterinary Medical preparation obtained from Coconut	Mehlhorn, Heinz/ Germany, King Saud University/Saudi Arabia	8-Oct.-09
120.	EP2152281	Composition for treatment of ischemic heart disease, facilitation of blood circulation and angiogenesis, improving skin beauty, improving male sexual function containing ginseng berry extract	Amorepacific Corporation, 181, 2-ga Hangang-ro Yongsan-gu, Seoul 140-777/ Republic of Korea	28-May-08
121.	EP1296698	Therapeutic Agents-II	Peplin Research Pty Ltd, Ground Floor, South Tower, 527 Gregory Terrace, Bowen Hills, QLD 4006/Australia	7-Jun.-01

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
122.	EP2416793	A plant extract comprising statins and preparation techniques and uses thereof	Nanyang Polytechnic/ Singapore	8-April-10
123.	EP2052731	Composition for preventing and/ or treating Itching containing component originating in the Bark of Tree Belonging to the Genusacacia	Mimozax Co., Ltd., 4291-1, Miyauchi Hatsukaichi-shi, Hiroshima 738-0034/ Japan	10-Aug.-06
124.	EP2506724	Vigna Unguiculata seed extract and compositions containing the same	Laboratoires Expanscience/France	30-Nov.-10
125.	EP2226071	Composition for oral administration	Unitika, Ltd./Japan	28-Aug.-08
126.	EP2046324	Treatment and prevention Mucositis by Anthocyanidin derivatives	M/S Indena S.p.A./ Italy	27-July-07
127.	EP1750651	Composition for improving skin, hair and coat health containing flavanones	Nestec S.A., Avenue Nestle 55, 1800 Vevey/Switzerland	17-Dec.-04
128.	EP1827362	Compositions and methods of their use for improving the condition and appearance of skin	Avon Products, Inc./ US	28-Nov.-05
129.	EP2157966	MC-1R, MC-2R, and/ or [mu] OPIOID Receptors Stimulation	BASF Beauty Care Solutions France SAS/ France	6-Jun.-08
130.	20100203117	Anti-adipogenic compositions containing piper betle and dolichos biflorus.	Kramer and Amado, P.C. 1725 Duke Street, Suite 240, Alexandria, VA, 22314, United States	24-Mar.-10

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
131.	20100203078	Anti-obese compositions containing holoptelea integrifolia extracts.	Laila Nutraceuticals, Vijayawada, India	20-Aug.-07
132.	20110097424	Herbal formulations for the management of chronic ulcers and wounds.	Apptec Inc, C/o Bregen Technical Consultants L.L.C., 154 old clinton road flemington NJ 08822	26-Oct.-10
133.	20110052737	Topical skin formulations comprising Botanical Extracts.	Mary Kay Inc.Dallas Texas, United States	12-Aug.-10
134.	20100178367	Herbal formulation for Wound Healing	Manish Saxena, New Delhi, India	25-Mar.-10
135.	20100129296	Extract of Trigonella Foenum-Graecum.	Sughrue Mion, Pllc 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 800, Washington DC 20037, United States	17-Nov.-09
136.	20110177184	Bloat therapeutic agent for a Ruminant	Chie Suzuki, Kyo Nagashima, Masami Mochizuki, Japan	28-Sep.-09
137.	20100203178	Synergistic Herbal Composition	Suresh Kumar Gupta, New Delhi, India	22-Apr.-10
138.	20100291249	Pomegranate-derived Products for the Treatment of Skin Sores and Lesions	MDIP LLC, Post Office Box 2630 Montgomery Village, MD, 20886-2630, US	27-Jul.-10
139.	20110118346	Novel use of Lignan-type compounds or extract of Nutmeg or Aril of Nutmeg comprising the same	Hwang; Jae Kwan; Cho; Yu- Mi; Kim; Gyu Hoi; South Korea	17-Oct.-08
140.	20120128808	Agents from Ficus Hispida for the Amelioration of Metabolic syndrome and related diseases	Laila Nutraceuticals, India	2-Feb.-12

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
141.	20130005830	Sandalwood oil and its uses	Santalís Pharmaceuticals Inc., US	31-Aug.-12
142.	20120115891	Method for the induction of a reward response by modulation of dopaminergic systems in the central nervous system	Somalabs Inc., US	1-Mar.-12
143.	20120329739	Composition for preventing or treating Poliosis or Vitiligo comprising a Pueraria genus plant extract or Puerarin	Kim; Hyoung-Jun, Korea	31-Aug.-12
144.	20100239696	Flaxseed lignan complex, methods of using and compositions thereof	Pearl Cohen Zedek Latzer, LLP, 1500 Broadway, 12th Floor, New York 10036, United States	1-Jun.-10
145.	20090269398	Compositions for the encapsulation of natural product extracts in oil medium in hard gelatin capsules and a method of encapsulation	Vilambi NRK Reddy, US	26-Apr.-08
146.	20100173022	Composition for the treatment of Diabetes Mellitus and Metabolic Syndrome	Morrison and Foerster LLP, 12531 High Bluff Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA, 92130-2040, United States	22-Mar.-10
147.	20100061944	Oral hygiene composition comprising myrtle	Mars Incorporated, US	14-Aug.-09

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
148.	20120231032	Agent for expelling parasites in humans, animals or birds	Maria Wilhemina Meijs, US	3-May-12
149.	20130017279	Formulations for treatment of skin disorders	N. B. Baktha Reddy, Chennai, India	13-Sep.-12
150.	20130095171	Herbal composition and method for treatment of airway inflammation using the same	Taichung Veterans General Hospital, Taiwan	11-Oct.-12
151.	20080199550	Novel Anticancer Agent, Methods for Obtaining the Same and Pharmaceutical Compositions Thereof	MMI Corporation, US	29-Feb.-08
152.	20110305779	Phytochemical combinations that regulate pathological immunity	Cowan; Fred M., US	9-Jun.-11
153.	20140106002	Homeopathic composition and method for the treatment of Skin Irritations and other Skin diseases	M/S Jensen; Ned L, US	15-Mar.-13
154.	20130337057	Novel herbal composition for the treatment of kidney stone and other urinary tract disorders	M/S Patankar; Suresh Balkrishna, India	3-Sep.-03
155.	CA 2387703	Method for calming human beings using personal care compositions.	Johnson and Johnson Consumer Companies Inc, United States of America	29-Feb.-00
156.	CA 2579562	Method for improving sleep behaviors.	Johnson and Johnson Consumer Companies Inc, United States of America	26-Feb.-07

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
157.	CA 2448513	Isoflavone Concentrates, as well as methods for their production.	Aquanova German Solubilisate Technologies (AGT) GMBH, Germany	29-Jun.-02
158.	CA 2366318	Novel pharmaceutical, dietary and cosmetic compositions comprising zinger officinale roscoe, eicosapentaenoic acid and/or docosahexaenoic acid.	IDA Royalty APS, Denmark	2-Mar.-00
159.	CA 2572031	Fat combustion accelerator.	Suntory Limited, Japan	29-Jun.-05
160.	CA 2616602	Method of treatment or management of Stress	Natreon, Inc. (United States of America)	27-Jul.-06
161.	CA 2697020	Method of producing Plant extract formulations	Quinn Pharmaceuticals, Australia	20-Aug.-08
162.	CA 2409051	Antimigraine Combination Comprising Sapindus and Emblica Extracts	Lupin Limited, India	25-May-00
163.	CA 2625433	Carotenoid Oxidation products as Chemopreventive and Chemotherapeutic Agents	Lycored Ltd., Israel	5-Oct.-06
164.	CA 2642184	Composition containing ginseng and cinnamon	Goliath Oil and Gas Corporation, Canada	28-Oct.-08
165.	CA 2470603	Methods for the treatment of peripheral Neural and Vascular Ailments	The Quigley Corporation, USA	6-Nov.-02

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
166.	CA 2467664	Methods of making and using Theaflavin, Theaflavin-3-Gallate, Theaflavin-3-Gallate and Theaflavin 3,3'-Digallate and Mixtures Thereof	Nashai Biotech, LLC, United States of America	27-Nov.-07
167.	CA 2530345	Composition and method for Mitigating a negative effect of Alcohol consumption.	Effectlive Inc. (Canada)	15-Dec.-05
168.	CA 2473143	Compositions containing Oat Straw and Willowherb Extract.	Johnson and Johnson GMBH (Germany)	10-Feb.-03
169.	CA 2485389	Formulations useful in the treatment of male and female impotence.	Indena S.P.A. (Italy)	2-May-03
170.	CA 2485264	Formulations useful in the treatment of male and female impotence.	Indena S.P.A. (Italy)	30-April-03
171.	CA 2601777	Compositions and methods for enhancing cognitive function.	Signum Biosciences, Inc., USA	3-Feb.-06
172.	CA 2485530	Throat Spray.	CNS, INC. USA	14-Feb.-03
173.	CA 2445373	Use of Phyllanthus constituents for treating or preventing infections caused by Hepatitis B viruses.	Phytrix AG (Germany)	26-April-02
174.	CA 2555728	Agents for sequestering serum aging factors and uses therefore.	Nu Skin International, Inc. (USA)	4-Feb.-05

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
175.	CA 2454171	Curcuminoid compositions exhibiting synergistic inhibition of the expression and/or activity of Cyclooxygenase-2	Metaproteomics, LLC. (United States of America)	17-July-02
176.	CA 2588119	Composition and method for facilitating the healing of non-healing and slow-healing wounds and ulcerations	Berkson, Lindsey (United States of America)	17-Nov.-05
177.	CA 2334621	Composition and method for treatment of Inflammation and Pain in Mammals	Metagenics, Inc. (United States of America)	10-April-00
178.	CA 2632684	Protein Kinase modulation by hops and acacia products	Metaproteomics, LLC (United States of America)	11-Dec.-06
179.	CA 2570989	Product of vegetal origin comprising Proanthocyanidines and its preparation process	Investigacion Y Nutricion, S.L. (Spain)	21-Jun.-05
180.	CA 2511431	Pharmaceutical compositions comprising Flavonoids and Menthol	Immupharm A/S (Denmark)	19-Sep.-03
181.	CA 2679847	Methods and compositions for promoting bone and joint health	Metaproteomics, LLC. (United States of America)	14-Mar.-08
182.	CA 2649514	Licorice Polyphenol Preparation	Kaneka Corporation (Japan)	12-Apr.-07
183.	CA 2618613	Protein Kinase modulation by Hops and Acacia products	Metaproteomics, LLC (United States of America)	9-Aug.-06

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
184.	CA 2584124	Flavonoid composition for treating oral diseases	Unigen Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (United States of America)	19-Oct.-05
185.	CA 2641950	All natural multivitamin and multimineral dietary supplement formulations for enhanced absorption and biological utilization	Mannatech, Inc. (United States of America)	26-Oct.-06
186.	CA 2684853	Dietary supplement for promoting wellness and weight loss and methods of administering the same	Reliv International, Inc. (United States of America)	9-Nov.-09
187.	CA 2606392	Hair Tonic	Indena S.P.A. (Italy)	5-April-06
188.	CA 2412435	Phytonutrient formula for the relief of Chronic pain resulting from Inflammation	Wyeth (United States of America)	13-Jun.-01
189.	CA 2731454	A herbal and vitamin C composition used for treating Inflammation and the mainenance of good health	Leblanc, Russell (Canada)	10-Feb.-11
190.	CA 2574518	Pharmaceutical composition and non dependence coffee comprising edible Carboxylic Acid and/ or its Acid Salt and Coffeine	Shiao, Shin-Jen (Taiwan)	24-Oct.-05
191.	CA 2546464	Sequential application of oral and topical formulations for treating wrinkles and other damage to skin	Wachsberg, Richard (Canada)	1-May-06

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
192.	2009217410	Composition for treating skin lesions.	Dynamiclear Pty. Ltd., 19 Byrnes Street Mareeba QLD 4880 Australia	21-Sep.-09
193.	2008278764	Fortification of nutritional products with olive extracts containing hydroxytyrosol and hydroxytyrosol fortified nutritional products.	Probelte Pharma, S.A., Ctra. Madrid Km.389 Poligono Industrial el Tiro E-30100, Espinardo Murcia Spain	23-July-08
194.	2009222618	NGNA compositions and methods of use	Life Science Nutrition AS, Industrivegen 42 N-6160 Hovdebygd/ Norway	7-Oct.-09
195.	2009240851	A composition for treating AIDS and associated conditions.	Willfred-Ramix, Inc., United States of America	26-Nov.-09
196.	GB2448535	New use for cannabinoid-containing plant extracts.	GW Pharma Ltd., Porton Down Science Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP4 0JR/ United Kingdom	19-April-07
197.	252093	A Synergistic Ayurvedic/Functional Food Bioactive Composition	M/s Avesthagen Limited Discoverer, 9th Floor International Tech Park, Whitefield Road, Bangalore, Karnataka 560066, India	23-May-07
198.	182/MUMNP/ 2009	Cinnamomi and Poria composition and uses thereof	Jiangsu Kanion Pharmaceuticals Co Ltd/ China	22-Jan.-09
199.	881/CHENP/ 2008	Process for producing enriched fractions of Tetrahydroxycurcumin and Tetrahydro tetrahydroxycurcumin	Gogaraju Ganga Raju/ India	21-Feb.-08

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
200.	1576/DEL/ 2006	A Novel Herbal Composition Effective against Skin Disorders and to a Process for the Preparation Thereof	Director, Central Council For Research in Unani Medicine (CCRUM), New Delhi, India	4-July-08
201.	1864/DEL/ 2006	A novel herbal composition and a process for preparation thereof effective against Diarrhaea and Dysentery	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	21-Aug.-06
202.	1313/DEL/ 2006	A preparation for the treatment of running and stuffy nose, productive or non-productive cough with or without fever and to a process for the preparation thereof	Central Council for Research of Ayurveda and Siddha/India	31-May-06
203.	2426/DEL/ 2007	Hard Boiled Herbal Skin Candy	M/S Sharadendu Bali/ India	20-Nov.-07
204.	692/DEL/ 2004	A Synergistic Pharmaceutical Composition for the Treatment of Cancer	M/S Anshul Kumar Agrawal / India	8-April-04
205.	1865/DEL/ 2006	A novel herbal composition effective against general weakness and a process thereof	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	21-Aug.-06
206.	369/DEL/ 2005	A composition for the treatment of sex drive and weakness	Shrivastav, Yashvardhan and Shrivastav, Anand/ India	21-Feb.-05
207.	1642/DEL/ 2006	A novel herbal composition effective against headache and a process for the preparation thereof	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	17-July-06

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
208.	3387/DELNP/ 2004	Formulations useful in the treatment of male and female impotence	INDENA S.P.A/ Italy	1-Nov.-04
209.	1962/MUM/ 2008	A herbal formulation for treating sickle cell disease	Atul Desai/India	16-Sep.-08
210.	1734/DEL/ 2007	A novel herbal composition for the treatment of Eczema	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	14-Sep.-07
211.	1735/DEL/ 2007	A novel herbal preparation for the treatment of Sinusitis	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	14-Aug.-07
212.	907/DEL/ 2005	A synergistic herbal formulation useful in reducing undesirable after-effects of alcoholic beverages	Anil Sharma/India	8-April-05
213.	193/CHE/ 2007	A herbal preparation effective in the prevention and management of Rheumatoid Arthritis and associated compliants	Dr. Swaminathan/India	31-Jan.-07
214.	172/DEL/ 2007	A preparation for treatment of Vitiligo and a method of preparation thereof	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	29-Jan.-07
215.	212/DEL/ 2006	A herbal preparation for the prevention and management of various types of Carcinoma	Prof. S. S. Trivedi/ India	25-Jan.-06
216.	1783/DEL/ 2007	Nutraceutical Biscuits	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	21-Aug.-07

Sl.No.	Pub. No.	Title	Applicant	Date of Filing
217.	1732/DEL/ 2007	A novel composition of the herbal tea	Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines (CCRUM)/ India	14-Sep.-07
218.	833/DEL/ 2007	An Edible Oil Blend of Mustard and Rice Bran and a Process Thereof	M/S Dr. Shakir Ali, Dr. Jafar Salamat Khan, Dr. Malik Zainul Abidin, Mr. Hamid Nawaz Khan/India	16-April-07
219.	529/KOL/ 2007	Unique Natural Oils and Cream for Recovering the Disease like Spondylosis, Osteo-Arthritis etc. and the Process of Producing the Same	M/S Apurba Ganguly/ India	2-April-07
220.	926/CHENP/ 2010	Antioobese Compositions containing Holoptelea Integrifolia Extracts	M/S Laila Nutraceuticals/India	18-Feb.-10

Commercialisation of land of AAI

331. DR. SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to monetise Airport Authority of India (AAI) land for use in building shopping Malls/Centres, offices and commercial purpose, etc.;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that land and building assets of the Indian Airlines have been put on sale therefor;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken and the qualified bidders therein;

(d) whether necessary Acts have been amended and if so, the details of steps taken for amending the act thereto; and .

(e) the details of the steps taken by Government to sell and commercialise the land and assets thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) 2016

envisages to explore ways to unlock the potential of the airport land by liberalising the end-use restrictions commercial use of airport.

(b) Government has decided to disinvest in Air India. However, there is no decision to put land and building assets of the airline on sale at this stage.

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

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (b) and (d) above.

Land at subsidised rate for development of airports

332. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India will need to construct airports to handle an additional 500-600 million passenger by 2030;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the 55 new airports that are estimated to be required by 2030 will need 150,000 to 200,000 acres of land to be allocated for their development;

(c) whether it is also a fact that all of this will require US \$ 36-45 billion of investment; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the US \$ 45 billion investment number assumes that Government will give land for airport development at subsidised rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No Such assessment has been made by the Government. However, Government of India (GoI) has granted "in principle" approval for setting up of the 19 Greenfield airports and has further granted "site clearance" approval for setting up of the another 7 Greenfield airports.

(c) and (d) No Such assessment has been made by the Government.

Airbus A 320

333. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken up the issue of constant troubles with the engines of the Airbus A320 (new engine option) with the U.S. engine manufacturer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that they had assured that by September, 2017, they will ensure that there is no grounding of aircraft; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has taken series of meetings with M/s Airbus, M/s Pratt and Whitney and the affected operators to address the issue of constant troubles with the engines of Airbus A 320 (New Engine option) aircraft. The engine manufacturer have confirmed that they have carried out necessary modifications on engine combustion chambers with life of 4000 hrs. under Indian environment to address the issue of frequent failure of engines.

(c) and (d) During the last meeting held in August 2017, the engine manufacturer assured that there will be no grounding of aircraft due to non-availability of spare engines and as on date, none of the A 320(NEO) aircraft is grounded for want of spare engine.

Overselling of tickets by airlines

†334. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that airlines sell tickets for more than available seats thereby causing unnecessary delay in boarding due to unavailability of seats.

(b) whether it is a fact that airlines deliberately cause crowd in boarding line so that boarding time elapses and the same tickets are sold on exorbitant rate by cancelling the tickets of passengers.

(c) whether there is a monitoring mechanism to ensure that there is less. crowd in boarding lines and no inconvenience is caused to the passengers and whether this mechanism is working properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Overbooking is a practice followed by the airlines across the globe. In order to ensure appropriate protection for the air travellers in case of flight disruptions like denied boarding, flight cancellation and delays, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements, Section

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

3-Air Transport, Series 'M', Part-IV titled "Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights".

Further, adequate number of check-in counters of airlines are available round the clock to facilitate and ensure smooth check-in process. Web check-in and mobile check-in facility is available for passengers for self check-in from convenience of their home/office. At major airports, self service kiosk check-in facility is also available for passengers.

Further, in the competitive environment where the interest of the passengers are of paramount importance to the airline operators and in order to achieve on-time performance by the airlines as well, it is in the interest of the airlines to facilitate fast check-in at the airports. The Airport Operators, however, ensure that sufficient space is provided to the airlines for their check-in counters at the airports to avoid inconvenience to the passengers.

Development of airports under PPP programme

335. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to build six airports under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) programme;

(b) if so, which are the States where these airports are proposed to be built; and

(c) what is the total cost of building the six airports and by when is it proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Government is not planning to build six airports under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) programme.

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

Data of complaints made by passengers

336. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has maintained any data of complaints made by passengers travelling in various airlines in the country;

(b) if so, what is the total number of such complaints received from air passengers in the year 2017; and

(c) what steps have been taken to minimize such complaints by passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Air passengers complaints are received in the Ministry of Civil Aviation through CPGRAM portal of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, INGRAM portal of Department of Consumer Affairs besides those received through AirSewa Mobile App/Web Portal. Total No. of complaints received during 2017 through CPGRAM, INGRAM and Air Sewa portal (1re 6180, 869 and 6473 respectively). The stakeholder wise records are maintained on Air Sewa only and 4400 no. of complaints were received from air passengers against airlines during 2017.

(c) To safeguard the interest of air passengers, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), has taken following passenger centric initiatives and has issued the following Civil Aviation Requirements (CARs):

- (i) CAR Section 3, Series M Part I- Carriage by air of Persons with Disability and/or Persons with Reduced Mobility
 - (ii) CAR Section 3, Series M Part II- Refund of Airline tickets to passengers.
 - (iii) CAR Section 3, Series M Part IV- Facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delay in flights.
 - (iv) CAR Section 3, Series M Part V-Facilitation in case of diversion of aircraft
- Also, the stakeholders of aviation sector and other related Government organizations have nominated nodal officers for redressal of passenger complaints.

Letter to Air India employees

337. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India have issued a letter to its employees regarding the disinvestment of the company;

(b) if so, whether all the employees of the company has received this letter;

(c) if so, the mechanism through which the Letter has been sent to the employees; and

(d) if so, in which language the letter has been issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The then CMD had written a DO letter dated 18th July 2017 to employees of Air India Ltd. and the same was forwarded to official email IDs of the employees through Air India Domino. In the said letter, the reference has been made to the Government's decision to consider in-principle disinvestment of Air India.

(d) The letter was written/issued in English.

Disinvestment of subsidiaries of Air India

338. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the three subsidiaries of Air India have been making profits. for the last few years;

(b) if so, the details of the year-wise profit of the subsidiaries; and

(c) what are the reasons behind the disinvestment of the profit making subsidiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE "MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Two subsidiaries of Air India namely, Air India Express Ltd. and Air India Air Transport Services Ltd. (AIATSL) and Joint Venture namely AISATS have been making profit, details of which are as under:-

(₹ in crores)

	2016-17	2015-16
Air India Express Ltd.	297	362
AIATSL	61.66	104.77
AISATS (JV)	66.06	54.68

(AISATS is a 50:50 joint venture between Air India Limited and SATS Limited)

(c) NITI Aayog in its recommendations, on Strategic Disinvestment of the Central Public Sector Enterprises in May 12, 2017 had given the rationale for the disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries, recommending, *inter alia*, that further financial support in a mature and competitive aviation market would not be the best use of scarce financial resources of the Government. Further, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017 has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries.

Separate regulatory body for rotary-wing aircrafts

339. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is the regulatory body for rotary-wing as well as fixed wing aircrafts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is a demand or proposal to set up a separate regulatory body for rotary-wing aircrafts;

(d) if not, will it be done for better regulation of helicopter operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is the safety regulator in the field of civil aviation. As the safety regulatory, DGCA is entrusted with all safety related functions as laid down in the Aircraft Act, 1934 and the rules made thereunder which cover both fixed wing and rotary wing aircraft.

Evasion of mandatory alcohol test by pilots and crew members

†340. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 130 pilots and 430 crew members of Air India have continued evading the mandatory alcohol test before and after the flight contrary to the directions of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

(b) if so, the action taken by Air India against such pilots and crew members;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) why Government wants to protect the guilty pilots and crew members by risking the lives of the passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. 130 pilots and 430 crew members of Air India Ltd. did not evade the mandatory alcohol test.

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

(d) In case, pilots/cabin crew are found positive in breath-analyzer test, there are adequate and stringent provisions in this regard, details of which are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- Rule 24 of Aircraft Rule 1937 prohibits the consumption of intoxicating and psychoactive substance by person acting as, or carried in aircraft for the purpose of acting as pilot, commander, navigator, engineer, cabin crew or the other operating member of the crew thereof.
- Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR Section 5 Series F-Part--III) has been issued for the compliance of Rule 24 of Aircraft Rule 1937 and examine flight crew before violation of Rule 24.

In case a crew is detected Breath Analyser Positive in pre-flight medical, the privileges of license are suspended for a period of

- (i) Three months in case of violation for the first time.
- (ii) Three years in case of violation for the second time.
- (iii) License of the crew member is cancelled in case of violation for the third time.
- (iv) any pilot holding privileges of an Instructor/Examiner/Check pilot/Cabin Crew In-Charge will lose such ratings/authorization for a period of three years in addition to the above mentioned action.
- (v) Expatriate pilot's FATA (Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorization) is cancelled and never considered for issue of the FATA again.

In case, a crew is detected Breath Analyser Positive in post-flight medical, the privileges of license are suspended for a period

- (i) In case of violation for the first time, license/authorization/ approval suspended for a period of one year. In case of an expatriate pilot, the FATA is cancelled.
- (ii) Action on such cases is taken in accordance with the proviso of Schedule VI of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.
- (iii) Any pilot holding privileges of an Instructor/Examiner/Check pilot/Cabin Crew In-Charge will lose such ratings/authorization for a period of three years in addition to the above mentioned action.
- (iv) In case of a repeat violation of the provisions contained, the license/approval of the crew member is cancelled.

Air Service from Durbhanga under UDAN Scheme

†341. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that preparation for commencement of air travel from Durbhanga in Bihar to Delhi, Mumbai and other places under UDAN Yojana is in its final stage;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of expected fare from Durbhanga to various destinations;
- (d) whether Government will make the fare rational so that it can be economically feasible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Airports Authority of India, Implementing Agency has issued Letter of Award on 24.01.2018 to the Selected Airline Operator, in second round of bidding of the Regional Connectivity Scheme (RCS)- UDAN, to operate RCS flights between Durbhanga and Delhi, Durbhanga and Mumbai and Durbhanga and Bengaluru. As per the provisions of the RCS-UDAN, the selected airline operators are to commence RCS flights within six months from the date of issue of Letter of Award, provided other conditions laid down in the Scheme documents are adhered to by Airport Operators and State Governments.

(c) and (d) Maximum airfare for RCS seat is ₹ 3199/- for Durbhanga to Delhi, Durbhanga to Mumbai, Durbhanga to Bengaluru and vice-versa. subject to indexation applicable from time to time as per provision in the scheme.

Monetisation of land assets by A.I.

342. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Air India was unable to meet the target under the asset monetisation plan due to problem with land titles;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that out of the ₹ 500 crore financial restructuring plan involving asset monetisation from 2012-13 to 2021-22, Air India has so far managed to garner only ₹ 369 crore; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Air India (AI) was unable to meet the target under the asset monetization plan due to problem with land titles. The high value properties, allotted to AI for specific purposes, had end use restrictions and did not have clear marketable titles as they were allotted on perpetual lease basis. The details of high value properties are as follows:

- (i) AI Housig Colony at Vasant Vihar, New Delhi allotted by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for residential purposes only.

- (ii) Land at Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi allotted by Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) for Air India City Terminal office.
 - (iii) Residential land for AI housing (WB) at plot Sector 27, Nerul, Mumbai allotted by CIDCO, Government of Maharashtra.
 - (iv) Residential land for AI housing (NB) at plot Nerul, Mumbai allotted by CIDCO, Government of Maharashtra. However, CIDCO cancelled the allotment letter.
- (c) and (d) Air India has monetized a sum of ₹ 445.31 crore from 2012-13 to 2017-18. The following properties have been monetized so far by AI:
- (i) 06 Flats sold to SBI at Sterling Apartment, Mumbai at ₹ 22.0 crore each totaling ₹ 132.0 crore.
 - (ii) Vacant land at Coimbatore sold to NBCC at ₹ 19.81 crore.
 - (iii) Vacant land returned to EDC, Government of Goa at ₹ 2.50 crore.
 - (iv) Lease rental from renting out of Air India Building Nariman Point and an amount of ₹ 291 crore collected from 2012-13 till January 2018.

Functional airports in Madhya Pradesh

†343. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of functional airports in Madhya Pradesh alongwith the flight services available at each airport; and

(b) the cities of Madhya Pradesh likely to be linked with air services and the future time bound action plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The functional airports managed by Airports Authority of India (CAAI) in Madhya Pradesh are Bhopal, Jabalpur, Khajuraho, Indore and Gwalior (Civil Enclave) airports. The details of flights at each airport is as under:

- (i) 140 flights of Jet Airways, Air India, Alliance Air and Jetlite. operate (arrival+departure) per week from Bhopal to Mumbai, Delhi, Raipur and Lucknow.
- (ii) 98 flights of Alliance Air, Spicejet and Zoom Air operate (arrival+departure) per week from Jabalpur to Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Hyderabad.
- (iii) 20 flights of Jet Airways and Air India operate (arrival+departure) per week from Khajuraho to Varanasi and Agra.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iv) 374 flights of Indigo, Alliance Air, Jet Airways, Air India and Jetlite operate (arrival+departure) per week from Indore to Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Chennai, Nagpur, Pune and Raipur.
- (v) 12 flights of Alliance Air operate (arrival+departure) per week from Gwalior to Mumbai and Indore.

(b) Flights operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDG) issued by the Government. It is upto the airline operators to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched Regional Connectivity Scheme (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik (UDAN)] in October, 2016 with the objective to facilitate/stimulate regional air connectivity to currently underserved and unserved airports by making it affordable.

Ceiling on air fare

†344. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the ceiling of enhancement of base as well as flexi fare of airlines which is increasing continuously; and

(b) the measures taken for securing and conserving the interest of passengers and for security fare, catering and punctuality with reference to (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Government has not issued any direction pertaining to enhancement of base as well as flexi fare of airlines.

With the repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the airfare approval was dispensed with by the Government. At present, airfares are neither controlled nor approved by the Government. Airlines are free to fix the reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub-rule (I) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937 having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of service, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. The domestic airline pricing runs in multiple levels (bucket or RBD) which is in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in the fare bucket is available for advance booking much earlier. As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airline policy. The airlines are compliant to the Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 as long as fare charged by them is in line with fare displayed on their website.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

To ensure transparency and aid the traveler make an informed choice, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), *vide* Air Transport Circular 02 of 2010 has directed the airlines to upload fare sheet displaying fare offered across their network. The fare sheet contains information on various levels of fares starting from the lowest (discounted fares) to full fare offered on all sectors. This is done on a monthly basis and updated whenever there is any revision of fares.

(b) The measures taken are as under:—

- (i) Strengthening of Quick Reaction Team (QRT) and perimeter patrolling.
- (ii) Provision of night vision devices to QRT and at watch towers along the perimeter.
- (iii) Screening of passengers and staff at the entry gate of the terminal buildings with the help of X-Ray Baggage. Inspection System (X-BIS) and Explosive Trace Detector's (ETD).
- (iv) Physical checking of hand baggage at Pre-Embarkation Security Check.
- (v) Counter Terrorism Contingency Plan (CTCP) mock exercises were carried out at all hyper sensitive airports immediately to check the advance preparedness.
- (vi) Manpower at all cargo gates and vehicle entry gates was increased with strong armed support.
- (vii) Identity of anyone seeking entry into the airports was maintained to be established strictly against Aerodrome Entry Permits and Aerodrome Driving Permits.
- (viii) Thorough checking of vehicles and identity of drivers while seeking entry into the operational area of the airports through vehicle gates was directed.
- (ix) Secondary Ladder Point Checking (SLPC) by the airlines was instructed.
- (x) Special Airport Security Committee (APSC) meeting was convened at all airports to give special emphasis on reviewing preparedness for landside attacks and timely activation of Aerodrome Committee Control Rooms.
- (xi) Strict monitoring of security protocol for in-flight catering services.

However, serving and quality of food in flight is the business policy of airlines and Government does not interfere with the commercial practice of airlines.

Commercial flights for Tezpur

345. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received from Tezpur seeking direct Delhi-Tezpur-Delhi commercial flights for servicing public demand from those parts of the North-East including Assam and Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) the response of Government to either providing such service by Air India or encouraging private Airlines to undertake services for this route; and

(c) whether Government appreciated the importance of Tezpur as a strategically crucial city on borders of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Alliance Air operates flights to the North East under an MOU with North East Council and operates to Guwahati, Lilabari, Tezpur, Shillong from Kolkata. The routes operated are as under:

- (1) Kolkata/Guwahati/Lilabari/Guwahati/Kolkata-Four flights per week
- (2) Kolkata/Guwahati/Tezpur/Guwahati/Kolkata-Three flights per week
- (3) Kolkata/Shillong/Kolkata-Seven flights per week

Further, with repeal of Air Corporation Act in March, 1994, the Indian domestic aviation was deregulated. Airlines free to induct capacity with any aircraft type, free to select whatever markets and network they wish to service and operate. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines (RDGs) with view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government. According to RDGs, all scheduled operators are required to deploy in the North Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Lakshadweep (Category-II routes) at least 10% of their deployed capacity on trunk routes (Category-I routes). Further, the operator will deploy atleast 1% in Category-IIA Routes (within the North-Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep and Cochin-Agatti-Cochin) of the capacity deployed on Category-I routes.

Illegal entry at IGI airport

†346. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of illegal entry at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, New Delhi and other airports of the country during the last one year;

(b) the number of foreigners and Indians apprehended in the cases of illegal entry;

(c) whether illegal entry can pose any threat to the safety of the airport and the YIPs coming there; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop the illegal entry completely?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) There are 96 incidents of illegal entry at Indira Gandhi International (IGI) Airport, New Delhi and other airports of the country during the last one year, as per the inputs received from Airport Directors (APD)/Aviation Security Group (ASG).

(b) 130 foreigners and Indians were apprehended in cases of illegal entries.

(c) and (d) Potentially such illegal entries can pose a threat to security of airports. To stop illegal entry, proper access control for all vehicles, material and persons entering Airports is being maintained by means of valid AEP/ticket check and monitoring and surveillance, both manual and electronic by AVSEC trained and certified personnel. Armed ASG/APSU personnel are deployed at critical vantage points to tackle any eventuality. In addition, relevant circular of BCAS also provides for implementation of 2D Bar Code Scan of E-ticket at terminal building entry gate.

Exorbitant increase in fare by private airlines

347. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private airlines increase the airfare by four times during the tourist season/festive seasons to exploit the flyers;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to control the arbitrary tendencies of such airlines by constituting regulatory authority;

(c) the steps taken to put a cap on the airfare so that exorbitant fares are not thrust upon the common flyers during the festive season;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps taken to see that private airlines do not further reduce check-in luggage from 15 kg for domestic travel, and to charge check-in luggage separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (c) At present, airfares are neither established nor controlled by the Government. Under the prevailing regulation, airlines are free to fix reasonable tariff under the provision of Sub Rule (1) of Rule 135, Aircraft Rules 1937, having regard to all relevant factors, including the cost of operation, characteristics of services, reasonable profit and the generally prevailing tariff. Airlines remain compliant with the regulations provision of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 135 as long as the fare charged by them does not exceed the fare structure displayed on their website.

The domestic airlines pricing runs in multiple levels (bucket or RBD) which are in line with the practice followed globally. The lower fare in the fare bucket is available for advance booking much earlier. As time lapses and date of journey approaches closer, the fare in higher side, of fare bucket is made available as per the respective airline policy. This is done through Inventory Management Process.

(d) Although scheduled airlines are free to fix the charges/fee for the unbundled services, yet DGCA reserves the right to intervene and stop the scheduled airlines from charging for any specific unbundled service if principles such as opt-in, transparency, non-discrimination are found to be violated by the airlines.

Cancellation of flights in winter season

348. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOOT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of domestic and international flights of different airlines which were cancelled during this winter season, the details thereof, airlines-wise and airport-wise;

(b) whether the cancellation of flights caused inconvenience to the air passengers;

(c) if so, how they were compensated by the concerned airlines; and

(d) what action Government propose to take to ensure that fog does not disrupt air traffic in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of domestic and international flights of different airlines, airport-wise which were cancelled during this winter season is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Details of number of passengers affected due to flight cancellation and compensation/facilitation provided to them, as submitted by the airlines as a part of, monthly submission of traffic data, is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Airports Authority of India has taken following steps to ensure that the Fog disruption are minimum during winter season:—

- (i) ILS Cat-IIIB which permits landing (Arrivals) up to Runway Visual Range (RVR) 50 mtrs., has been installed and are operational at IGI Airport Delhi, Jaipur, Lucknow, Amritsar and Kolkata Airport.
- (ii) Low visibility procedures- for take-off when Visibility/RVR is 550m have been formulated and promulgated at Patna, Bangalore, Varanasi, Ahmedabad and Guwahati Airport.
- (iii) Advanced surface movement guidance and control system (ASMGCS) along with surface movement Radar is available at Delhi, Lucknow, Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Kolkata and Jaipur Airport to ensure safety and efficiency of aircraft movement on ground.
- (iv) Preparatory meetings well before onset of winter season are conducted with all stake holders and Federation of Indian Airlines (FIA) to ensure that SOPs formulated to minimize cancellation/Diversion of flights during Fog, are followed meticulously.

Statement-I

Details of flights cancelled during this winter season

(a) Region: North Eastern Region

Sl. No.	Station	Name of the Airlines	No. of flights	Remarks
1.	Agartala	Spice Jet	1	
2.	Barapani	Alliance Air	86	
3.	Dibrugarh	Spice Jet	3	
		Indigo	1	
4	Dimapur	Nil	0	All are Domestic flight
		Indigo	7	
		Spice-Jet	7	
5.	Guwahati	Jet Airways	11	
		Air India	12	
		Air Asia	2	

Sl. No.	Station	Name of the Airlines	No. of flights	Remarks
6.	Imphal	Jet Airways	0	
		Air Asia	0	
		Indigo	2	
		Air India	2	
7.	Lengpui	Jet Airways	4	
8.	Lilabari	Alliance Air	4	
9.	Jorhat	Jet Airways	2	
10.	Tezpur	Air India	3	
11.	Silchar	Jet Airways	4	
		Spice Jet	5	
TOTAL			156	

(B) Region: Southern Region

Sl. No.	Station	Domestic/ International	No. of flights cancelled	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agatti	Domestic	3	Alliance Air
2.	Belgaum	Domestic	3	Spicejet Airlines
		Domestic	2	Jet Airways=1 Air India = 1
3.	Calicut	International	11	Jet Airways=5 Spicejet=1 Ethihad=5
4.	Coimbatore	Domestic	5	Jet Airways = 3, Spicejet = 2
5.	Kadapa	Domestic	5	Trujet Airways
6.	Madurai	Domestic	1	Indigo Airlines
7.	Pondicherry	Domestic	11	Spicejet
8.	Rajahmundry	Domestic	6	Indigo Airlines
			37	Indigo Airlines:34 Air India Express Ltd:2 Air India Ltd:1
9.	Trivandrum	International	18	Air India Express Ltd: 4 Air India Ltd: 1 Spicejet: 4 Saudi Arabian Airlines: 1 Jet Airways: 4

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Tuticorin	Domestic	16	Spicejet
11.	Vizag	Domestic	6	Indigo Airlines.
12.	Shamshabad	Domestic	4518	Air Asia India - 58 Air India - 482 Go Air - 576 IndiGo - 1181 Jet Airways - 169 SpiceJet -717 TruJet - 1323 Vistara - 12
		International	123	Jet Airways 75 Air India 28 Cathay Pacific 8 Etihad 12
13.	Cochin	Domestic	110	IndiGo 12 Alliance Air 14 Jet Airways 9 Go Air 6 Air Asia India 58 SpiceJet 4 Vistara 6 Air India 1
		International	312	Jet Airways 303 Gulf Air 2 Air India Express 2 Silk Air 2 Tiger Airways 3
13.	Bengaluru	Domestic	16	IndiGo 15 Jet Airways 9
		International	0	Nil
14.	Chennai	Domestic	17	IndiGo 12 Jet Airways 2 Go Air 1 SpiceJet 2
		International	0	Nil
15.	Trichy	Domestic	Nil	Nil
		International		Nil

(c) Region-Western Region

Sl. No.	Airport	Domestic Flights Cancelled	International Flights Cancelled
1	2	3	4
1.	Aurangabad	Nil	Nil
2.	Bhopal	Air India -3 Jet Airways - 9 Jet Lite -3 Alliance Air - 5	Nil
3.	Bhavnagar	Nil	Nil
4.	Bhuj	Nil	Nil
5.	Diu	Nil	Nil
6.	Gondia	Nil	Nil
7.	Indore	Nil	Nil
8.	Jabalpur	Nil	Nil
9.	Jalgaon	Nil	Nil
10.	Jamnagar	Air India - 01	Nil
11.	Juhu	Nil	Nil
12.	Kandla	Nil	Nil
13.	Keshod	Nil	Nil
14.	Kolhapur	Domestic Chartered Flight -01	Nil
15.	Mundra	Nil	Nil
16.	Nanded	Nil	Nil
17.	Porbandar	Nil	Nil
18.	Rajkot	Jet Airways-01	Nil
19.	Solapur	Nil	Nil
20.	Surat	Air India -03 Spice Jet -09	Nil
21.	Vadodara	Indigo Airlines -09	Nil
23.	Pune	IndiGo - 20 Jet Airways - 21 Air India - 67	Lufthansa 14

1	2	3	4
		DN - 4	
		Go Airlines -169	
		Air Asia India - 8	
		JetLite -1	
		SpiceJet -2	
		Vistara -6	
		Total 298	
24.	Ahemdabad	IndiGo - 14	Etihad Airways 2
		Jet Airways -4	
		Go Airlines - 34	
		JetLite - 5	
		Vistara-14 Total -71	

(d) Region: Northern Region 2017-18

(As on :01.02.2018)

Sl. No.	Station	Domestic Flights	International Flights	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	Air India-3, Alliance Air-3	Nil	6
2.	Allahabad	Alliance Air-01	Nil	01
3.	Amritsar	Jet Airways-01 Air India-02 SpiceJet-03 IndiGo-08 Vistara-06	Malindo-01	28
4.	Bathinda	Alliance Air-08	Nil	08
5.	Bikaner	Alliance Air-01	Nil	01
6.	Dehradun	Spice Jet-01 Air India-02 Jet Airways-02	Nil	5
7.	Gorkhpur	Alliance Air-06	Nil	06
8.	Gwalior	Alliance Air-01	Nil	01

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jaipur	Spice Jet-13, Jet Airways-70, Air India-13, Indigo-14	Nil	110
10.	Jaisalmer	Spice Jet-08	Nil	08
11.	Jammu	Spice Jet-01, Air India 02, GO Air-04, Indigo-10	Nil	17
12.	Jodhpur	Spice Jet-02, Jet Airways-01, Air India-03	Nil	06
13.	Kangra	Spice Jet-03, Alliance Air-23 (9 No of Flights Cancelled Due to Republic Day Celebration)	Nil	26
14.	Kanpur	Nil	Nil	00
15.	Khajuraho	Air India-02, Jet Airways-01	Nil	03
16.	Kullu	Alliance Air-19	Nil	19
17.	Leh	Air India-05, Go Air-06, Jet Airways-01	Nil	12
18.	Lucknow	Jet Airways-09, Air India-08, Indigo-10, Flydubai-1	Fly Dubai -01	28
19.	Ludhiana	Alliance Air-25	Nil	25
20.	Pantnagar	Alliance Air-21	Nil	21
21.	Shimla	Alliance Air-38 (Due weather-06, Due Technical-29, Due AIC Operational Reason-09)	Nil	38

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Srinagar	Indigo-15, Spice Jet-02, Jet Airways-04, Vistara-03, Airasia-02, Go Air-08, Air India-02	Nil	36
23.	Udaipur	Indigo-16, Jet Airways-04, Spice Jet-02	Nil	22
24.	Varanasi	Indigo-05	Air India-01, Thai Smile-01	07
25.	Chandigarh	Indigo-08 Air India-03 Vistara-02 Spicejet-12 Jet Airways-12	Indigo-01 Air India-05	43

(e) Kolkata Airport flight cancelled From 01.11.2017 to 29.01.2018

Sl.No.	Airlines	Arrival	Departure
Cancelled Domestic Flight			
1.	IndiGo	31	33
2.	Alliance Air	14	11
3.	Jet Airways	9	5
4.	Air India	2	2
5.	AirAsia India	15	15
6.	JetLite	3	3
7.	SpiceJet	19	13
8.	Zoom Air	6	6
TOTAL		99	88

Cancelled International Flight

1.	Cathay Dragon	0	1
2.	AirAsia Berhad dba AirAsia	1	1

Sl.No.	Airlines	Arrival	Departure
3.	Bhutan Airlines dba Tashi Air Private Ltd.	2	2
4.	Druk Air Corporation Ltd.	2	2
5.	China Eastern Airlines	12	12
6.	PT. Indonesia AirAsia	6	6
7.	Spicejet	2	1
TOTAL		25	25

(f) Airports under: Eastern Region

Station	Air India	Jet Airways	Indigo	Go Air	Spice Jet	Myanmar National	Bhutan Air	Jetstar Pacific Airlines	Total
Patna	3	10	28	3	7				51
Gaya	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	7
Raipur					0				0
Bhubaneswar					0				0
Ranchi					0				0

(g) Details of Cancelled Flights (Till 29th January 2018) at IGI Airport:

Airline	Domestic	International	Total
Air India	5	0	5
Indigo	4	0	4
Jet Airways	8	0	8
Spice Jet	2	0	2
Go air	3	0	3
Air Asia	1	0	1
United airlines	0	1	1
Lufthansa	0	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	23	2	25

(h) Monthwise slot cancellation for the period Oct. 29, 2017 to Jan. 28, 2018 at CSIA

Airline	Code	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Grand Total
Indigo	6E	2	22	51	95	170
Jet Airways	9W/S2	16	55	48	43	162
Air Canada	AC			2	3	5
Air India Intl	AI		23	19	10	52
British Airways	BA			4		4
Air Deccan	DN				24	24
Go Air	G8	1	7	23	26	57
Air Arabia	G9			2		2
Garuda Indonesia	GA			2		2
Gulf Air	GF		2	2	2	6
Iraqi Airways	IA	4	5			9
Air India Express	IX		1	7	2	10
Yemenia Airways	IY			8	8	16
Kenya Airways	KQ		2	2		4
Lufthansa German Airlines	LH			3		3
Malaysia Airlines	MH		2		1	3
Malindo Air	OD		1	5	8	14
Nepal Airlines	RA		2	2		4
Spicejet	SG		11	11	10	32
Lion Air Thai	SL	4	16			20
Brussels Airlines	SN		1	1		2
Singapore Airlines	SQ			2		2
Thai Airways International Pc Ltd.	TG		2			2
Vistara	UK	2	23	29	34	88
Sirlankan Airlines Ltd.	UL		2			2
Oman Air	WY		2			2
Air Asia Indonesia	XT		2	6	1	9
TOTAL		29	181	229	267	706

Statement-II

*Details of number of passengers affected due to flight cancellation
and compensation provided to them*

Cancellation Data

Months	No. of Passengers Affected	Facilities and Compensation
Nov., 2017	13117	₹ 49.22 lakhs compensation and facilities
Dec., 2017	18366	₹ 63.43 lakhs compensation and facilities

Air India flight from Dharamshala and Kullu

349. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government suspended operations of few of Air India Flights from Dharamshala and Kullu few years ago;

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

(c) whether Government proposes not to reinstate suspended flights;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Government proposes to introduce new Air India Flights from Dharamshala and Kullu, in view of large number of tourists visiting these places; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the time by when these new flights are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (f) No, Sir. Alliance Air has been operating 7 frequencies per week on Delhi/ Kullu/Delhi sector and 14 frequencies per week on Delhi/Dharamshala/Delhi with ATR72 aircraft. Alliance Air flights on both the sectors have been operating with NIL suspension from the last two years (2016-17 and 2017-18).

Unused airstrips in the country

350. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of old airports in the country city-wise which are not in. usage;

(b) whether Government plans to convert these airstrips and the land for other purpose;

(c) if so, the details of the same, airport-wise; and

(d) the details of the dates from which such airports are not in usage and the decision taken by the Government on each of the cases regarding the further prospects of these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Out of a total of 476 airports/airstrips in the country owned by Defence establishments, Airports Authority of India (AAI), State Governments, Private companies etc., only 129 airports are owned and managed by AAI. The city-wise details of unused airports/airstrips of AAI is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Presently, there is no such proposal.

(d) Since many of these airports were constructed several decades prior to the formation of AAI and also during the world wars by various entities, exact dates of construction/non-usage of these airports cannot be ascertained. Government of India has launched National Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 which envisages for revival of un-served and under-served airports on demand basis depending on firm commitment from the airlines operators and the State Governments who agree to provide various concessions envisaged in the policy. The Government has granted a budgetary support of ₹ 4500/- crore for revival of 50 unserved and under served airports/airstrips of the AAI, Civil Enclaves, State Governments and other Central Public Sector Undertakings.

Statement

Details of Non-Operational/Unused Airports of AAI

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Airport/City
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Daparizo
		2. Passighat
		3. Tezu
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4. Donakonda
3.	Assam	5. Rupsi
		6. Shella
4.	Bihar	7. Jogbani
		8. Raxaul
		9. Muzaffarpur

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Name of Airport/City
5.	Chhattisgarh	10. Bilaspur
6.	Gujarat	11. Deesa (Palanpur)
7.	Jharkhand	12. Chakulia
		13. Deoghar
8.	Madhya Pradesh	14. Khandwa
		15. Panna
		16. Satna
9.	Mizoram	17. Aizawl (Turial)
10.	Odisha	18. Jharsuguda
11.	Tamilnadu	19. Vellore
		20. Tanjavour (Civil Enclave)
12.	Telangana	21. Nadiargul
		22. Warangal
13.	Tripura	23. Kailashar
		24. Kamalpur
		25. Khowai
14.	Uttar Pradesh	26. Lalitpur
		27. Bareilly (Civil Enclave)
15.	West Bengal	28. Asansol
		29. Balurghat
		30. Malda

Non-serving of meals in Air India express flights

351. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India Express flights were not serving any meal;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an Air India Express Flight from Delhi to Madurai has not been serving any meal;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the policy regarding serving of meals to passengers travelling by Air India Express flights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Air India Express serves complimentary food onboard for passengers in all the international routes and on the domestic routes.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Air India Express serves a cake slice and tetra pack fruit juice on this sector. On one occasion, Flight IX-163 dated 09.10.2017 was unable to serve meal because the aircraft took off and immediately landed because of engineering snag but the passengers were served snacks on ground.

(d) The policy of Air India Express as a low cost carrier in terms of serving of complimentary meal is as follows:

- (i) **International sector**-Snack box comprising of a veg. samosa/veg. puffs, fruit cake slice, veg. sandwich and a small packet of wafers along with tea or coffee.
- (ii) **Domestic sectors**-A fruit cake slice and Tetra pack fruit juice.

In addition to the above, modestly priced food is available for sale at select International and Domestic sectors which can be bought online.

Grievance redressal through social media sites

352. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any structured guidelines for grievances redressal related communication via twitter and Facebook;

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

(c) the total grievances voiced via twitter and redressed during 2014-17 and what has been the general nature of these grievances; and

(d) what kind of human as well as Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure has been created for this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) No, Sir. However, Ministry of Civil Aviation has launched AirSewa web portal/mobile app on 25th November 2016 for redressal of grievances. Till 31st December 2017, 7117 grievances were lodged on the portal out of which 6949 were closed. The stakeholders of aviation sector and other related 'Government organizations have nominated nodal officers for redressal of passenger coinplaints received on AirSewa portal.

Norms for validation of licenses of pilots in the country

353. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of norms/guidelines for validating the licences of pilots in the country;
- (b) how many cases of pilots flying with lapsed licences have come to the notice during the last three years, airline-wise;
- (c) what actions have been taken by Government against such airlines; and
- (d) how many cases of obtaining pilot licences on the basis of fake documents have also been reported during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) The details of norms/guidelines for validating the licenses of the pilots in the Country, are mentioned in CAR (Civil Aviation Requirements) Section 7 Series G Part II.

(b) and (c) In the year 2016 (on 15.12.2016), one case had come to the notice of DGCA in which Pilot (Capt. Amrish Chauhan, ATPL No. 4252 of M/s Air India) had flown aircraft with lapsed license. Order dated 07.04.2017 was issued by DGCA suspending the privileges of the ATPL License (No. 4252) of Captain Amrish Chauhan for a period of one month from the date of issue and the same was endorsed on his license.

(d) In the year 2016, 3 cases of obtaining pilot licenses on the basis of fake documents were reported to DGCA. Only one case was reported in the year 2017.

Disinvestment plan of Air India

354. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to split Air India into four entities and offer majority of equity as part of disinvestment plan; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) and (b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), in its meeting held on 28.06.2017, has given in-principle approval for considering strategic disinvestment of Air India and its five subsidiaries and constitution of Air India Specific Alternative Mechanism (AISAM). The AISAM will decide further course of action on the same.

Development and Expansion of Airports

355. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has embarked on development and expansion of airports in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the airports which are identified to be taken up under this expansion in the State of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) Development and Expansion (Up-gradation) at various airports is a continuous process and is undertaken by Airports Authority of India (AAI) or the concerned airport operator from time to time depending upon commercial viability, traffic demand, availability of land etc. Further, AAI also provides logistic and technical support to the State Governments for bringing up Greenfield Airports and operationalization of their airports.

(b) and (c) The expansion/up-gradation at the following airports in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken by AAI:-

- (i) **Kadapah-** Extension and widening of existing runway from 1719m x 30m to 2500m x 45m along with isolation bay, pavement against blast erosion.
- (ii) **Vijyawada-** Extension of existing runway from 2286m to 3360m suitable for operation of Code 'E' type of aircraft and New Integrated Terminal Building for simultaneous operation of International/Domestic Passengers having area 30600 sqm.
- (iii) **Tirupati-** Extension of Apron for 4 numbers of A-321 type of aircraft and extension of runway from 2286m to 3655m for operation of Code 'E' type of an aircraft.
- (iv) **Vishakhapatnam (Civil Enclave)-** Extension of apron for 6 numbers of A-321 type of an aircraft and existing Terminal Building.
- (v) **Rajahmundry-** Extension and Strengthening of runway from 1715m to 3165m for operation of A-320 type of aircraft and new apron for parking 3 numbers of A-321 type of aircraft in front of Terminal Building.

Security clearance for partnership with foreign airlines

356. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Jet Airways are having partnership with Etihad, Air France, KLM and Delta Airlines for foreign markets;

(b) if so, the details of partnership with foreign airlines;

(c) whether it is mandatory to get the clearance of partnership proposals of Indian carrier with foreign airlines from the Ministry of Home Affairs for security reasons; and

(d) if so, the details of security clearances obtained by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) with regard to above partnership?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Jet Airways' cooperation with Etihad Airways involved Etihad Airways acquiring a 24% equity stake in Jet Airways, as permitted by the FDI Policy, 2013. The commercial arrangement between Jet Airways and Etihad Airways involved both airlines cooperating on various commercial aspects.

As regards the cooperation with Air France, Delta Air Lines and KLM, Jet Airways has entered into an Enhanced Cooperation Agreement (ECA) with them which involves the airlines cooperating on commercial aspects—primarily code sharing, sales and frequent flier program participation, which ensures greater choice and connectivity for the travelling public.

The ECA being purely commercial in nature, among the above mentioned participating airlines, the enhanced cooperation between Jet Airways and Air France, Delta Air Lines and KLM, does not entail any government approval.

Rectification of SPICE e-Form

357. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched any Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICE) e-Form;

(b) if so, the details and objectives thereof;

(c) whether any complaint has been received on the problems being experienced by companies on using SPICE e-Form and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to rectify/redress the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) The Ministry had notified a new e-form called Simplified Proforma for Incorporating Company Electronically (SPICe), on the occasion of 2nd October 2016, with the objective of providing speedy incorporation in line with international best practices. The salient features of SPICe are:-

- Standardized format of e-Memorandum of Association (eMoA) and e-Articles of Association (eAoA) as per Companies Act, 2013 as linked e-forms.
- Provision to apply for Company Incorporation with a pre-approved Company Name.
- Mandatory usage of Digital Signature Certificates (DSCs) by Subscribers and Witnesses (max 7+1) in SPICe eMOA and SPICe eAOA instead of ink signed signatures.
- Standardization and machine tracking of changes made by stakeholders to standardized eMoA and eAoA.

(c) and (d) Whenever any stakeholder encounters any technical issues in using SPICe, a ticket is raised by him/her for resolution of the same. These tickets are resolved by the service provider within specified timelines. Dedicated e-mail and helpline facilities have also been created for resolution of any issues faced by stakeholders.

Companies involved in money laundering and tax evasion

358. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies under scanner of Government for evading tax and involved money laundering;

(b) the name of companies deregistered on the charges of money laundering; and

(c) the action taken or to be taken by Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) As per the inputs supplied by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (Enforcement Directorate), 884 Companies are under investigation in various money laundering cases.

(b) No Company has been deregistered on the charges of Money Laundering by the Government under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. However, ROCs have removed names of 2,26,166 Companies under Section 248 of the Companies

Act, 2013 from the Register of Companies upto 31.12.2017 after following the due process where the companies have not filed their balance sheets and annual returns for two or more than two consecutive years.

(c) The following actions have been taken by the Government against companies involved in money laundering and tax evasion:-

- (i) As per the inputs supplied by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (CBDT), it is informed that Income Tax Department takes appropriate action in suitable cases against the persons including companies *inter alia* for evading taxes. Such actions include searches, seizure, and assessment of income, levy of tax, penalty and filing of prosecution complaints before criminal courts whichever is applicable as per direct tax laws. Central Board of Direct taxes doesn't centrally maintain company wise details of search and seizure actions conducted by ITD.
- (ii) As per the inputs provided by Ministry of Finance, (Department of Revenue) (CBEC), the details of tax evasion detected during the last three years and the current financial year upto December, 2017, category-wise is as under:

(₹ in crores)

F.Y.	Categories							
	Central Excise		Service Tax		Customs		GST (From July 2017 to Nov. 2017)	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
2014-15	2123	4334.8	6719	10544.33	22144	6243.76	—	—
2015-16	2366	5296.84	7537	18970.86	41457	5659.08	—	—
2016-17	2127	5772.96	7521	18969.23	41890	5793.83	—	—
2017-18 (upto Dec. 2017)	614	7241.75	2938	9659.61	26969	3986.65	16	5.70

- (iii) As per inputs provided by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) (Enforcement Directorate), it has been informed that Investigation against these Companies has resulted in attachment of assets worth ₹ 5066.3 crores and filing of 58 prosecution complaints under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Shell companies after demonetisation

359. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of shell companies identified by Government that came into existence after the demonetisation;

(b) the number of such shell companies which have disqualified Directors in them;

(c) the number of such disqualified Directors who are politicians and Government bureaucrats; and

(d) the details of such politicians and bureaucrats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) The Companies Act, 2013 does not define the term Shell Company. However, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) defines a Shell Company as a company which is formally registered or otherwise legally organized in an economy but which does not conduct any operation in that economy other than in a pass through capacity. Under the Companies Act, 2013, Section 248(1)(c) provides for removal of name of company from the register of companies if it is not carrying on any business or operation for a period of 2(two) immediately preceding financial years and has not made any application within such period for obtaining the status of a dormant company under Section 455. Based on the above mentioned provision, 2.97 lakh companies were identified under this category as on 31.03.2017 and after following due process names of 2,26,166 companies were struck off from the register of companies as on 31.12.2017.

(b) Separately, 3,09,619 Directors were disqualified under Section 164(2)(a) read with Section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 for non-filing of Financial Statements or Annual Returns for a continuous period of immediately preceding 3(three) financial years (2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16). Out of the above mentioned disqualified directors, 2,10,116 number of disqualified directors were directors on the Board of Struck off companies.

(c) and (d) Government companies are exempted from the application of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, no Director on the Board of Government Companies was disqualified for lapse in filing Financial Statements or Annual Returns in respect of such companies. No separate database is being maintained with respect to bureaucrats and politicians who are directors on Board of Companies.

Cancellation of registration of companies

360. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank accounts freezed for suspected transactions after the demonetisation, the details thereof, bank-wise;

(b) whether registration of any companies were cancelled by registrar for suspected transactions after the demonetisation, the details of the companies; and

(c) whether any legal action has been taken against such companies, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs have not maintained any list of bank accounts of companies which were frozen for suspected transactions after demonetization. However, ROCs have removed names of 2,26,166 Companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 from the register of companies upto 31.12.2017 after following the due process. Further on account of operation of section 164 read with section 167 of the Companies Act, 2013 a total of 3,09,619 directors have been identified as disqualified directors upto 31.12.2017.

Since, section 250 of the Companies Act 2013 provides that where a company stands dissolved under section 248 (5) of the Act, it shall cease to operate as a company and the certificate of incorporation issued to it shall be deemed to have been cancelled from the date of such removal of name. Consequently, the banks put restrictions on the operation of bank accounts of such removed companies by their ex-directors till such companies are revived under section 252 of the Act.

Non-fulfilling of targets under CSR by PSUs

361. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted and utilised separately by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the last three years, and in the current year, year-wise;

(b) the nature of projects being undertaken and the present status; and

(c) the reasons for not fulfilling the target of completing various projects under CSR, in the last three years, the details thereof, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') mandates every company above a specified threshold of turnover or net worth or net profit to spend at least two per cent of the average net profits earned during three immediately preceding financial years on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities as specified in Schedule VII of the Act. As per the data obtained from filings made by companies upto 30.11.2017 in the MCA21 registry for the years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17, the CSR expenditure made by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) was ₹ 2673.85 crore, ₹ 4163.09 crore and 1325.83 crore respectively. Schedule VII of the Act enlists the activities that can be undertaken by the companies under their CSR policies. The information with respect to present status of projects undertaken under CSR by the companies is not captured under MCA21 registry.

(c) The reasons given by companies for not spending/under spending CSR *inter alia* are as below:

- Adoption of long term CSR programmes/projects;
- Non-receipt of utilisation certificate from implementing agencies by the year end;
- Difficulty to find suitable implementing agency;
- Delay in formation of CSR Committee/implementation of plan/reorientation of CSR Policies etc.;
- Financial restructuring;
- Incurred loss;
- Technical and Procedural difficulty;
- Projects were in conceptualization stage;
- CSR policy formulation is under process;
- Company were primarily focusing on creating suitable organizational capacity to identify and undertake appropriate CSR programs/projects.

Fake chartered accountants

362. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that several unqualified persons are using false registration numbers and issuing fake certificates by posing as Chartered Accountants;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such cases brought to the notice of Government during each of the last three years and current year; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has stated that since 2015, a total of 139 such cases have been received as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of cases
1.	2015	65
2.	2016	32
3.	2017	42
4.	2018	Nil till date

Complaints received against such persons are dealt with in terms of Section 24 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 which provides punishment on first conviction with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees and on any subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both. However, during the last three years and the current year, no person has been prosecuted under Section 24 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

Non-payment of outstanding amount to small investors by companies

363. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the measures stated to have been taken by Government for awareness and protection of small investors have yielded the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the action initiated against the companies with regard to investors complaints during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) whether a number of companies have not paid the outstanding amount due to the small investors and are still trading actively in the stock exchanges; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) Investors Awareness Programmes (IAPs) have been organized by Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) in association

with Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICoAI) and CSC e-governance India Ltd., a Special Purpose Vehicle (CSC SPV) set up by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. Year wise details of IAPs conducted since 2013-14 is given in the Statement (*See below*). Investors' awareness initiative has also been conducted through media. Impact Assessment Study (IAPs) conducted for the purpose have revealed that the programme is very useful.

(c) As per the investors' grievances data maintained by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, action has been initiated against 89 companies in 2015-16 and 145 companies in 2016-17. During the year 2017-18 (29.12.2017) action has been initiated against 83 companies.

(d) and (e) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) under the Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) while mentioning that scrips of some Companies which have not paid outstanding amounts are being traded on Stock Exchanges, has stated that trading of scrips is not immediately suspended on receipt of an investor complaint for non-payment of dues to investors by listed companies.

Statement

Year-wise detail of Investor Education Programmes (IAPs) conducted

Year	Professional Institutes (PIs)	Common Service Centres	Total
2013-14	1849	20	1869
2014-15	1359	300	1659
2015-16	2019	925	2944
2016-17	1096	1075	2171
2017-18 (till 31.12.2017)	53	5519	5572
TOTAL	6376	7839	14215

Waiver of GST on construction expenditure of Andhra Pradesh State Capital Amaravati

364. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to completely waive off GST on the expenditure incurred on construction of Andhra Pradesh State Capital 'Amaravati';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government of Andhra Pradesh *vide* letter dated 20th December, 2016 requested to, *inter alia*, grant status of Government Authority to the AP Capital Region Development Authority set up under APCRDA Act, 2014 in order to bring its services under the Negative List which could be carried forward under the GST regime. It was also requested that the Central Government's share of the GST paid by companies engaged in infrastructure development or manufacturing activities in the Capital Region be reimbursed or refunded to these companies for 10 years.

(c) and (d) The decisions regarding GST rates are taken by GST Council after due deliberations. Services by State Government, local authority or governmental authority by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under Article 243G or a municipality under Article 243W of the Constitution are exempt from GST. Further, GST on Government works contract services including those related to infrastructure development such as construction of roads, bridges, tunnels or terminal for road transportation, metro, monorail, pipeline, conduit or plant for water supply, water treatment or sewerage treatment, affordable housing under Housing for All (Urban) Mission/Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) attracts concessional GST of 12% with full input tax credits.

Sale of shares of PSEs

365. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shares of any Public Sector Enterprises have been sold during the period from 2014-2017;

(b) if so, the details of such enterprises and the percentage of shares sold;

(c) the number of them which have their management handed over to private sector; and

(d) the number of Public Sector Enterprises that would be handed over to private sector in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The details of equity disinvested in CPSEs during the Financial Year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 are as follows:—

Sl. No.	CPSEs	% of Govt's Shares Disinvested
1	2	3
Financial Year 2014-15		
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL)	5
2.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL)	10
3.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL) – (Employees' OFS)	0.29
4.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC) – (Employees' OFS)	0.04
5.	Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) – (Employees' OFS)	0.073
6.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) – (Employees' OFS)	0.05164
7.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) – (Employees' OFS)	0.13
8.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) – (Employees' OFS)	0.0000088
Financial Year 2015-16		
1.	Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. (REC)	5
2.	Power Finance Corporation Ltd. (PFC)	5
3.	Dredging Corporation of India Ltd. (DCIL)	5
4.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC)	10
5.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL)	10
6.	National Thermal Power Ltd. (NTPC)	5
7.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR)	5
8.	Bharat Dynamics Ltd. (BDL) – (Buyback)	NA
9.	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) – (Buyback)	NA
Financial Year 2016-17		
CPSEs' Disinvestment		
1.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC)	11.36
2.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. (IOC) - (Employees' OFS)	0.5
3.	National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. (NTPC) - (Employees' OFS)	0.22
4.	National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO) - (Buyback)	NA

1	2	3
5.	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	7
6.	National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDC) – (Buyback)	NA
7.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL) – (Buyback)	NA
8.	National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. (NBCC)	15
9.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL) – (Buyback)	NA
10.	Engineers India Ltd. (EIL) – (Employees' OFS)	0.5
11.	Coal India Ltd. (CIL) – (Buyback)	NA
12.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) – (Employees' OFS)	0.09
13.	Dredging Corporation India Ltd. (DCIL) – (Employees' OFS)	0.09
14.	Container Corporation of India Ltd. (CONCOR) – (Employees' OFS)	0:25
15.	CPSE-Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE-ETF)	BEL-0.85, CIL-0.65, CONCOR-1.40, EIL-1.34, GAIL-1.21, IOCL-0.69, OIL-0.75, ONGC-0.60, PFC-1.04, REC-1.27
16.	Manganese Ore India Ltd. (MOIL)	10
17.	Bharat Electronics Ltd. (BEL)	5
18.	National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd. (NHPC) – (Buyback)	NA
19.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. (NLC) – (Buyback)	NA
20.	CPSE - Exchange Traded Fund (CPSE - ETF)	BEL-0.38, CIL-0.26, CONCOR-0.55, EIL-0.51,

1	2	3
		GAIL-0.46, IOCL-0.26, OIL-0.29, ONGC-0.27, PFC-0.40, REC-0.50

(c) Nil.

(d) Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment (other than acquisition by similarly placed CPSEs) of 17 CPSEs.

Low level of national income

366. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is facing low level of national income and low per capita income which is around ₹ 2021 per month, which stands our country in one of the poorest nations of the world; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) The national income of the economy measured as Gross National Income at constant (2011-12) prices was ₹ 12051525 in 2016-17 (as per First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Savings and Capital Formation for 2016-17 released by CSO on 31st January, 2018), which increased to ₹ 12835004 in 2017-18 (as per the First Advance Estimates (1st AE) of National Income 2017-18 released by CSO on 5th January 2018). Per capita income measured in terms of per capita Net National Income at constant (2011-12) prices is likely to be ₹ 86660 in the year 2017-18 (as per 1st AE released by CSO) which translates to ₹ 7222 per month, which is higher as compared to per capita Net National Income of ₹ 6852 per month (at 2011-12 prices) in 2016-17. The World Bank in its publication World Development Indicators, 2017 has categorized India as lower middle income country on the basis of per capita gross national income.

(b) Does not arise.

Privatisation of profit making CPSEs

367. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to privatise not only the loss making companies but also the profit making Central Public Sector Enterprises;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the specific reasons for privatizing profit making enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir. Government has 'in-principle' decided to consider Strategic Disinvestment of CPSEs or their units based on the recommendation of NITI Aayog. However, criteria for identification of CPSEs for Strategic Disinvestment is not based on profitability. NITI Aayog has been mandated to identify the CPSEs for strategic disinvestment. NITI Aayog has classified CPSEs into "high priority" and "low priority" based on (a) National Security (b) Sovereign function at arm's length, and (c) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose, for the purpose of strategic disinvestment. The CPSEs falling under "low priority" are covered for strategic disinvestment.

(b) Details of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval for strategic disinvestment (other than acquisition by similarly placed CPSEs) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) NITI Aayog in its report has stated that it has been guided by the basic economic principle that the Government should have no business to continue to engage itself in manufacturing/producing goods and services in sectors where the competitive markets have come of age, and economic potential of such entities may be better discovered in the hands of the Strategic investors due to various factors, e.g. infusion of capital, technology up gradation and efficient management practices etc.

Statement

Details of CPSEs for which Government has given 'in-principle' approval (other than acquisition by similarly placed CPSEs) (Reference Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 367 for reply on 06.02.2017)

- (1) Scooters India Ltd.
- (2) Bridge and Roof India Ltd.
- (3) Pawan Hans Ltd.
- (4) Bharat Pumps Compressors Ltd.
- (5) Central Electronics Ltd.

- (6) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.
- (7) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (8) Ferro Scrap Nigam Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (9) Hindustan Fluorocarbon Ltd. (subsidiary)
- (10) Cement Corporation of India Ltd.
- (11) Nagamar Steel Plant of NMDC.
- (12) Bhadrawati, Salem and Durgapur units of SAIL.
- (13) Air India.
- (14) Dredging Corporation of India Ltd.
- (15) HLL Lifecare Ltd.
- (16) Indian Medicines & Pharmaceutical Corporation Ltd.
- (17) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

Fund release on liquidation of UCs

368. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that till 2012 the practice was to release funds if Utilisation Certificates (UCs) were submitted for that particular scheme of AYUSH;

(b) whether from November, 2012, onwards, funds were being released to an organisation only if all UCs under all schemes of AYUSH had been liquidated;

(c) if so, the purpose of resorting to the second method which delays in implementation of other schemes; and

(d) whether Ministry has flagged this to Finance Ministry, if so, response from it and how Ministry is planning to convince the Finance Ministry to revert back to pre November, 2012 position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): (a) and (b) Yes.

(c) The instruction of Ministry of Finance in this regard is a measure towards fiscal prudence and economy.

(d) The Ministry of AYUSH has not taken up the matter with Ministry of Finance in this regard. Further, there is no such proposal with the Ministry.

Reconstitution of banks

†369. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating a scheme for the reconstitution of banks;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts of 1970 and 1980 provide that the Central Government may, after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, make a scheme to provide, *inter alia*, for the reconstitution of any nationalised bank into two or more corporations. No such scheme is currently under consideration of the Government.

Clearance of FDI proposals

370. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has cleared Foreign Direct Investment proposal worth of ₹ 532 crore recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of total FDI proposals so far cleared by Government from 1st April, 2017 to 31st December, 2017 and the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) proposal of worth ₹ 532 crore of M/s Metaffinity Private Limited, an investment holding company. The foreign investment is to be brought in by two foreign investors, viz. M/s Canada Pension Plan Investment Board and M/s Pantheon-HK Project Universe, LP, for up to 49% stake in the form of non-voting equity shares of M/s Metaffinity Private Limited.

(c) The Government has cleared 67 FDI proposals worth ₹ 11,703 crore during the period 1st April, 2017 to 31st December, 2017.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Central Fraud Registry

371. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up Central Fraud Registry for investigating the frauds committed in banks and through ATM/Debit/Credit cards and if so, the details thereof;

(b) how many cases of such financial frauds have been reported in the last one year by the above Registry and the result of the investigation; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by Government to ensure foolproof e-transactions and protect customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) As per directions of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Central Fraud Registry (CFR), based on Fraud Monitoring Returns (FMR) filed by banks and select financial institutions, has been set up as a searchable online central database for use by banks.

(b) 17,463 instances of credit card fraud and 9,313 instances of ATM/debit card frauds were reported in the calendar year 2017.

As per RBI's instructions, banks are required to report all frauds to police or the Central Bureau of Investigation, depending upon the value. No centralised information is maintained regarding results of investigations by the investigating agencies concerned.

(c) For security of e-transactions, RBI has issued Cyber Security Framework to banks and Cyber Security Instructions to issuers of pre-paid instruments ("wallets"). Further, CERT-In issues alerts and advisories to financial institutions regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and counter measures. RBI reviews cybersecurity developments and threats on an ongoing basis and take necessary measures to strengthen cyber-resilience of banks.

To protect customers, RBI has issued instructions providing for zero liability of a customer where an unauthorised electronic transaction occurs due to contributory fraud or negligence or deficiency on the part of the bank, irrespective of whether or not the transaction is reported by the customer, and where a third-party breach occurs and the deficiency lies neither with the bank nor with the customer but elsewhere in the system, and the customer notifies the bank within three working days of receiving communication from the bank regarding the transaction. Further, under RBI's Banking Ombudsman Scheme, customers can lodge a complaint with the

Banking Ombudsman against banks, for non-adherence to RBI's instructions regarding mobile/electronic banking services. RBI has also advised banks to sensitise bank staff to be vigilant with regard to cybersecurity.

Loan and subsidy to SCs and STs by PSBs

†372. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of poverty ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, urban and rural area-wise along with the present status thereof;

(b) the amount of loan and subsidy disbursed by the public sector banks with the purpose to support the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, account-wise and bank-wise; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The poverty ratio data for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes(STs) is given below:

Social Group	Rural		Urban	
	2004-05	2011-12	2004-05	2011-12
SCs	53.53	31.50	40.56	21.70
STs	62.28	45.30	35.52	24.10
TOTAL	41.79	25.40	25.68	13.70

Source: NITI Aayog

(b) and (c) Bank-wise detail of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to SCs and STs during the last three years, as reported by RBI, are indicated in the Statement.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Total amount of loans disbursed by Public Sector Banks to SC/ST communities during the last three years

(No. of Accounts in absolute terms; Amount in Rupees Crores)

Bank Name	2015		2016		2017	
	No. of A/C	Amount	No. of A/C	Amount	No. of A/C	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	70282	1073.97	178257	2498.32	157669	2390.96
State Bank of Hyderabad	12997	177.60	18932	302.41	31467	433.11
State Bank of India	66207	9650.96	581510	1950.67	698684	4161.60
State Bank of Mysore	5898	123.32	5319	84.51	6107	165.99
State Bank of Patiala	41755	232.91	18842	170.42	24808	320.78
State Bank of Travancore	232459	2380.52	102749	1986.01	192197	3025.51
SBI and its Associates	429598	13639.28	905609	6992.33	1110932	10497.95
Allahabad Bank	41832	449.30	117205	1364.25	135238	1705.05
Andhra Bank	278053	3513.21	148862	1589.04	143778	1369.82
Bank of Baroda	80646	1408.37	91815	1566.46	137615	1794.98
Bank of India	194657	1891.72	194573	1922.76	178256	2.14
Bank of Maharashtra	15001	476.28	59193	810.16	58781	820.94
Bharatiya Mahila Bank	0	0.00	340	3.08	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Canara Bank	347238	3330.17	530659	5374.66	294658	3502.11
Central Bank of India	365028	7085.78	205045	2510.08	209156	2431.30
Corporation Bank	36117	570.23	17021	240.57	42708	1286.92
Dena Bank	26131	462.19	33989	676.58	26241	569.20
IDBI Bank Ltd.	6548	193.50	63046	545.36	102444	773.18
Indian Bank	120430	1041.14	10152	70.53	124117	1094.83
Indian Overseas Bank	147289	4990.39	114804	4467.71	244704	5648.79
Oriental Bank of Commerce	66214	3632.59	61749	1483.65	50807	4268.47
Punjab and Sind Bank	5888	86.18	3553	67.55	1969	62.42
Punjab National Bank	236491	2971.95	233722	3203.83	178977	3236.38
Syndicate Bank	146026	1461.50	137463	1615.35	134662	6741.28
UCO Bank	43777	548.50	43949	554.73	41631	512.25
Union Bank of India	81476	2524.07	114992	1136.58	100457	1236.89
United Bank of India	58622	535.15	52791	1138.74	51447	687.35
Vijaya Bank	29916	888.04	38045	654.88	64099	1243.11
Nationalised Banks	2327380	38060.26	2272968	30996.56	2321745	38987.41
GRAND TOTAL	2756978	51699.54	3178577	37988.90	3432677	49485.36

Source: (RBI)

People dying from kidney diseases in Chhattisgarh

†373. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the fact that hundreds of people are dying untimely of kidney disease in and around village Supebeda of Deobhog block in Gariyaband district of Chhattisgarh as they are not getting Central assistance;

(b) whether the Ministry is contemplating taking measures to curb deaths due to kidney disease by examining the said area; and

(c) State-wise income fixed for getting grant from the Rastriya Arogya Nidhi for diagnosis of this serious disease and number of patients who received financial grant in last three years from this Nidhi?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) A central team was deputed to Supebeda Village, District Gariyaband, Chhattisgarh in August, 2017 to investigate the issues pertaining to rising burden of Chronic Kidney Diseases (CKDs) in the area. As per the report submitted by the Team, no single causative aetiology has been found during the investigation. However, the team has recommended for intervention of the other risk factors like presence of heavy metals in water and food grains, substance abuse of tobacco, locally made liquor and use of NSAIDs and indigenous drugs from unauthorised practitioners, etc. in order to prevent and control of CKD problems in Supebeda Village. A copy of the report has been sent to Government of Chhattisgarh for taking appropriate measures as per the recommendations of the Central Team.

Government of India is implementing National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) across the country including Gariyaband district of Chhattisgarh for interventions up to District level under National Health Mission, with a focus on awareness generation for behaviour and life-style changes, screening and early diagnosis of persons with high level of risk factors and their treatment and referral (if required) to higher facilities for appropriate management for those Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs). Interventions for prevention and management of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) and Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) are included under the programme to prevent and manage the chronic respiratory and kidney diseases respectively.

Under National Health Mission (NHM), Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Program (PMNDP) is being implemented for providing dialysis services on Public Private

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Partnership (PPP) mode to the patients. A total of 519 District Hospitals have been approved in Programme Implementation Plan (PIP), out of which 9 are in Chhattisgarh.

(c) Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi has been set up to provide for financial assistance to patients, living below poverty line and who are suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty Government/listed hospitals. Revolving Funds have been set up in 13 Central Government Hospitals/Institutes and funds upto ₹ 50 lakhs are placed at their disposal for providing treatment upto ₹ 2 lakh in each case. Cases involving treatment beyond 2 lakh are referred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India for providing funds. Income limit for receiving financial assistance for treatment of various life threatening diseases including kidney disease are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The number of patients that have received financial grant in last three years from Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi is as below:—

Year	Total	Kidney
2014-15	429	66
2015-16	385	46
2016-17	465	136

Statement

State-wise per capita income per month threshold levels for Rural and Urban Areas for assistance under RAN/HMCPF/HCPF-CSR w.e.f. 1.7.2016

Name of State/UT	Revised per capita income per month threshold levels for assistance under RAN/HMCPF/HMCPF-CSR (in ₹)	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1085	1249
Arunachal Pradesh	1201	1369
Assam	1017	1220
Bihar	987	1124
Chhattisgarh	963	1025
Delhi	1379	1386
Goa	1415	1358
Gujarat	1155	1377

1	2	3
Haryana	1233	1392
Himachal Pradesh	1143	1253
Jammu and Kashmir	1102	1192
Jharkhand	934	1172
Karnataka	1146	1384
Kerela	1266	1232
Madhya Pradesh	950	1095
Maharashtra	1200	1341
Manipur	1280	1396
Meghalaya	1185	1382
Mizoram	1375	1383
Nagaland	1664	1581
Odisha	884	1045
Puducherry	1772	1655
Punjab	1275	1393
Rajasthan	1137	1218
Sikkim	1112	1525
Tamil Nadu	1091	1167
Telangana	1051	1228
Tripura	1033	1203
Uttar Pradesh	942	1147
Uttarakhand	1062	1257
West Bengal	960	1193
ALL INDIA	1014	1217

Rationalisation of domestic and overseas branches of PSBs

374. SHRI AMAR SINGH:

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any directions to Public Sector Banks to look at rationalising their domestic and overseas branches;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of branches which have been closed down by each bank as a result of the said directions; and

(c) what is the number of persons who have been forced for taking voluntary retirement by each bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A reforms agenda based on recommendations made by Whole-Time Directors and senior management of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has been recently referred by the Government to PSBs for appropriate action as per approval of bank Boards. The agenda covers, *inter alia*, rationalisation of overseas operations, and a differentiated banking strategy to leverage bank's competitive advantage, which may include branch network rationalisation for strong regional connect. No branch has been closed in pursuance of the reform agenda.

(c) Voluntary retirement schemes operate on the basis of employees opting for the same of their volition and not in consequence of being forced.

Law for time bound disposal of income tax appeals

375. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are around 2.83 lakh appeals pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) CIT(A) throughout the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that a sum of ₹ 1.40 lakh crore is locked in appeals at Income Tax Appellate Tribunal level involving 88,000 cases;

(c) whether it is also a fact that about ₹ 1.66 lakh crore is locked in appeals in high courts involving 41,000 petitions and ₹ 75,000 crore is locked in dispute in Supreme Court; and

(d) whether Government is considering to enact law for time bound early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) 3.41 lakh appeals are pending before the Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals) [CIT(A)] throughout the country as on 31st January, 2018. (Source: ITBA)

(b) Total number of appeals pending before ITAT is 91,551 as on 30th September, 2017 (Source: Registry of ITAT, Mumbai).

No data *w.r.t.* tax effect locked up in appeals is maintained by Registry of ITAT, Mumbai.

(c) The data of pendency and tax effect before Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court is as follows:

	Supreme Court	High Court
Pendency as on 30th September, 2017	6,330	38,334
Tax effect in ₹ crore	9,450	3,09,874

Source: R&S wing

(d) The existing provisions of section 250(6A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, (the Act) provide that the Commissioner (Appeals), where it is possible, may hear and decide such appeal within a period of one year from the end of the financial year in which such appeal is filed. Similarly, section 254(2A) of the Act provides that the Appellate Tribunal, where it is possible, may hear and decide such appeal within a period of four years from the end of the financial year in which appeal is filed. Therefore, there are provisions in the Act to ensure early disposal of appeals pending before Commissioner Appeals and Appellate Tribunal.

Reduction of GST burden on beedi industry

376. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal from Government of Telangana seeking reduction of GST burden on beedi industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any decision on the matter, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, a request was received from Chief Minister Telangana, regarding exemption of beedi from taxation and levy of 5% rate on beedi tendu leaves under GST.

(c) Under the provisions of Articles 279A (4) of the Constitution, the Goods and Services Tax Council makes recommendations to the Union and the States regarding GST rates on the goods and services. The GST Council after detailed deliberations unanimously recommended 18% GST rate on tendu leaves and 28% GST rate on beedi, which were notified accordingly.

Abolition of contributory pension system

377. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has made it clear and delegated the task of abolition of Contributory Pension System (CPS) to the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether State Governments have come forward to initiate abolition of CPS;

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

(e) the steps being taken by Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in GDP growth

378. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GDP growth of the country registered a 5.7 per cent in the 13th quarter;

(b) whether this is the sixth continuous quarter making a decline in GDP growth; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) As per the estimates available from Central Statistics Office, the growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices was 5.7 per cent in first quarter (Q1) of 2017-18. This was lower than the growth achieved in previous 4 quarters of 2016-17. However, there has been a pickup in the growth of GDP in second quarter (Q2) of 2017-18 with a growth rate of 6.3 per cent.

(c) The decline in growth in Q1 of 2017-18 was primarily on account of industry sector, mainly mining and quarrying and manufacturing. Economic Survey 2017-18 indicates that the lower industrial growth could be account of slow credit growth or probably due to problem of non-performing assets that might have led the banks to be more cautious on lending. However, Q2 of 2017-18 witnessed pick up in GDP

growth led by manufacturing sector. Further, the Economic Survey 2017-18 also indicated that certain high frequency indicators like growth of Index of Industrial Production, exports, etc. point towards recovery.

Zero balance PMJDY accounts

379. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts in operation since January, 2016, month-wise;

(b) the number of zero balance accounts and accounts with a balance under ₹ 10 under PMJDY since January, 2016, month-wise;

(c) whether action has been taken against banks transferring small amounts from their own expenditure heads to activate zero balance accounts;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The number of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) accounts and those in operation out of these is provided month-wise in the statement (*See below*). Accordingly, the total JanDhan accounts as on December, 2017 are 30.84 crore of which 24.69 crore accounts are operative. The aggregate deposit balance in the JanDhan accounts is ₹ 71,501 crore.

(b) Depending upon transactions carried out by a JanDhan account holder, the balance in any JanDhan account can vary on day-to-day basis, and may go under ₹ 10 or even become zero on a particular day.

(c) to (e) Public Sector Banks have reported that no incidence of transferring small amounts from banks' own expenditure heads to zero balance JanDhan accounts to get them activated has been observed at present.

However, earlier in September 2016, Bank of Baroda (BoB) had informed of such incidence in case of 1212 Jan Dhan accounts across its 31 branches. Consequently, BoB has apprised that no such instruction was ever communicated from the Bank to its branches in this regard; and further BoB has informed that its branches were duly sensitized and they have assured about non-recurrence of any such incidence.

Statement*Month-wise number of PMJDY Accounts and those in operation out of these*

	Total Number of JanDhan Accounts (in crores)	Number of Operative JanDhan Accounts (in crores)
Jan-16	20.47	*
Feb-16	21.00	*
Mar-16	21.43	*
Apr-16	21.68	*
May-16	21.93	*
Jun-16	22.29	*
Jul-16	22.65	*
Aug-16	24.10	*
Sep-16	24.74	*
Oct-16	25.32	*
Nov-16	25.78	*
Dec-16	26.20	*
Jan-17	27.31	*
Feb-17	27.77	*
Mar-17	28.17	17.01@
Apr-17	24.44	19.19@
May-17	28.76	19.31@
Jun-17	28.99	19.14@
Jul-17	29.33	19.29@
Aug-17	30.09	23.15#
Sep-17	30.31	23.15#
Oct-17	30.52	23.65#
Nov-17	30.69	24.41#
Dec-17	30.80	24.69#

Source: All Public Sector Banks, sponsored Regional Rural Banks and major Private Sector Banks

*Data not compiled prior to March-2017

@Active Jan Dhan accounts defined to be Jan Dhan accounts having customer induced transactions during previous one year.

#Operative accounts defined to be accounts having customer induced transactions during previous 24 months applicable to all Savings accounts, including Jan Dhan accounts also.

Use of funds collected under PMGKY

380. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantum of funds collected under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana and the number of persons that availed the scheme;
- (b) the purposes for which the collected amount will be used;
- (c) whether any funds collected under the scheme have been disbursed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The quantum of funds collected (*) are as under:—

Sl. No.	Description	Amount (₹)
1.	Total eligible amount of income declared	41,13,97,81,545
2.	Total amount of taxes, surcharge and penalty collected under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, 2016	20,66,92,08,035
3.	Total amount of deposits in Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016	11,58,09,01,232

The number of persons who availed the scheme (*) are 15,069.

(*) on the basis of Unique Number of Form 2 issued by the concerned Principal Commissioners of Income-tax as on 04.02.2018.

(b) The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Cess was specified to be used for the welfare of economically weaker section of the society. The funds collected under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Deposit Scheme, 2016 were credited in the Consolidated Fund of India.

(c) and (d) The revenues are disbursed by the Government with approval of Parliament as per the budget allocation of various Ministries/Departments.

(e) Not applicable in view of the reply to (b), (c) and (d)

Debt burden of Andhra Pradesh

381. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that debt of Andhra Pradesh has reached to ₹ 2.26 lakh crores and annual interest rate reached an astonishing ₹ 14,000 crores;

(b) whether the debt under Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has reached almost 29 per cent which is far higher than the Finance Commission deadline of 25.09 per cent;

(c) whether Ministry is aware that per capita debt in AP has gone up to more than ₹ 45,000; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and how Ministry will rescue AP lest it falls into deep abyss of debt?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) As gleaned from State Finance Budget 2017-18 of the State of Andhra Pradesh, outstanding public debt and other liabilities are estimated to be ₹ 2,16,027 crore at the end of March of 2017-18 (BE), which includes unapportioned amount of ₹ 33,478 crore. However, annual interest payment amount during the year 2017-18 (BE) is estimated to be ₹ 14,783 crore.

(b) to (d) As per the State-wise illustrative fiscal roadmap drawn by Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), the Debt-GSDP ratio projected for the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is 25.09% for the year 2017-18. However, as per State Finance Budget Estimate of Andhra Pradesh for the year 2017-18, Debt-GSDP ratio is estimated to be 28.11% for the year 2017-18.

Regarding per capita debt, there is no official data available.

World Bank loan to Andhra Pradesh for new capital

382. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Starred Question 165 given in Rajya Sabha on 2nd January, 2018 and state:

(a) the reasons for the statement given by the Capital Region Development Authority claiming that World Bank has already approved loan for development of Amaravati contradicting the reply given by the Minister of Finance;

(b) whether it is a fact that the World banks has considered the loan on retro finance category;

(c) whether it is also a fact that as per World Bank's system, 'approval' comes first and 'appraisal' later; and

(d) if so, whether World Bank has approved loan for Amaravati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (d) The Andhra Pradesh Capital Region

Development Authority has informed that it had not issued any statement contradicting the reply given by the Minister of Finance in response to Starred Question No. 165 given in Rajya Sabha on 2nd January, 2018 regarding World Bank loan to Andhra Pradesh for new capital. The Amaravati Capital City Development Project of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the development of its newly formed capital was posed to the World Bank for an assistance equivalent to ₹ 3,324 crore in May 2016. This project is presently with the World Bank at the appraisal stage, with preliminary assessments and studies currently underway. Once project appraisal is completed, the loan negotiation will take place after which the loan will be approved by the World Bank. The terms and conditions of loan including retroactive financing are finalized at the time of loan negotiation. The approval by the World Bank's Board of Executive Directors follows appraisal and loan negotiation.

Tax incentives to agricultural sector

383. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is proposing any tax incentives to ensure agricultural products procurement, remunerative prices for agri-products and value addition; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The following tax incentives are currently available to ensure agricultural products procurement, remunerative prices for agri-products and value addition:

Direct Tax

The Finance Bill, 2018 has proposed that a Farm Producer Companies (FPC), having a total turnover upto ₹ 100 crore, which provide assistance to its members engaged in primary agricultural activities shall be allowed 100% deduction in respect of any income derived from the following activities:—

- (i) The marketing of agricultural produce grown by its members, or
- (ii) The purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, livestock or other articles intended for agricultural for the purpose of supplying them to its members, or
- (iii) The processing of the agricultural produce of its members.

The benefit shall be available for a period of five years from the financial year 2018-19.

Indirect Tax

A. In form of exemptions: The following services are exempted from GST:—

- (a) Services by way of transportation by rail or a vessel from one place in India to another of the following goods—
 - (i) agricultural produce;
 - (ii) milk, salt and food grain including flours, pulses and rice; and
 - (iii) organic manure
- (b) Services provided by a goods transport agency, by way of transport in a goods carriage of agricultural produce
- (c) Services relating to cultivation of plants and rearing of all life forms of animals, except the rearing of horses, for food, fibre, fuel, raw material or other similar products or agricultural produce
- (d) Carrying out an intermediate production process as job work in relation to cultivation of plants and rearing of all life forms of animals, except the rearing of horses, for food, fibre, fuel, raw material or other similar products or agricultural produce.

B. In form of reduced tax rates: The following services are Taxable at 12% instead of the standard 18% Composite supply of works contract as defined in clause (119) of section 2 of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, supplied by way of construction, erection, commissioning, or installation of original works pertaining to,—

- (i) post-harvest storage infrastructure for agricultural produce including a cold storage for such purposes; or
- (ii) mechanised food grain handling system, machinery or equipment for units processing agricultural produce as food stuff excluding alcoholic beverages

Further to ensure remunerative prices for agri-products and domestic value addition in agriculture produce the basic customs duties have been increased recently are as under:

Sl. No.	Commodity	Previous rate of duty	Current applicable rate of duty	Date from which applicable
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Wheat	10%	20%	08.11.2017
2.	Pulses (chickpeas and lentils)	Nil	30%	21.12.2017

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Tur	Nil	10%	28.03.2017
4.	Yellow Peas or Peas (Pisum sativum)	Nil	50%	08.11.2017
5.	Crude Palm oils	15%	30%	17.11.2017
6.	Refined Palm oils	25%	40%	17.11.2017
7.	Crude Sanflower oil	12.5%	25%	17.11.2017
8.	Refined sanflower oil	20%	35%	17.11.2017
9.	Soyabean oil (crude)	17.5%	30%	17.11.2017
10.	Soyabean oil (refined)	20%	35%	17.11.2017
11.	Crude Mustard/rapeseed/ colza/canola oils	12.5%	25%	17.11.2017
12.	Refined Mustard/ rapeseed/colza oils	20%	35%	17.11.2017
13.	Soyabean seed	30%	45%	17.11.2017
14.	Raw/white/Refined Sugar	40%	50%	10.07.2017
15.	All other edible oils (Crude)	12.5%	30%	02.02.2018
16.	All other edible oils (Refined)	20%	35%	02.02.2018
17.	Orange juice	30%	35%	02.02.2018
18.	Cranberry Juice	10%	50%	02.02.2018
19.	Other vegetable and fruit juices	30%	50%	02.02.2018
20.	Edible preparations other than soya protein	30%	50%	02.02.2018

Educating farmers on bank loans/schemes

384. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits of various banks loans/schemes available in the country have not satisfactorily percolated to the farmers in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether the banks have launched or proposes to launch any awareness campaign in rural areas to educate the farmers in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the success achieved therefrom during the last three years and current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Government fixes agriculture credit disbursement targets for the banking sector every year and banks have consistently surpassed these targets. The details of agriculture credit targets fixed by the Government and the achievement by the Banks, for the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) are given as under:

(Amount in ₹ crore)		
Year	Target allotted by GoI	Achievement
2014-15	8,00,000.00	8,45,328.23
2015-16	8,50,000.00	9,15,509.92*
2016-17	9,00,000.00	10,65,755.67*

Source: NABARD

*Provisional

In order to simplify the process of sanctioning the crop loan and provide hassle-free crop loan to farmers, the Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) have, *inter alia*, taken the following major steps:—

- the Government has introduced the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme, which enables farmers to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc. and draw cash to satisfy their agricultural and consumption needs. The KCC Scheme has since been simplified and converted into ATM enabled RuPay debit card with, *inter alia*, facilities of one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit, any number of drawals within the limit, etc.
- with a view to ensure availability of agriculture credit at a reduced interest rate of 7% p.a. to the farmers, the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare implements an interest subvention scheme for short term crop loans up to ₹ 3.00 lakh. The scheme provides interest subvention of 2% per annum to Banks on use of their

own resources. Besides, additional 3% incentive is given to the farmers for prompt repayment of the loan, thereby reducing the effective rate of interest to 4%.

- RBI has conveyed to Banks to waive margin/security requirements of agricultural loans upto ₹ 1,00,000/-.
- To bring small, marginal, tenant farmers, oral lessees, etc. into the fold of institutional credit, Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) have been promoted by banks.

(c) and (d) With a view to spreading financial literacy activities at the ground level, RBI *vide* its circular dated 14.01.2016 has issued revised guidelines on Financial Literacy Centres (FLCs) of Lead Banks and operational guidelines for conduct of camps by FLCs and rural branches of banks. Further, as reported by RBI, FLCs are required to conduct tailored camps for the different target groups (Farmers, School Children, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Senior Citizens, Entrepreneurs). NABARD has reported that it supports Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative banks for setting up of FLCs across India. NABARD has further informed that, as on 31st March 2017, it has supported 1086 FLCs of Cooperative banks, 384 FLCs of RRBs and 163 FLCs in Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies.

Impact of waiving off Transactions/MDR charges

385. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the transactions fee/Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges which have been waived off since its announcement;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has taken the burden of transactions fee/MDR charges, if so, the details thereof along with the total additional expenditure which Government is bearing; and

(c) whether the State Governments are doing the same, if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), *vide*, notification number 6(19)/2017-DPD-1 dated 28 December 2017, has decided to reimburse the Merchant Discount Rate (MDR) charges for all digital transactions using debit cards, BHIM-UPI and BHIM Aadhaar Pay and of value less than or equal to ₹ 2,000 so that such digital payment transactions are promoted. This subsidization has been made applicable from 1.1.2018 to 31.12.2019. It is estimated

that the MDR to be reimbursed to the banks in respect of transactions less than ₹ 2,000 in value would be ₹ 1,050 crore in FY 2018-19 and ₹ 1,462 crore in FY 2019-20.

(c) The Gazette notification mentioned, as issued by MeitY, Government of India, provides for reimbursement of MDR applicable on the Debit Card/BHIM UPI/Aadhaar-Pay transactions and less than or equal to ₹ 2,000 in value, by Government of India. State Governments have not separately announced waivers of MDR charges for the merchants.

Discrepancies/disputes in the payment *via* e-wallets

386. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data regarding the e-wallets which were available in India prior to demonetisation, if so, the details in respect to volume of business, daily transactions, monthly transactions, e-wallet-wise;

(b) the details of the addition of e-wallets post demonetisation and the volume of business done on daily, monthly basis till date;

(c) whether there have been discrepancies/disputes in the payments *via* e-wallets, the details thereof, State/UT-wise; and

(d) if so, whether Government has set up a grievance cell for such discrepancies, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The volume and value Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) including m-Wallet from August, 2016 to November, 2017, as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) issuers authorized/approved under Payment and Settlement Systems (PSS) Act, 2007, pre and post demonetization is given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The “Master Direction on Issuance and Operation of Prepaid Payment Instruments” of RBI dated 11.10.2017 has mandated the PPIs to submit the consolidated customer grievance details on quarterly basis. The State/UT-wise data is not collated by RBI.

The Master Direction, updated as on 29 December, 2017, mandate the PPI issuers to put in place a formal, publicly disclosed customer grievance redressal framework, including designating a nodal officer to handle the customer complaints/grievances, the escalation matrix and turn-around-times for complaint resolution.

RBI's circular no. DBR.No.Leg.BC.78/09.07.005/ 2017-18 dated 6 July 2017 on Customer Protection also stipulates "Zero Liability of a customer" where the transaction occurs due to contributory fraud/negligence/deficiency on the part of the bank irrespective of whether or not the transaction is reported by the customer, or due to third party breach where the deficiency lies neither with the bank nor with the customer but lies elsewhere in the system, and the customer notifies the bank within three working days.

The circular also stipulates "Limited Liability of a customer" for the loss occurring due to unauthorized transactions in certain cases. Further, in case of PPI issued by banks, customers can have recourse to the Banking Ombudsman Scheme for grievance redressal.

Statement-I*Monthly consolidated transaction details of Pre-paid Payment Instruments (PPIs)*

Month/Year	m-Wallet		PPI Cards		Paper Vouchers		Total PPIs	
	Volume (Million)	Value (Rupees Billion)	Volume (Million)	Value (Rupees Billion)	Volume (Million)	Value (Rupees Billion)	Volume (Million)	Value (Rupees Billion)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=1+3+5	8=2+4+6
Aug-16	70.68	30.74	25.56	23.69	0.04	2.03	96.28	56.46
Sep-16	75.30	31.92	21.72	21.74	0.05	2.62	97.07	56.28
Oct-16	99.57	33.85	27.29	24.34	0.04	2.03	126.90	60.22
Nov-16	138.09	33.06	31.19	15.34	0.04	2.34	169.32	50.74
Dec-16	213.11	74.48	47.93	20.89	0.05	2.32	261.09	97.70
Jan-17	261.67	83.53	34.08	24.22	0.05	2.26	295.80	110.01
Feb-17	246.95	69.11	33.03	25.19	0.04	1.98	280.02	96.28
Mar-17	307.45	73.12	34.58	30.88	0.06	2.77	342.09	106.77
Apr-17	320.87	74.42	31.32	27.45	0.04	1.85	352.23	103.71

May-17	241.72	71.94	36.32	32.75	0.04	2.01	278.08	106.69
Jun-17	221.63	53.10	33.97	29.87	0.05	2.10	255.65	85.07
Jul-17	235.46	69.34	34.74	27.07	0.04	2.15	270.24	98.56
Aug-17	225.43	72.62	35.67	28.53	0.03	1.72	261.14	102.88
Sep-17	199.48	81.54	40.76	26.19	0.04	2.05	240.29	109.77
Oct-17	201.23	86.60	43.91	28.80	0.04	1.58	245.18	116.98
Nov-17	186.67	93.88	49.45	37.71	0.04	1.63	236.16	133.21

Source: RBI

Statement-II*Details of Authorised/Approved PPI entities : Pre-demonetisation***PPI Issuers (Non-Bank entities)**

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Entity	Date of Authorisation
1.	Aircel Smart Money Limited	04.06.2015
2.	Card Pro Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	04.06.2015
3.	Delhi Integrated Multi- Modal Transit System Limited	27.08.2015
4.	DigitSecure India Private Limited (Known as 'HotRemit')	23.07.2012
5.	Edenred (India) Private Limited—nee Accor Services Pvt. Ltd.	29.10.2009
6.	Eko India Financial Services Private Limited	25.03.2015
7.	E-Meditek Global Private Limited	07.10.2016
8.	Freecharge Payment Technologies Private limited (previously Klickpay Payment Services Private Limited)	14.07.2016
9.	GI Technology Private Limited (Known as 'I Cash')	29.10.2009
10.	Hip Bar Private Limited	22.08.2016
11.	Idea Mobile Commerce Services Ltd. (Known as 'Idea Money')	25.11.2013
12.	India Transact Services Limited. (Known as 'Ongo')	30.05.2014
13.	Itz Cash Card Ltd. (Known as 'EBIXCASH')	25.08.2009
14.	Kedia Infotech Ltd. (Known as 'Etran Wallet')	29.07.2015
15.	LivQuik Technology (India) Private Limited	08.08.2016
16.	MMP Mobi Wallet Payment Systems Limited (Known as 'mRuppee')	30.12.2011
17.	Mpurse Services Pvt. Ltd. (Known as 'mpurse wallet')	30.06.2014
18.	Muthoot Vehicle & Asset Finance Ltd. (Known as 'Muthoot Money' and m-wallet known as 'Muthoot wallet')	29.10.2009

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Entity	Date of Authorisation
19.	My Mobile Payments Limited (Known as 'MOM')	24.10.2011
20.	One Mobikwik Systems Private Limited (Known as 'Mobikwik Wallet')	18.07.2013
21.	Oxygen Services (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Known as 'Oxygen Wallets')	18.01.2010
22.	Paul Fincap Pvt. Ltd.	04.06.2015
23.	PayU Payments Private Limited	25.07.2016
24.	Pay Point India Network Private Limited (Known as 'Pay Pointz')	03.04.2012
25.	Premium eBusiness Ventures Private Limited	18.12.2014
26.	Phonepe Private Limited (formerly named as FX Mart Pvt. Ltd)	25.08.2014
27.	Pyro Networks Pvt. Ltd. (Known as 'SpeedPay')	30.01.2014
28.	Qwik Silver Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	06.08.2013
29.	Reliance Payment Solution Limited (Known as 'Jio Money')	18.09.2013
30.	Smart Payment Solutions Pvt. Ltd. (Known as 'PayCash')	30.06.2010
31.	Sodexo SVC India Pvt. Ltd	25.08.2009
32.	Spice Digital Ltd	09.04.2015
33.	Supreme Securities Limited	20.09.2016
34.	Tech Mahindra Limited (Known as 'MoboMoney') (Earlier Canvasm Technologies Ltd. was performing this activity)	19.09.2013
35.	Transaction Analysts (India) Pvt. Ltd. (Known as 'Transaction Assured')	07.03.2014
36.	Transcorp International Limited	26.08.2016
37.	TranServ Private Limited (Known as 'UDIO')	22.02.2016
38.	UAE Exchange and Financial Services Ltd. (Known as 'X-Pay')	29.10.2009

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Entity	Date of Authorisation
39.	Vodafone m-pesa Limited (Known as 'Vodafone M-pesa') (Earlier Mobile Commerce Solutions Ltd. was performing this activity.	07.11.2014
40.	Weizmann Impex Service Enterprise Limited	11.12.2015
41.	Y-Cash Software Solutions Private Limited (Known as 'Y-PayCash')	15.03.2012
42.	Zip Cash Card Services Pvt. Ltd. (Known as 'ZipCash Coupons')	29.10.2009

Source: RBI

PPI Issuers (Banks)

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Entity
1.	Airtel Payments Bank Limited
2.	Allahabad Bank
3.	American Express Banking Corporation
4.	Andhra Bank
5.	Axis Bank Limited
6.	Bank of Baroda
7.	Bank of India
8.	Barclays Bank PLC
9.	Canara Bank
10.	Central Bank of India
11.	Citi Bank N.A.
12.	City Union Bank Limited
13.	Corporation Bank
14.	DBS Bank Limited
15.	Dena Bank
16.	DCB Bank Limited
17.	First Rand Bank
18.	HDFC Bank Limited

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Entity
19.	ICICI Bank Limited
20.	IDBI Bank Limited
21.	Indian Bank
22.	IndusInd Bank Limited
23.	Karnataka Bank Limited
24.	Karur Vysya Bank Limited
25.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited
26.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Limited
27.	Oriental Bank of Commerce
28.	Punjab National Bank
29.	South Indian Bank Limited
30.	Standard Chartered Bank
31.	State Bank of India@
32.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur@
33.	State Bank of Hyderabad@
34.	State Bank of Mysore@
35.	State Bank of Patiala@
36.	State Bank of Travancore@
37.	Syndicate Bank
38.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Limited
39.	The Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited
40.	The Federal Bank Limited
41.	The New India Co-operative Bank Limited
42.	The Ratnakar Bank Limited
43.	Union Bank of India
44.	Vijaya Bank
45.	Yes Bank Limited

@ The erstwhile associate banks of SBI have merged with SBI with effect from April 1, 2017.

Source: RBI

Statement-III*Details of Authorised/Approved PPI entities : Post-demonetisation***PPI Issuers (Non-Bank entities)**

Sl.No.	Particulars of the Entity	Date of Authorisation
1.	Amazon Pay (India) Private Limited (formerly Amazon Online Distribution Services Private Limited)	22.03.2017
2.	Appnit Technologies Private Limited	22.03.2017
3.	Bajaj Finance Limited	08.02.2017
4.	Balancehero India Private Limited	18.07.2017
5.	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited	20.02.2017
6.	Flytech Aviation Limited	28.04.2017
7.	Manappuram Finance Limited	08.02.2017
8.	Nucleus Software Exports Limited (Known as 'PaySe')	22.03.2017
9.	Obopay Mobile Technology India Private Limited	17.10.2017
10.	Pine Labs Private Limited	10.03.2017
11.	Tri O Tech Solutions Private Ltd.	18.01.2017
12.	Virgosoft IT Services Private Limited	27.02.2017
13.	Yeldissoftcom Private Limited	27.02.2017

PPI Issuers (Banks)

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Entity	Date of Authorisation
1.	Aditya Birla Idea Payments Bank Limited	26.04.2017
2.	Au Small Finance Bank Limited	08.02.2017
3.	Bank of Maharashtra	01.02.2017
4.	Equitas Small Finance Bank Limited	20.01.2017
5.	Fino Payments Bank Limited	20.06.2017
6.	IDFC Bank Limited	19.05.2017
7.	Indian Overseas Bank	02.01.2017
8.	Jio Payments Bank Limited	10.04.2017
9.	Kerala Gramin Bank	19.04.2017

Sl. No.	Particulars of the Entity	Date of Authorisation
10.	Paytm Payments Bank Limited	02.02.2017
11.	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	20.04.2017
12.	Punjab and Sind Bank	06.01.2017
13.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Limited	31.10.2017
14.	The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	13.09.2017
15.	UCO Bank	30.12.2016
16.	United Bank of India	05.05.2017

Source: RBI

Revision of NPS employees to old pension scheme

387. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1506 given in Rajya Sabha on 29th November, 2016 and state:

(a) whether Government has filed any petition before Kerala High Court against the orders of Central Administrative Tribunal, Ernakulam bench which had ordered the Central Government to revert the employees who had joined after 1st January, 2004 under NPS to old pension scheme and had observed that date of vacancy/ advertisement should be the basis for inclusion under NPS instead of the date of joining;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of petition number and date thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons why Government has not implemented the orders of CAT and reverted the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Department of Posts has informed that OP (CAT) 304/2016 has been filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala against the order of the Hon'ble Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) dated 15.02.2016 in Original Application No. 20/2015, and the same is still pending before the Hon'ble High Court. The OP (CAT) No. 304/2016 was admitted on 01.12.2016 and an interim order of stay on the operation of the order of the Hon'ble CAT dated 15.02.2016 was granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala and the same was extended until further orders on 12.01.2017.

Easing process of Aadhaar linking by NSDL subscribers

388. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tier-1 subscribers of NSDL under NPS who have not registered their mobiles with UIDAI are not able to update their Aadhaar numbers and OTPs are not being sent on current mobile number/e-mails registered with NSDL on which NSDL has been sending messages regarding contribution and account statement;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government would provide for sending OTPs to registered e-mails also or on registered mobiles with NSDL;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons for making the process complicated; and

(f) other measures to ease the process of Aadhaar linking with NSDL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As reported by the PFRDA, for seeding of Aadhaar, OTP is sent only on the Mobile Number registered with UIDAI data base. Accordingly, OTP is sent to the Mobile Number registered with UIDAI and not to the Mobile Number registered under National Pension System (NPS). However, to enable the subscribers whose mobile number is not registered with UIDAI, an option is available where the subscriber can approach the associated Nodal Office to seed his/her Aadhaar under NPS.

(f) Under NPS, the subscriber can seed his/her Aadhaar online in the Central Recordkeeping Agency (CRA) system. In addition, the subscriber has an option to approach the associated Nodal Office to seed his/her Aadhaar under NPS.

**Penal charges on non-maintenance of minimum balance
in savings accounts**

389. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most lenders have been willy nilly violating the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines in applying penal charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance in savings accounts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) while the RBI norms required the penalty to be proportionate to the short fall in meeting minimum balance, the charges imposed by most banks are out of line;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the lenders are not meeting the RBI's directions in ensuring that penal charges are reasonable and confirm with the average cost of providing the services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (e) As per the guideline of RBI dated 22.8.2012, there is no Minimum Balance requirement for Basic Savings Bank Deposit accounts (BSBD), including accounts opened under Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana (PMJDY). In September 2017, there were 52.2 crore BSBD accounts including 30.31 crore Jan-Dhan accounts. Hence, for these accounts there are no charges for not maintaining minimum balance.

For other than BSBD accounts, Public Sector Banks have informed that Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) guidelines as per Master Circular on 'Customer Service in Banks' *vide* letter no. DBR.No.Leg.BC.21/09.07.006/2015-16 dated 1.7.2015, are adhered to in applying charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance in savings accounts.

These guidelines of RBI *inter alia* provide that the banks may decide on charges for non-maintenance of minimum balance with prior approval of their Board of Directors. While fixing charges for various types of services, banks are to ensure that the charges are reasonable and are in line with the average cost of providing these services. Banks also have to ensure that customers with low volume of activities are not penalised. Banks also provide several free basic services to customers as per their Board-approved policies.

The charges imposed by most banks for not maintaining minimum balance are proportionate to the short fall of the actual balance from the required minimum balance, as seen from the Statement (*See below*) wherein the charges imposed by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and major private sector banks for short fall in meeting minimum balance for other than BSBD/Jan-Dhan accounts are tabulated. The requirement of minimum average balance for PSBs is seen to be comparatively lower. Further, the rate of such charges is generally lower in case of rural and semi-urban areas as compared to the urban and metro areas.

Statement

Minimum balance charges in individual savings bank accounts (other than BSBD account) @ (as on 31.12.2017)

With cheque book

Sl. No.	Bank	Quarterly average balance				Charges			
		Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Major Private Sector Banks

1.	Axis Bank*	2500	5000	10000	10000	250	250	350	350
2.	HDFC Bank*	2500	5000	10000	10000	300	300	600	600
3.	ICICI Bank*	2000	5000	10000	10000	100	250	500	500

All Public Sector Banks

1.	Allahabad Bank *	500	500	1000	1000	102	102	143	143
2.	Andhra Bank*	250	250	500	500	50	100	100	100
3.	Bank of Baroda*	500	500	1000	1000	100	100	200	200
4.	Bank of India	500	500	500	500	54	54	54	54
5.	Bank of Maharashtra*	250	500	1500	1500	40	80	120	120

6.	Canara Bank*	500	1000	1000	1000	40	40	40	40
7.	Central Bank of India*	250	500	1000	1000	60	120	180	240
8.	Corporation Bank*	250	500	500	500	100	100	100	100
9.	Dena Bank	500	500	1000	1000	50	50	100	100
10.	IDBI Bank Limited*	500	2500	5000	5000	20	100	200	200
11.	Indian Bank*	1000	1000	1000	1000	100	100	100	100
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	500	500	1000	1000	45	45	45	45
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Punjab National Bank*	500	1000	1000	1000	75	100	150	200
16.	State Bank of India* #	1000	2000	3000	3000	40	40	50	50
17.	Syndicate Bank*	500	500	1000	1000	40	40	40	40
18.	UCO Bank*##	250	500	1000	1000	65	180	410	410
19.	Union Bank of India*	250	500	1000	1000	29	58	115	115
20.	United Bank of India*	500	500	500	500	72	72	72	72
21.	Vijaya Bank*	250	250	500	500	50	65	65	65

Written Answers to

[6 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions 195

Without cheque book

Sl. No.	Bank	Quarterly average balance				Charges			
		Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Metro
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Private Sector Banks									
1.	Axis Bank*	5000	5000	10000	10000	250	250	350	350
2.	HDFC Bank*	5000	5000	10000	10000	300	300	600	600
3.	ICICI Bank*	2000	5000	10000	10000	100	250	500	500
All Public Sector Banks									
1.	Allahabad Bank*	100	100	500	500	36	36	77	77
2.	Andhra Bank*	100	250	250	250	50	100	100	100
3.	Bank of Baroda*	500	500	1000	1000	100	100	200	200
4.	Bank of India	100	100	100	100	40	40	40	40
5.	Bank of Maharashtra*	250	500	500	500	40	80	120	120
6.	Canara Bank*	500	1000	1000	1000	40	40	40	40
7.	Central Bank of India*	250	500	1000	1000	60	120	180	240
8.	Corporation Bank*	250	500	500	500	100	100	100	100

9.	Dena Bank	500	500	1000	1000	50	50	100	100
10.	IDBI Bank Limited*	500	2500	5000	5000	20	100	200	200
11.	Indian Bank*	500	500	500	500	100	100	100	100
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	100	100	500	500	45	45	45	45
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Punjab National Bank*	500	1000	1000	1000	75	100	150	200
16.	State Bank of India*##	1000	2000	3000	3000	40	40	50	50
17.	Syndicate Bank*	100	100	500	500	40	40	40	40
18.	UCO Bank*##	100	250	500	500	26	90	180	180
19.	Union Bank of India*	100	250	500	500	22	22	43	43
20.	United Bank of India*	50	100	100	100	44	72	72	72
21.	Vijaya Bank*	100	100	250	250	50	65	65	65

Source: Public Sector Banks/ Major Private Banks

@ There is no minimum balance requirement for Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts and Jan-Dhan accounts.

#Note: The monthly average balance requirement was charged by SBI till 2012. Subsequently, SBI stopped charging for the same till 31.3.2016 while other banks, including Private Banks were charging as per their Board-approved policy. It was reintroduced by SBI with effect from 1.4.2017. The minimum balance requirements were subsequently reduced with effect from 1.10.2017. It is also clarified that there is no minimum balance requirement for Basic Savings Bank Deposit Accounts and Jan-Dhan accounts.

*Charges for non maintenance of average minimum balance is proportionate to the shortfall of the actual balance from the minimum balance. In the above calculation table the maximum charges are shown.

##Including service tax/GST.

Measures to recover written-off NPAs

390. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of NPAs written-off by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has increased over the last three years *i.e.* from ₹ 2,67,067 crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 6,41,057 crores in 2016-17;

(b) whether it is also a fact that NPAs written-off by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) in the current financial year 2017-18 *i.e.* upto September, 2017 has already aggregated to the tune of ₹ 6,89,806 crores;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to recover these amounts after writing-off stage; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, public sector banks wrote-off (including through compromise), ₹ 49,018 crore during financial year 2014-15, ₹ 81,683 crore in financial year 2016-17, and ₹ 53,625 crore during financial year 2017-18 up to 30.9.2017.

(c) and (d): As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of which full provisioning has been made on completion of four years are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned. This is done, *inter alia*, for tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such loans continue to be liable for repayment. Recovery of dues takes place on ongoing basis under legal mechanisms which include, *inter alia*, the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, Debts Recovery Tribunals and Lok Adalats.

Regulatory mechanism for crypto currency

391. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had constituted an inter-disciplinary panel to look into legality of crypto currencies and suggest a way forward;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its outcome; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to have a regulatory mechanism for online purchase and sale of crypto currencies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The Department of Economic Affairs had constituted an Inter-Disciplinary Committee to take stock of the present status of Virtual Currencies. The committee invited feedback from public and submitted its report. Subsequently, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs has been constituted for deliberating over all issues related to virtual currencies to propose specific actions to be taken. The Government has issued a statement on December 29, 2017 cautioning the people against the risks of investing in virtual currencies. The Reserve Bank of India has also cautioned the users, holders and traders of Virtual Currencies from time to time, about the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection and security related risks.

Hardships in filing GST returns

392. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is seized of the poignancy of the GST roll-out, highlighted by the recent suicide of a transporter in Uttarakhand Secretariat, unable to cope up with the complexity of GST procedure in filing returns;

(b) whether Government is aware of the extent of hardships faced by small traders struggling to comply with regulations in filing of tax returns that far outweighs the Government objectives of enhancing tax collections; and

(c) whether around 30 per cent of the seven-plus-million-traders suddenly sucked into the GST system have not been filing their returns, with 40 per cent of them reporting zero returns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, The Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by various stakeholders. The GST Council, in its 23rd meeting held on 10.11.2017, had decided to set up a committee specifically to look into the issues relating to simplification of return and ease of filing by taxpayers in the GST regime.

(b) Yes, Sir. Various representations have been received from trade and industry regarding reduction in compliance requirements for small traders. The representations were examined and placed before the GST Council for policy decisions in this regard.

(c) As on 28th January, 2018, 64,06,860 existing taxpayers have migrated to GST and 36,37,832 have taken new registration.

Details of taxpayers (required to file return in Form GSTR 3B) who have filed return, month-wise, is as under:—

Month	No. of taxpayers liable to file return	Return in Form 3B filed	% of returns filed	Number of NIL returns filed	% of NIL returns of the total return filed
Jul 2017	66,67,715	62,22,683	93.33%	27,14,103	43.62%
Aug 2017	73,90,109	65,80,917	89.05%	24,10,297	36.63%
Sep 2017	78,43,695	67,50,203	86.06%	23,28,393	34.49%
Oct 2017	77,54,850	63,16,081	81.45%	20,28,761	32.12%
Nov 2017	80,47,971	61,90,401	76.92%	19,10,978	30.87%
Dec 2017	81,71,225	57,73,222	70.65%	16,31,059	28.25%

NPAs of PSBs

393. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total 22 Public Sector Banks (PSBs) as many as eight public sector banks currently have gross non-performing assets above 15 per cent and 14 banks have gross non-performing assets of more than 12 per cent; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, as on 30.9.2017, out of a total of 21 Public Sector Banks (PSBs), nine PSBs have Gross Non-Performing Assets (GNPAs) above 15 per cent and 14 PSBs have GNPAs of more than 12 per cent. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Gross Non-Performing Assets ratio of Public Sector Banks

Sl. No.	Bank	Gross NPA Ratio (%) as on 30.9.2017
1.	Allahabad Bank	14.10
2.	Andhra Bank	13.27
3.	Bank of Baroda	11.16
4.	Bank of India	12.62

Sl. No.	Bank	Gross NPA Ratio (%) as on 30.9.2017
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	18.54
6.	Canara Bank	10.51
7.	Central Bank of India	17.27
8.	Corporation Bank	15.28
9.	Dena Bank	17.23
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	24.98
11.	Indian Bank	6.67
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	22.74
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	16.30
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	11.25
15.	Punjab National Bank	13.31
16.	Syndicate Bank	9.39
17.	UCO Bank	19.74
18.	Union Bank of India	12.35
19.	United Bank of India	18.80
20.	Vijaya Bank	7.06
21.	State Bank of India	9.83

Source: Reserve Bank of India.

NABARD grant to Andhra Pradesh

394. DR. K.V.P RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government has sought a grant of ₹ 16500 crore as aid from National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) to bridge the revenue deficit; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in borrowings of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

395. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the net borrowings of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States have increased manifold during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the borrowings are within the limits of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act; and

(d) borrowings of these two States as on 2nd June, 2014 and during the last three financial years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) has prescribed the Fiscal Roadmap for each State including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for its award period 2015-20 and anchored Fiscal Deficit of all States to an annual limit of 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Based on the formulation prescribed by FFC, the Net Borrowing Ceilings (NBC) of the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana from the year 2015-16 to 2017-18 have been fixed and are tabulated below:—

(₹ in crore)

State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Andhra Pradesh	17,851	18,796	23,794
Telangana	15,295	18,731	21,445

(c) Yes, the net borrowing ceiling fixed for the States are within the limits of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act.

(d) As gleaned from States budget and Finance Accounts of the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the details of outstanding public debt and other liabilities as on 02.06.2014 and at the end of March of 2015-16 (FA), 2016-17(RE) and 2017-18 (BE) are regulated below:—

(₹ in crore)

State	Outstanding public debt and other liabilities			
	02.06.2014 (FA)	2015-16 (FA)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh (Note-1)	1,30,654.35	1,73,853.60	1,92,983.97	2,16,026.58
Telangana (Note-2)	69,517.28	97,992.29	1,14,813.82	1,40,523.17

Note: 1. Outstanding debt includes un-apportioned amount of ₹ 33,477.52 crore.

2. Outstanding debt for 2016-17 (RE) and 2017-18 (BE) do not include reserve fund and deposits.

Capital infusion in PSBs

396. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 393 given in the Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 2017 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of capital infusion will be higher than the ₹ 79,700 crore provided by Government between financial years 2008 to financial year 2015; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The amount available for capital infusion under the budgetary allocation in the current financial year, is higher than the amount of ₹ 79,721 crore infused as capital by the Government during the financial years 2007-08 to 2014-15. Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of capital infusion in PSBs

(₹ in crore)

Capital infused from 2007-08 to 2014-15	Capital infused in 2015-16	Capital infused in 2016-17	2017-18			
			Capital Infused			
			Till PSB recapitalisation announcement (24.10.2017)	Post-announcement, till date	Total	Unspent allocation available for 2017-18
79,721	25,000	24,997	1,861	7,750.06	9,611.06	80,388.94

Unutilisation of cess collection

397. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of four lakh crore collected by Government in the name of six major cesses, including the Swachh Bharat Cess, till 2016-17, over ₹ 1.81 lakh crore, or nearly 45 per cent of the funds collected is unutilised and is also not transferred to Consolidated Fund of India or the intended schemes;

(b) if so, the reason for not utilising the fund; and

(c) whether Government contemplates to stop collection of this cess in view of high accumulation of unutilised fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No, Sir. All the cesses levied and collected by the Union Government are credited to Consolidated Fund of India in the first instance in terms of Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India. The amounts, credited to Consolidated Fund of India, are utilised on specific schemes, for which cesses are levied and collected, as per appropriation authorised by Parliament through Budget;

(b) There have, however, been differences between the actual amounts of cess collection and their utilization in certain cases due to belated approval of the scheme, absorptive capacity of the Ministry/Department, development of seasons, etc.;

(c) Consequent upon implementation of Goods and Services Tax from 1.7.2017, the following cesses are abolished:—

- (i) Cess on Rubber;
- (ii) Cess on Automobiles;
- (iii) Cess on Tea;
- (iv) Cess on Coal;
- (v) Cess on Beedis;
- (vi) Cess levied on Water consumed by certain industries and by local authorities;
- (vii) Cess on Sugar;
- (viii) Cess on Jute Goods manufactured or produced or in part of Jute;
- (ix) Education Cess on Excisable Goods;
- (x) Secondary and Higher Education Cess on Excisable Goods;
- (xi) Clean Energy Cess;
- (xii) Swachh Bharat Cess;
- (xiii) Krishi Kalyan Cess; and
- (xiv) Infrastructure Cess.

GST exemption to merchant traders

398. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any representation from export traders seeking quicker refund of duties and exemption of GST for merchant exporters and simpler tax compliance for small traders;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision in this regard, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the stand of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Various representations have been received from trade and industry on these issues. The representations were examined and placed before the GST Council for policy decisions in this regard.

In order to give some more time to get accustomed to the new GST taxation regime, based on the recommendations of the GST Council, the taxpayers are required to file a simplified return GSTR-3B monthly. Further, a Committee has been set up under the convenorship of Chairman GSTN to look into further simplification of the return filing process.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Some of the important decisions taken by the GST Council in this regard are as follows:—

(a) Quicker refund of duties:—

(i) Detailed procedure for filing, processing and sanction of refund claims have been laid down in two Circulars issued by the Central Government. Further, a Circular has been issued on solutions to common errors in filing of refund of IGST paid on export of goods.

(ii) Provision made for manual processing of online refund claims of IGST paid on export of goods.

(b) GST Exemption to merchant exporters:

(i) Merchant exporters have been entitled to procure goods at a minimal rate of tax of 0.05% Central tax and 0.05% State tax or 0.1% Integrated tax.

(c) Simpler tax compliance for small traders:

- (i) Increase in aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the composition scheme from ₹ 75 lakh to ₹ 1 crore for 27 States (including Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).
- (ii) Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme from ₹ 50 lakh to ₹ 75 lakh for Special Category States (as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution) other than Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.
- (iii) Taxpayers having annual turnover of up to ₹ 1.5 crore in the previous year provided with an option to file quarterly returns.
- (iv) Registered persons making supply of goods to make payment of tax on issuance of invoice and not at the time when advances are received.
- (v) Suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under Section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and Section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31 March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons.
- (vi) Uniform rate of tax @1% under Composition scheme for manufacturers and traders. The turnover only of taxable goods to be considered for eligibility for the Composition scheme for traders.
- (vii) Supply of exempted services by Composition taxpayer will be allowed and the same will not be taken into account while computing the aggregate turnover.
- (viii) Amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by a taxpayer whose tax liability for the month was 'Nil' reduced to ₹ 20/- per day (₹ 10/- per day each under CGST and SGST Acts) subject to maximum ₹ 5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.
- (ix) The amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by other taxpayers reduced to ₹ 50/- per day (₹ 25/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) subject to maximum ₹ 5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.
- (x) The filing of returns by the taxpayers has been simplified by continuing the GSTR-3B return up to March 2018. The filing of GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 returns has been kept in abeyance.

Revision of Income Tax Act

399. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on bringing changes to Income Tax Act to reduce the tax burden and ease the tax return procedure; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to reduce the tax burden, the Finance Bill, 2018 proposes to make the following changes to the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act'):-

- (i) rate of income-tax is proposed to be reduced to 25% from 30% in the case of companies which show total turnover or gross receipts of up to ₹ 250 crore in FY 2016-17;
- (ii) it is proposed to amend section 16 of the Act and allow a standard deduction of ₹ 40,000/- to salaried persons in lieu of the present exemption in respect of transport allowance (except in the case of differently-abled persons) and reimbursement of miscellaneous medical expenses;
- (iii) it is further proposed to raise the limit of deduction for health insurance premium and/or medical expenditure from ₹ 30,000/- to ₹ 50,000/- in the case of senior citizens by amending section 80D of the Act;
- (iv) it is also proposed to raise the limit of deduction for medical expenditure in respect of certain critical illnesses from ₹ 60,000/- in the case of senior citizens and ₹ 80,000/- in the case of very senior citizens to ₹ 1,00,000/- in the case of all senior citizens by amending section 80DDB of the Act;
- (v) it is also proposed to increase deduction allowed to senior citizens on interest income from deposits with banks, co-operative societies and post offices from ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 50,000/- by inserting a new section 80TTB in the Act;
- (vi) it is proposed to provide 100% deduction in respect of profit of Farm Producer Companies having a total turnover of up to ₹ 100 crore for a period of five years from the financial year 2018-2019 by amending section 80P of the Act;
- (vii) it is proposed to reduce the rate of alternate minimum tax to 9% from 18.5% in case of a unit located in an International Financial Service Center by amending section 115JC of the Act.

In respect of easing of tax return procedure, it is stated that *vide* Finance Bill, 2018 it is proposed to allow an insolvency professional appointed by the Adjudicating Authority under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 to verify the return during the resolution process under the said Code. It is further stated that return of income forms for AY 2018-19 are in the process of being finalized and that as a matter of simplification of return filing procedures, the said forms are regularly being rationalized.

Distribution of taxes collected from States

400. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of direct and indirect taxes collected from various States during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of money returned to various States during the last five years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that States such as Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu which are contributing more to the exchequer in the form of taxes are not getting back money in the same proportion and backwards States are getting more; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to change this trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The details of direct tax collected from various States/UTs during the last five years from the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given in Statement-I (*See* below) and for the current financial year 2017-18 it is stated that the said data is compiled only after the completion of the financial year.

However, the State-wise data on collection of Indirect Taxes is not maintained centrally.

(b) to (d) The Government releases shares in Central Taxes and Duties to State Governments as per approved recommendations of Finance Commission. The State-wise releases made to State Governments from the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 and Budget Estimates for 2017-18 is given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details of direct tax collected from various States/UTs during the last five years from the year 2012-13 to 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Financial Year				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	29947.7	32296.1	29769.01	34057.29	36241.34
Arunachal Pradesh	84.0	111.8	17.19	127.72	169.38
Assam	4564.0	4486.8	3658.69	3982.79	4709.99
Bihar	3806.7	4491.6	4425.75	5425.54	6519.42
Jharkhand	2497.9	3482.7	1344.70	3597.40	4546.72
Goa	2600.4	2100.3	2820.02	1600.30	2248.96
Gujarat	25196.1	28783.9	35912.46	33964.61	38808.27
Haryana	13788.0	16778.6	12638.80	16741.96	20312.64
Himachal Pradesh	1267.6	1622.4	2042.42	2085.17	2458.67
Jammu and Kashmir	1160.7	1459.1	1284.22	1383.96	1091.08
Karnataka	49047.8	59769.8	60595.22	72040.94	85920.98
Kerala	8524.4	10155.6	11909.69	10171.03	13779.42
Madhya Pradesh	11226.3	13486.6	14262.57	12237.37	15768.55
Chhattisgarh	2281.9	3067.9	1286.86	2996.61	3678.98
Maharashtra	202128.9	229494.9	277,720.11	287,005.33	314,056.27
Manipur	55.4	79.2	53.31	67.66	128.36
Meghalaya	474.0	577.3	292.75	701.51	791.71
Mizoram	12.6	17.8	39.79	51.36	111.70
Nagaland	30.4	35.1	30.36	40.26	160.33
Delhi	79137.1	88140.4	91247.90	101,664.01	108,882.50
Odisha	8630.5	9394.2	9871.25	7264.39	9339.21
Punjab	6977.0	7783.6	7072.98	8225.04	10320.01
Rajasthan	9951.9	11246.5	13146.11	13352.75	20182.09
Sikkim	199.5	205.4	323.88	199.43	261.35
Tamil Nadu	33051.3	42681.3	44732.62	50522.36	60077.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	166.3	218.7	138.91	206.23	264.52
Uttar Pradesh	25745.6	25886.5	27159.83	24981.22	29309.60
Uttarakhand	1591.9	1941.9	1750.63	2288.42	2735.68
West Bengal	24462.9	26900.7	27793.48	29795.17	35175.89
Telangana	Newly State		439.46	1955.31	3452.85
TOTAL	548608.8	626696.6	683780.97	728733.34	831504.42
Andaman and Nicobar	50.1	52.8	93.37	60.83	68.14
Chandigarh	1776.2	1874.8	1922.65	1773.56	2077.37
Daman and Diu	146.7	158.2	188.63	185.24	226.44
Dadra and N. Haveli	110.5	245.6	290.20	157.68	194.93
Puducherry	356.8	425.0	385.89	466.95	584.32
Lakshadweep	6.9	10.3	2.84	14.08	18.58
TOTAL	2447.3	2766.6	2883.58	2658.34	3169.78
C.T.D.S.	7929.3	9125.7	9124.29	10330.92	15144.28
GRAND TOTAL	558985.4	638588.9	695788.85	741722.60	849818.48

Statement-II

*State-wise releases made to the State Governments from 2012-13 to 2016-17
and budget estimates for 2017-18*

Sl. No.	State	Actual 2012-13	Actual 2013-14	Actual 2014-15	Actual 2015-16	Actual 2016-17	BE 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20270.77	22131.88	13692.42	21893.79	26263.88	29138.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	957.94	1045.85	1109.98	7075.58	8388.30	9306.34
3.	Assam	10601.26	11574.52	12283.71	16784.88	20188.64	22398.60
4.	Bihar	31900.39	34829.12	36963.07	48922.68	58880.59	65326.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	7217.60	7880.22	8363.03	15716.47	18809.16	20867.96
6.	Goa	777.21	848.53	900.54	1923.76	2299.20	2550.92
7.	Gujarat	8886.10	9701.93	10296.35	15690.43	18835.39	20897.06
8.	Haryana	3062.12	3343.24	3548.09	5496.22	6597.47	7319.72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2282.02	2491.52	2644.17	3611.17	4343.70	4819.21
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3870.37	4142.10	4477.23	7813.48	9488.60	10537.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	8187.62	8939.32	9487.01	15968.75	19141.92	21237.27
12.	Karnataka	12647.14	13808.28	14654.25	23983.34	28759.94	31908.05
13.	Kerala	6840.65	7468.68	7926.29	12690.67	15225.02	16891.75
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20805.16	22715.27	24106.99	38397.84	46064.10	51106.32
15.	Maharashtra	15191.95	16586.70	17602.97	28105.95	33714.90	37405.26
16.	Manipur	1317.83	1438.79	1526.95	3142.42	3757.13	4168.45
17.	Meghalaya	1192.45	1301.96	1381.69	3276.46	3911.05	4339.22
18.	Mizoram	785.96	858.08	910.67	2348.11	2800.63	3107.26
19.	Nagaland	917.14	1001.27	1062.69	2540.72	3032.63	3364.66
20.	Odisha	13964.94	15247.09	16181.21	23573.75	28321.49	31421.67
21.	Punjab	4058.81	4431.47	4702.97	8008.90	9599.73	10650.64
22.	Rajasthan	17102.84	18673.07	19817.14	27915.93	33555.86	37228.82
23.	Sikkim	698.48	762.62	809.33	1870.28	2233.30	2477.78
24.	Tamil Nadu	14519.69	15852.76	16824.03	20353.86	24537.76	27223.80
25.	Telangana			9795.40	12350.72	14876.61	16505.02
26.	Tripura	1493.18	1630.25	1730.13	3266.02	3909.12	4337.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	57497.85	62776.68	66622.91	90973.66	109,427.46	121,406.51
28.	Uttarakhand	3272.88	3573.38	3792.30	5333.19	6411.57	7113.41
29.	West Bengal	21226.27	23175.02	24594.93	37163.93	44625.16	49510.33
TOTAL		291546.62	318229.60	337808.45	506192.96	608000.31	674565.45

Impact of interest rate cut on small saving schemes

†401. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people are shying away from depositing cash with the banks because of continuing reduction in interest rates in saving and small saving schemes and there has been a cash crunch in banks as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government are considering to increase the interest rates on saving and small saving schemes and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by Reserve Bank of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

India (RBI), the customer deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks have increased from ₹ 95,43,256 crore as on 31st March, 2016 to ₹ 106,39,236 as on 31st March, 2017 and to ₹ 108, 54,341 crore as on 31st October, 2017. Similarly deposits under Small Savings Schemes have not shown decline.

(c) The interest rates on deposits (other than current account deposits) have been deregulated by RBI and banks are free to fix the interest rates on deposits with the approval of their respective Boards. The interest rates on Small Saving Schemes are fixed every quarter on the basis of trends in the financial market.

Overcoming economic slowdown

†402. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering overcoming economic slowdown;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) The agenda of promoting economic growth has been given utmost priority by the Government. The Government of India has taken various initiatives to boost the growth of the economy which, *inter alia*, include; fillip to manufacturing, measures to improve the ease of doing business, concrete measures for transport and power sectors as well as other urban and rural infrastructure, comprehensive reforms in the foreign direct investment policy and special package for textile industry. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has provided a significant opportunity to improve growth momentum by reducing barriers to trade, business and related economic activities. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted to achieve insolvency resolution in a time bound manner. The government has launched a phased program for bank recapitalization. This entails infusion of capital to the public sector banks, which is expected to encourage banks to enhance lending. For highways development the Bharatmala Pariyojana has been launched.

The Budget 2018-19 also included various measures to provide impetus to the economic growth which, among others, include major push to infrastructure *via* higher allocation to rail and road sector, expansion of airport capacity, reduced corporate tax rate of 25 per cent for companies with turnover up to ₹ 250 crore which is expected to

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

help 99 per cent of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), etc. The Budget particularly focused on strengthening agriculture and rural economy *via* emphasis on rural housing, rural infrastructure, keeping Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of kharif crops of at least one and half times of their production cost; improving the quality of education; provision of good health care to economically less privileged and emphasis on job creation. Government had also announced various measures in the Budget 2017-18 to promote growth in the economy which, among others, includes push to infrastructure development by giving infrastructure status to affordable housing, higher allocation to highway construction, and focus on coastal connectivity.

Introduction of electoral bonds

403. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that Government has recently introduced electoral bonds to clean up political funding in meaningful way;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether anonymity of the purchasers of these bonds has been kept and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad contours of the Scheme are:—

- (1) Electoral Bond (EB) would be a bearer instrument in the nature of a Promissory Note and an interest free banking instrument. A citizen of India or a body incorporated in India is eligible to purchase the bond.
- (2) Electoral bond would be issued for a certain value denominations from the specified branches of the State Bank of India (SBI).
- (3) Tenor of the Electoral Bonds is for 15 days during which it can be used for making donation only to the political parties registered under section 29A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) and which have secured not less than one per cent of the votes polled in the last general election to the House of the People or a Legislative Assembly. It will not carry the name of payee or the donor.
- (4) The bonds under the Scheme shall be available for purchase for a period of 10 days each in the months of January, April, July and October, as may be specified by the Central Government. An additional period of 30 days shall be specified by the Central Government in the year of the General election to the House of People.

(c) The scheme of EB is to provide anonymity to the purchaser as well as donors but at the same time establish a transparent political funding system. The anonymity is being ensured to promote use of white money for political donations through the route of Electoral Bonds.

Raise in limit of deposits under SCSS

404. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to raise the deposits under Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme (SCSS) from one time 15 lakhs to 50 lakhs;

(b) whether Government proposes to allow Senior Citizens to open more SCSS accounts with financial institutions as per their need and capability with limitation upto 15 lakhs per annum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) No Sir. As of now, the Government does not propose to raise the limit of deposit under Senior Citizens' Savings Scheme (SCSS) from ₹ 15 lakh.

(b) and (c) All the Public Sector Banks and three Private Sector Banks (Axis Bank, ICICI Bank and HDFC Bank) have been authorized to operate SCSS, besides the Department of Posts. Senior Citizens can open more than one account under the scheme subject to the over-all limit of ₹ 15 lakh.

Bank frauds using Aadhaar number

405. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidents of money being fraudulently withdrawn from bank accounts using the customers' Aadhaar number have come to light recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the number of such cases and the amount withdrawn, bank-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such cases and whether any action is taken against the bank employees responsible for these frauds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per data reported by Public Sector Banks (PSBs) there have been incidents of money being fraudulently withdrawn from bank accounts using the customers' Aadhaar number in a few banks. Bank-wise details of such cases, including the amount involved, the steps taken to prevent such cases and action taken against those responsible, are given in Statement.

Statement*Bank frauds using Aadhaar number*

Sl. No.	Bank	Number of cases	Amount involved (in lakh Rupees)	Action taken
1.	Allahabad Bank	1	0.49	Matter is under investigation/examination.
2.	Bank of India	2	137.00	In both cases, wrongful/fraudulent mapping of Aadhaar numbers was done by business correspondents/staff. Bank has sensitised operational staff to take proper precautions by mapping Aadhaar numbers, strengthening control measures, and stepped up inspections to prevent such frauds in future. Bank has initiated disciplinary action against the erring staff.
3.	Syndicate Bank	2	2.26	The amounts fraudulently withdrawn have been recovered. To prevent such cases, the bank is verifying all Aadhaar-seeded accounts through Aadhaar Authentication and has issued standard operating procedures for, and instructions for due diligence on, Aadhaar seeding.
4.	UCO Bank	1	1.95	To prevent such frauds, the bank has issued instructions to raise staff awareness and ensure due caution. Disciplinary action has been initiated against a bank employee, an FIR lodged against the erring staff and the Business Correspondent (BC) concerned, and the services of the BC discontinued.

Recapitalisation of financial sector

406. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any planning of Government to recapitalise the banking sector of the country;

(b) whether Government has identified the big defaulter's account's causing bad loans of the Public Sector Banks and total bad loans upto 31st December, 2017;

(c) the proposal of Government regarding large budgetary support towards recapitalisation of the financial sector;

(d) whether Government proposes to use the foreign exchange reserves for shoring up the bank capital therein; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Government, in October 2017, announced its decision to recapitalise Public Sector Banks (PSBs) over the current and next financial years. This entails mobilisation of capital to the tune of about ₹ 2,11,000 crore, through capital infusion by the Government amounting to ₹ 153,139 crore and the balance through capital raising by banks from the market. For the current financial year, total budgetary support provision for capital infusion is ₹ 90,000 crore. The Reserve Bank of India has identified all accounts with fund and non-fund based outstanding amount greater than ₹ 5,000 crore, with 60% or more classified as non- performing by banks as of March 31, 2016. These twelve cases which accounted for about 25% of the total NPAs in the system.

(d) and (e) As per inputs from department concerned no such proposal is under consideration.

Security of money and ornaments of account holders of PSBs

407. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is contemplating any action to secure fully the money and ornaments of the bank account holders deposited in the Public Sector Banks;

(b) if so, the details of action plan thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) *Vide* press release dated 7.12.2017, Government has

reiterated Government's implicit guarantee for Public Sector Banks. Indian banks have adequate capital and are also under prudent regulation and supervision to ensure safety and soundness, as well as systemic stability. A sound legal framework is in place to ensure the integrity, security and safety of the banking system, and all possible steps and policy measures are taken to prevent bank failure and protect interests of depositors, which include issuance of directions, measures under Reserve Bank of India's Prompt Corrective Action, capital adequacy norms superior to the Basel-III international framework, prudential norms, and the existing deposit insurance as per the scheme.

Impact of FDI on job creation

408. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether jobs have been created in the country as a resultant effect of Foreign Direct Investments;

(b) if so, the number of jobs created between 2011 and 2017; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) to (c) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is a major driver of economic growth and a source of non-debt finance for the economic development of the country. Government has put in place an investor friendly policy on FDI, under which, FDI up to 100%, is permitted on the automatic route in most sectors/ activities. In the recent past, the Government has undertaken FDI policy reforms in a number of sectors *viz.* Defence, Construction Development, Insurance, Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Civil Aviation, Pharmaceuticals, Trading etc. Liberalization of the FDI policy has removed bottlenecks hindering FDI inflows into the country which, in turn, will boost direct and indirect employment in various sectors of the Indian economy.

Director General of Employment does not have data relating to creation of jobs between 2011 and 2017 as a result of FDI.

Declining credit to micro and small enterprises

409. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that credit to Micro and Small enterprises is declining;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that declining credit has adversely affected the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and

(d) if so, the remedial action taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) to Micro and Small enterprises (MSEs) as on 31st March is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Outstanding Credit
2014-15	9,61,174.17
2015-16	9,96,424.94
2016-17	10,70,129.48

There was thus an increase of 3.67% in outstanding credit to MSEs in 2015-16 and of 7.40% in 2016-17 over the corresponding previous year.

(c) and (d) Outstanding credit of SCBs to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) as on 31st March is as under:—

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Sector		Total of MSME Sector
	Micro and Small	Medium	
2014-15	9,61,174.17	2,09,851.88	11,71,026.05
2015-16	9,96,424.94	2,19,582.17	12,16,007.11
2016-17	10,70,129.48	2,26,269.34	12,96,398.82

Source: RBI.

There was thus an increase of 3.84% in outstanding credit to MSMEs in 2015-16 and of 6.61% in 2016-17 over the corresponding previous year.

Government and Reserve Bank of India have taken several steps to facilitate easy loans to MSMEs, which *inter alia* include, advise to all SCBs to achieve a 20% year-on-year growth in credit to MSEs, allocation of 60% of the MSEs advances to the Micro Enterprise accounts, adoption of one cluster, operationalising at least one specialised MSME Branch in every district etc. In addition, a target of 7.5% of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) has been prescribed for Micro Enterprises. SCBs have been mandated not to accept collateral security in the case of loans up to ₹ 10 lakh extended to units in the MSE sector and computation of working capital

requirements of MSE units has been simplified to make it minimum 20% of the projected annual turnover of the unit.

Selling and swapping of loan assets by PSBs

410. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked public sector banks to explore options for selling and swapping of loan assets with other lenders with a view to strengthen their balance sheets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked public sector banks to open micro, small and medium enterprises intensive branches; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) A reforms agenda based on recommendations made by Whole-Time Directors and senior management of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) has been referred by the Government to PSBs for appropriate action. One of the agenda items relates to pursuit of a differentiated banking strategy to leverage bank's competitive advantage for strong regional and market segment connect, as per a Board-approved policy, which includes asset swap/sale to achieve desired asset mix.

(b) and (c) Reserve Bank of India has apprised that PSBs were advised in 2005 to operationalise at least one specialised Micro and Small Enterprises (MSE) branch in every district and centre having a cluster of such enterprises. As on 31.3.2017, there were 2,998 specialised MSE branches.

Reforms for proper functioning of banks

411. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 393 given in Rajya Sabha on 19th December, 2017 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there will be a series of reforms that will be announced along side capital infusion to ensure that banks are able to function properly; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) With a view to further the effective utilisation of capital infused for economic returns, a reforms agenda based on recommendations made by Whole-Time Directors and senior management of Public Sector Banks

(PSBs) has been referred by the Government to PSBs for action as per approval by the bank's Board. The reforms agenda is aimed at Enhanced Access & Service Excellence (EASE) and encapsulates a synergistic approach to ensuring prudential and clean lending, better customer service, enhanced credit availability, focus on Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), and better governance. To measure public perception about improvements in EASE, it envisages survey by an independent agency and public reporting. Reforms in the agenda include increasing lending to MSMEs, making it easier for MSMEs and retail customers to transact, significantly increasing access to banking services, near-home banking services, time-bound refund on unauthorised electronic transactions, and mobile ATMs in underserved districts.

Relaxation in rectification of GST returns

412. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether businesses have been finding it difficult to assess tax liability correctly after India moved to Goods and Service Tax;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government has relaxed norms for rectification of GST returns;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that this relaxation will give an opportunity to businesses to claim tax credit correctly by rectifying the mistakes made initially while computing GST liability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) No Sir. Assessment of tax liability has become easier under GST for businesses as compared to pre-GST regime.

(b) and (c) Yes Sir. Keeping in mind the various representations received from various stakeholders, Circular Nos. 7/7/2017-GST dated 1st September, 2017 and 26/26/2017-GST dated 29th December 2017 have been issued detailing the manner in which the errors in the GST returns can be rectified.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Bad loans written off by PSBs

413. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector banks wrote off a record ₹ 81,683 crore worth of bad loans in the financial year ended March, 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the banks have written off a total of ₹ 2.46 lakh crore worth of loans in the last five years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (d) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data on global operations, an amount of ₹ 81,683 crore has been written-off (including compromise) by public sector banks (PSBs) in the financial year ended 31.3.2017. The bank-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

As per RBI data on global operations, the cumulative write-off (including compromise) of PSBs, for the five-year period ending 31.3.2017, was ₹ 2,49,926 crore. The details of amounts written-off (including compromise) by PSBs during the last five financial years are given in Statement-II (*See below*). As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned. This is done, *inter alia*, for tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such loans continue to be liable for repayment. Write-off of NPAs does not benefit borrowing companies or individuals.

Statement-I

*Details of Public Sector Banks amount written-off (including compromise)
by the end of financial year 31.3.2017*

Sl. No.	Bank	Written-off amount as on 31.3.2017
1.	Allahabad Bank	2,442
2.	Andhra Bank	1,623
3.	Bank of Baroda	4,348
4.	Bank of India	7,346
5.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,374
6.	Canara Bank	5,545
7.	Central Bank of India	2,396
8.	Corporation Bank	3,574
9.	Dena Bank	833
10.	IDBI Bank Limited	2,868
11.	Indian Bank	437

Sl. No.	Bank	Written-off amount as on 31.3.2017
12.	Indian Overseas Bank	3,066
13.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2,308
14.	Punjab and Sind Bank	491
15.	Punjab National Bank	9,205
16.	Syndicate Bank	1,271
17.	UCO Bank	1,937
18.	Union Bank of India	1,264
19.	United Bank of India	714
20.	Vijaya Bank	1,068
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur	1,560
22.	State Bank of Hyderabad	1,430
23.	State Bank of India	20,339
24.	State Bank of Mysore	161
25.	State Bank of Patiala	3,528
26.	State Bank of Travancore	556

Source: Reserve Bank of India (global operations).

Statement-II

*Details of Public Sector Banks amount written-off (including compromise)
during the last five financial years*

(₹ in crore)

Bank Group	31.3.2013	31.3.2014	31.3.2015	31.3.2016	31.3.2017
Public Sector Banks	27,231	34,409	49,018	57,585	81,683

Source: Reserve Bank of India (global operations).

Decline in revenue from GST

†414. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that revenue from GST is decreasing;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to make GST simple and trade friendly?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The month-wise details of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess collected by the Government till 31st December, 2017 since July 1, 2017 is as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Month	Collection
August, 2017	93,590
September, 2017	93,029
October, 2017	95,132
November, 2017	85,931
December, 2017	83,716
January, 2018 (till 24th Jan)	86,703

The GST revenue collection figures have gone up in the month of January, 2018.

(c) The following efforts have been made by the Government to make GST simple and trade friendly:-

- (i) Increase in aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the composition scheme from ₹ 75 lakh to Rs. one crore for 27 States (including Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand).
- (ii) Increase in the aggregate annual turnover threshold for eligibility under the Composition scheme from ₹ 50 lakh to ₹ 75 lakh for Special Category States (as specified in sub-clause (g) of clause (4) of article 279A of the Constitution) other than Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand.
- (iii) Taxpayers having annual turnover of up to Rs.1.5 crore in the previous year provided with an option to file quarterly Returns.
- (iv) Registered persons making supply of goods to make payment of tax on issuance of invoice and not at the time when advances are received.
- (v) Suspension of the application of reverse charge mechanism under Section 9(4) of the CGST/SGST Acts, 2017 and Section 5(4) of the IGST Act, 2017 till 31 March, 2018 for all categories of registered persons.
- (vi) Uniform rate of tax @1% under Composition scheme for manufacturers and traders. The turnover of taxable goods to be considered for eligibility for the Composition scheme for traders.

- (vii) Supply of exempted services by Composition taxpayer will be allowed and the same will not be taken into account while computing the aggregate turnover.
- (viii) Amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by a taxpayer whose tax liability for the month was 'Nil' reduced to ₹ 20/- per day (₹ 10/- per day each under CGST and SGST Acts) subject to maximum ₹ 5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.
- (ix) The amount of late fee payable for delayed filing of return in Form GSTR-3B by other taxpayers reduced to ₹ 50/- per day (₹ 25/- per day each under CGST and SGST Acts) subject to maximum ₹ 5000/- under each Act from October, 2017.
- (x) The filing of returns by the taxpayers has been simplified by continuing the GSTR-3B return up to March 2018. The filing of GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 returns has been kept in abeyance till further notice.

Growth in agricultural sector

415. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is not able to achieve the targeted growth rate announced in 2017 in agricultural sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the present GDP of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P.): (a) and (b) The Government of India has not announced any growth target for agricultural sector. As per the First Revised Estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO) on 31st January, 2018, growth rate achieved by agriculture and allied sectors (including forestry and fishing) in 2016-17 was 6.3 per cent. The value of Gross Domestic Product of India is likely to be ₹ 1,29,85,363 crore at constant (2011-12) market prices and ₹ 166,27,585 crore at current market prices for the year 2017-18, as per First Advance estimates of National Income, released by CSO on 5th January, 2018.

PSU banks placed under RBI Prompt Corrective Action

416. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding PSU banks placed under RBI Prompt Corrective Action, so far, during the last two years;

(b) whether there are any restrictions on new branch opening, recruitment of staff and other expansion activities of such banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details regarding other implications of placement under Prompt Corrective Action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that IDBI Bank, UCO Bank, Dena Bank, Central Bank of India, Bank of Maharashtra, Oriental Bank of Commerce, Indian Overseas Bank, Corporation Bank, Bank of India, United Bank of India and Allahabad Bank have been placed under Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) during the last two years.

(b) to (d) PCA framework is one of the supervisory tools used by RBI under its supervisory framework to maintain sound financial health of banks. It involves monitoring of certain performance indicators of the banks as an early warning exercise and is initiated once relevant thresholds relating to capital, asset quality, etc. are breached.

Corrective actions prescribed under the framework include mandatory/discretionary actions. Depending on the bank's risk threshold, the menu of such corrective actions includes review of short/medium strategy, bolstering of reserves, and restrictions on branch expansion, staff expansion and entry into new lines of business, etc.

The framework is intended to encourage banks to avoid certain riskier activities and focus on conserving capital, so that their balance-sheets may become stronger. The PCA framework is not intended to constrain normal banking operations for the general public.

Status of NPAs of banks

417. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of bank loans as on 30th September, 2017;

(b) the amount of NPAs out of the total loan;

(c) the main parties involved among them;

(d) the percentage of agricultural loans and loans taken by corporates out of the total loan;

(e) the percentage of NPAs of loan accounts amounting to ₹ 10 lakhs and less; and

(f) the companies or individuals benefited by the decision to write off NPAs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) As per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) data for domestic operations, as on 30.9.2017, Gross Loans and Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) were ₹ 77,31,414 crore and the amount of Non-performing Assets (NPAs) was ₹ 7,89,483 crore. RBI has further stated that disclosure of specific borrower-wise details may attract provisions of Section 45E of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, which provides that credit information submitted by a bank shall be treated as confidential and not be published or otherwise disclosed.

(d) As per RBI data for domestic operations as on 30.9.2017, the share of Agriculture and Allied Activities in Gross Advances of SCBs, was 13.42 per cent and Industry share was 38.54 per cent. RBI has apprised that data on asset quality, e.g., outstanding gross NPAs, are not collected under the nomenclature “corporate”.

(e) As per RBI data for global operations, for SCBs, as on 31.3.2017, gross NPAs amounting to ₹ 10 lakh and less were 8.41 per cent of total gross NPAs.

(f) As per RBI guidelines and policy approved by Bank Boards, non-performing loans, including, *inter alia*, those in respect of full provisioning has been made on completion of four years, are removed from the balance-sheet of the bank concerned. This is done, *inter alia*, for tax benefit and capital optimisation. Borrowers of such loans continue to be liable for repayment. Write-off of NPAs does not benefit borrowing companies or individuals.

Tardy implementation of GST

418. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts collected as taxes month-wise since July 1, 2017 as GST and what were the expected returns;

(b) why did Government reduce rates of taxes for certain items; and

(c) whether this does not reveal the sloppy preparation and tardy implementation of GST by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) The month-wise details of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST) and Cess collected by the Government till 31st December, 2017 since July 1, 2017 is as follows:

(₹ in crores)

Month	Collection
August, 2017	93,590
September, 2017	93,029
October, 2017	95,132
November, 2017	85,931
December, 2017	83,716

The question of expected returns does not arise as no GST revenue target has been fixed.

(b) and (c) Subsequent to implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), the Government is taking regular feedback from all the stakeholders like tax consultants, trade and industry, taxpayers about issues related to Goods and Services Tax (GST) including rate structure. These issues are discussed in the Goods and Services Tax Council meetings. On the basis of the Council's recommendations, the rate structure is reviewed from time to time. The changes recommended by the Council have been given effect through notifications issued under section 9 or 11 of the CGST/SGST or section 5 of the IGST Act, 2017.

Recovery of educational loans

419. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has engaged recovery agents for recovery of defaulted education loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the education loan NPAs of the public sector banks as per the latest data available; and

(d) whether it is Governments' accepted policy that coercive methods will not be used for recovery of educational loans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) and (b) State Bank of India (SBI) has engaged services of recovery agents for recovering Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) in all segments including education loans. As informed by SBI, M/s TVS Credit Services Ltd. has been engaged as recovery agent.

RBI has issued guidelines dated 24th April, 2008 which permit banks to engage recovery agents for recovery of all loans. Sale of loans to Asset Reconstruction

Companies (ARCs) is in line with RBI guidelines and is a part of the strategy of banks to reduce Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) so that blocked funds get recycled and fresh loans can be given to the aspiring and needy students to help them pursue their career goals.

(c) NPA in education loan of Public Sector Banks as on March, 2017 is ₹ 5191.72 crore which comes to 7.67% of the outstanding education loan of ₹ 67678.50 crore.

(d) Government has advised banks to adopt non-coercive differentiated strategy in so far as recovery of education loan is concerned.

Investigation of illegal gratification by M/s. Pallonji Shapoorji

420. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Department and other law enforcement agencies are investigating cases of illegal gratification of 250 crore given by M/s Pallonji Shapoorji to a company called PRS Enterprises owned by the former Deputy Director of Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The provisions of section 138 of the Income tax Act prohibit the disclosure of information of individual assessee. Further, in all the cases of suspected tax evasion, appropriate action is undertaken by the Income Tax Department. Such appropriate action under direct tax laws include searches, surveys, assessment of income, levy of taxes, penalty and prosecution as applicable.

Further, the Directorate of Enforcement is Investigating a case under the Provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 against Shri Nitish Thakur the then Dy. Collector and Others. Properties worth ₹ 119.43 crores have been attached so far. M/s Shapoorji Pallonji Company Limited has filed a Civil Suit no. 2576 of 2011 before High Court of Bombay and obtained a decree in their favour on 19.10.2011 for transferring properties acquired out of the funds given by them.

Based upon the Red Corner Notice dated 24.10.2017 issued by the INTERPOL on the basis of request made by the Government of India on behalf of the Directorate

of Enforcement, Shri Nitish J. Thakur was arrested by the United Arab Emirates Police on 21.01.2018 and extradition process has been initiated.

Diversion of funds for healthcare

421. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that increase in unspent health fund by the States have come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, particularly in respect of North Eastern States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some States have also been found to be diverting funds earmarked by the centre for health sector to other areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government to discontinue such practice in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Under National Health Mission (NHM), the absorption capacity of the States have increased and correspondingly unspent balance has reduced. A Statement in this regard is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, under NHM, certain amount of liquidity in the form of unspent balance is required to carry out essential ongoing activities on regular basis in more than 700,000 facilities. The essential activities includes timely payment of entitlement based activities such as Such activities include Janani Suarksha Yojana (JSY), Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Family Planning Services, Salaries of Staff, ASHA Incentives, Procurement of Drugs and Supplies, patient transport and emergency care services, untied funds with facilities to address patient needs etc.

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

(c) and (d) The Comptroller and Anditor General of India (CAG) in its report on Performance audit under NRHM for the period from 2011-12 to 2015-16 has pointed out the instances of diversion of Central funds under NHM to State specific schemes for health. The CAG audit report is immediately shared with the States for necessary action in this regard. The States have been asked to desist from such practice.

Statement

*Details of unspent balance for the F.Y. 2014-15 to 2016-17
under National Health Mission (NHM)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Total Central Releases since Inception	State share Credited since inception	Total Expenditure reported by States since inception	Unspent Balance
1.	2014-15	1,22,694.61	23,874.15	1,40,904.16	5,664.60
2.	2015-16	1,42,021.82	31,874.83	1,68,988.19	4,908.46
3.	2016-17	1,60,446.25	41,249.29	1,98,235.68	3,459.86

Pharmacists with CGHS Ayurvedic dispensaries

†422. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) sanctioned strength of pharmacists in Ayurvedic dispensaries of Central Government Health Scheme in Delhi;

(b) the actual strength deputed against it;

(c) whether Government has conducted any study on the adverse impact of burden of work on the actual number of personnel deputed in these dispensaries against their sanctioned strength in case the deputed strength of persons is less than its sanctioned strength; and

(d) the measures being taken for deputing personnel according to sanctioned strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) There are 34 sanctioned posts of pharmacists in Ayurvedic dispensaries under CGHS, Delhi.

(b) 23 pharmacists are working against the sanctioned posts.

(c) No.

(d) Recruitment Process has been initiated.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

High expenditure in treatment of cardiovascular diseases

423. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received a detailed study analysis of National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) on the patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases and getting out-of pocket expenditure for treatment;

(b) if so, whether the report overviews that more than 55 per cent of the country's population suffered from catastrophic health expenditures therein;

(c) if so, whether Government plans to set up a Medical Technology Assessment Board to initiate universal health policy process therefor; and

(d) the proposal of Government to set up more friendly health support system for all in the country with all facilities thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Specific information is not available in the NSSO reports. However, as per NSS Report No. 574: Health in India and Key Indicators of Social Consumption in India: Health, based on National Sample Survey 71st round (January 2014–June 2014) conducted by NSSO, there were 341 estimated cases of hospitalization on account of cardio-vascular diseases reported per 100,000 persons and average medical expenditure per hospitalization case due to cardio-vascular diseases was estimated as ₹ 31647. Further, as per the aforesaid publications, an average medical expenditure during stay at hospital was ₹ 14,935 for rural area and ₹ 24436 for urban area and average other expenditure during stay at hospital was ₹ 2021 for rural area and ₹ 2019 for urban area.

(c) Health Technology Assessment in India (previously known as Medical Technology Assessment Board) has already been setup by the Government in this regard.

(d) The Government has taken several steps in order to set up more friendly health support system in the country which includes the following:–

- (1) **National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS)** – National Quality Assurance Standards have been developed keeping in the specific requirements for public health facilities as well global best practices.
- (2) **Quality Certification-** Quality Certification program for public health facilities has been launched with aim of recognizing the good performing facilities as well improving credibility of public hospitals in community.

- (3) **Kayakalp award scheme-** Kayakalp Award Scheme aims to improving Cleanliness, Hygiene and waste management practices in Public Health Facilities.
- (4) **Laboratory improvement for Excellence (LIFE):** Scheme for Laboratory Quality Improvement mandates for focused intervention for improving & standardization the quality of laboratory services through assessment, capacity building, and accreditation.
- (5) **Mera Aaspatal patient feedback system-** This program utilises IT enabled tools to collect, analyse and improve the patient satisfaction in public health facilities.
- (6) **Standard Treatment Guidelines-** Standard Treatment Guidelines plays critical role in ensuring evidence based clinical practice and quality of care.

Review of NGOs working in healthcare sector

†424. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has provided any financial and other help to Non Government Organisations (NGOs) in Odisha for implementing health scheme;

(b) if so, details thereof for the last three years and the assistance provided, NonGovernment organisation-wise;

(c) whether Government has carried out any review of the works done by these Non-Government Organisations

(d) if so, the short-comings noticed by Government during this review and names of the Non-Government Organisations with such short-comings; and

(e) the action taken so far by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Public Health being a State subject, selection of NGOs and release of funds to NGOs in Health Sector lies under the jurisdiction of respective State/UT Governments. The Ministry does not select or release funds to NGOs directly. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), technical and financial support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health systems, including for providing healthcare services through NGOs, based on proposals made by the States/UTs in their PIP within their overall resource envelope. As per information provided by the State of Odisha, the areas where NGOs were provided financial help and the amount provided during the last three years is

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

given in Statement-I (*See below*). Further, details of financial help under National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) based on proposals approved for State of Odisha is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Under different programmes, State has mechanisms in place to monitor NGO activities. Similarly for HIV-AIDS, internal evaluation and annual evaluation is conducted by the Odisha SACS officials and external evaluation is conducted by the NACO as per NACO Targeted Intervention (TI) guideline.

As per information provided by the State of Odisha, Juba Jyoti Jubak Sangha, Organisation for Rural Development, Adarsha Sishu Mandir, Jan Sadhana, Bikalp Bikas Organisation and Ashakiran NGOs have been disengaged by the government due to poor performance.

Statement-I

Activities for which financial help was provided to NGOs by State of Odisha

1. PHC (N) Management Project
2. Maternity Waiting Home scheme
3. Arogya Plus
4. National Urban Health Management
5. Community Process activities.
6. National Leprosy Eradication Programme.
7. National Programme for Control of Blindness.

Details of financial help to NGOs in Odisha

Financial Year	Name of the Project	Unit cost of the Project in (₹)	Nos of Project	Total amount of the Project
1	2	3	4	5
Maternity Waiting Home				
2014-15	MWH	11,13,900	49	54,78,1100
2015-16	MWH	11,13,900	54	61,35,0600
2016-17	MWH	11,34,200	54	61,24,6800
PHC (N)				
2015-16	PHC (N)-Sector Project	14,80,618	10	14,80,6180
	PHC (N)-Non Sector	13,79,818	20	27,59,6360

1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	PHC (N) Sector Project	17,38,637	9	15,64,7733
	PHC (N) Non Sector Project	16,54,212	24	39,70,1088
Arogya Plus				
2014-15	Arogya Plus Project	15,32,916	15	1,88,70,192
2015-16	Arogya Plus Project	15,32,916 (KBK) 15,85,716 (Non KBK)	2	23,78,574
2016-17	Arogya Plus Project	16,13,106 (KBK) 15,60,506 (Non KBK)	22	1,37,00,997
NUHM				
2014-15	Urban MHU	8,40,000/- (per annum)	4	33,60,000.00
	UPHC in rented building under PPP	5,70,852/- (for 2 months)	9	51,37,668.00
2015-16	Urban MHU	8,40,000/- (per annum)	9 (In principle approval of 3 UMHU for 3 months)	50,40,000.00
	UPHC in rented building under PPP	4,79,904/- (for 3 months)	36	1,72,76,544.00
	NGO support for community process	1,23,17,470/-	1	1,23,17,470/-
2016-17	Urban MHU	8,40,000/- (per annum)	9	75,60,000.00
	UPHC in rented building under PPP	5,00,518/- (per quarter)	36	4,17,57,576.00

Community Process

Financial Year	Name of the Project	Unit cost of the Project in (₹)	Nos of Project	Total amount of the Project
1	2	3	4	5
Facilitation support for implementation of HBNC programme				
2014-15	Facilitation support for implementation of HBNC programme	AIRA-Dhenkanal=93000 NSP-Puri=93000 SEWAK-Sundargarh =7,34,847 HDF,Koraput =11,16,864 SupremeTask, Bolangir=11,78,006	5	32,15,717
2015-16	Facilitation support for implementation of HBNC programme	AIRA-Dhenkanal=19,92,028 NSP-Puri=48,507 SEWAK-Sundargarh =10,38,409 HDF,Koraput=1,86,447 Supreme Task, Bolangir=6,03,848	5	3869239
2016-17	Facilitation support for implementation of HBNC programme	AIRA-Dhenkanal=3,32,014 NSP-Puri=6,48,590 SEWAK -Sundargarh =2,39,153 HDF, Koraput =5,27,489 Supreme Task, Bolangir=0	5	1747246
Facilitation support for implementation of Gaon Swasthya Samikshya programme				
2014-15	Facilitation support for implementation of Gaon Swasthya Samikshya programme	HDF,Khurdha	1	0
2015-16	Facilitation support for implementation of Gaon Swasthya Samikshya programme	HDF, Khurdha	1	2,58,590
2016-17	Facilitation support for implementation of Gaon Swasthya Samikshya programme	HDF, Khurdha	1	1,20,000

1	2	3	4	5
NLEP				
2015-16	Designated Referral Centre: In patient, Out Patient and RCS (DRC-1C) by Catholic Mission Hospital	9.75 Lakh	1	9.75 Lakhs
2016-17	-do-	9.75 Lakh	1	9.75 Lakhs
NPCB				
2014-15	Cataract operation	1000.00	86463	4,76,01,731.00
	Cornea collection	2000.00	832	5,94,000.00
	Treatment of other eye diseases			
	(a) Diabetic Retinopathy	1500.00	-	
	(b) Childhood Blindness	1500.00	-	
	(c) Glaucoma	1500.00	38	57,000.00
	(d) Keratoplasty	5000.00	80	4,00,000.00
	(e) Vitreoretinal Surgery	5000.00	-	
2015-16	Cataract operation	1000.00	-	4,01,44,016.00
	Cornea collection	2000.00	-	8,96,000.00
	Treatment of other eye diseases			
	(a) Diabetic Retinopathy	1500.00	61	91,500.00
	(b) Childhood Blindness	1500.00		
	(c) Glaucoma	1500.00	104	1,56,000.00
	(d) Keratoplast	5000.00	85	4,25,000.00
	(e) Vitreoretinal Surgery	5000.00		
2016-17	Cataract operation	1000.00	-	3,05,57,384.00
	Cornea collection	2000.00	-	7,70,000.00
	Treatment of other eye diseases			
	(a) Diabetic Retinopathy	1500.00	199	2,98,500.00
	(b) Childhood Blindness	1500.00		
	(c) Glaucoma	1500.00	288	4,32,000.00
	(d) Keratoplast	5000.00	104	5,20,000.00
	(e) Vitreoretinal Surgery	5000.00		

NGOs for PHC(N)

Sl. No.	Name of the districts	Name of the PHC(N)	Name of the NGO project
1	2	3	4
1.	Balesore	Pashimabad	Altrnative for rural movement
2.	Dhenkanal	Dadaraghati	New India
		Khankira	Social organisation for voluntary action
		Sirimula	
3.	Ganjam	Goudagotha	Karuna trust HDF
		Manitara	
		Rahada	
		Pandripara	
		Baranga	
4.	Gajapati	P. Gobindapur	Citizen association for rural development
5	Kalahandi	Nakrundi	Seva
		Barbandha	Seva jagat
		Dhansuli	INSERUP
		Adri	Orissa Voluntary Health Association
6.	Kandhamal	Khamanakhole	Shanti maitri
		Bilabadi	
		Srirampur	PRADATA
		Judabali	Orissa Voluntary Health Association
		Mardipanga	
7.	Keonjhar	Rebanapalaspal	RVDO
8.	Kendrapara	Bati ghara	Indian Management and Technical Society
9.	Koraput	Keskapadi	Society for Health Education and Development
10.	Malkangir	Jadamba	Gandhi Seva Parisada
		Mudulipada	Gopabandhu Development Society
		Janbai	
		Motu	

1	2	3	4
11.	Mayurbhanja	Gadigoan Chadeipahadi Gudgudia	Indian Management and Technical Society Society for Participatory action and reflection
12.	Nabarangapur	Ichapur Dumurimunda	Grammaya vikasha sangathan Rural effort for all round development
13.	Rayagada	Dangasorada	Caram
14.	Sundargarh	Tangorgoan	BSS

NGOs for MWH

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the block	Location of MWH	Name of the NGO managed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bolangir	Tureikela	Kantabanji	RJS
2.	Gajapati	Gumma	Burdang	SURAKSHA
3.	Gajapati	Mohana	Mohana	PEACE
4.	Gajapati	R. Udaygiri	R. Udaygiri	SURAKSHA
5.	Gajapati	Rayagada	Rayagada	SWASS
6.	Gajapati	Nuagada	Nuagada	PEACE
7.	Jajpur	Sukinda	Sukinda	NISWA
8.	Kandhamal	Baliguda	Mundasahi	SANTI MAITRI
9.	Kandhamal	Kotagarh	Kotagarh	FARREL
10.	Kandhamal	Daringbadi	Brahmanigaon	AMGAM
11.	Kandhamal	Phiringia	Balandapada	SWATI
12.	Kandhamal	K. Nuagaon	Kanjamendi	BSS
13.	Kandhamal	Tumudibandh	Tumudibandh	SANTI MAITRI
14.	Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Biswanathpur	BSA
15.	Kalahandi	Golamunda	Chcchapuria	CARADA
16.	Kalahandi	Th. Rampur	CHC, Th.Rampur	ASHA
17.	Kalahandi	M. Rampur	Burat	MERCY FOUNDATION
18.	Koraput	Dasmantpur	Dasmantpur	SHED
19.	Koraput	Narayan patna	Narayan patna	SHED

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Koraput	Lamtaput	Tusuba	JAGRUTI
21.	Koraput	Nandpur	Nandpur	HELP
22.	Koraput	Boipariguda	Boipariguda	GITA
23.	Koraput	Bandhugaon	Bandhugaon	ANKURANA
24.	Koraput	Kotpad	Kotpad	GVS
25.	Koraput	Pottangi	Pottangi	GITA
26.	Keonjhar	Bansapal	CHC, Bansapal	TRDSSO
27.	Keonjhar	Harichandanpur	CHC, Harichandanpur	WOSCA
28.	Keonjhar	Champua	SDH, Champua	FECA
29.	Keonjhar	Telkoi	Chc, telkoi	RVDO
30.	Malkangiri	Kalimela	Kalimela	GDS
31.	Malkangiri	Podia	Mv-79	GDS
32.	Malkangiri	Khairput	Khairput	GDS
33.	Malkangiri	Mathili	Mathili	PUSPAC
34.	Malkangiri	K.Gumma	Jodambo	GSP
35.	Malkangiri	Podia	Podia	GSP
36.	Malkangiri	Korkonda	Chitrokonda	PUSPAC
37.	Mayurbhanj	Thakurmunda	Rugudibeda	SAMBANDH
38.	Mayurbhanj	Jasipur	Bhupad	SAMBANDH
39.	Mayurbhanj	Bijatola	Khanta	IMTS
40.	Mayurbhanj	Kaptipada	Kaptipada	IMTS
41.	Nabrangpur	Jharigam	Jharigam	GVS
42.	Nabrangpur	Chandahandi	Chandahandi	GVS
43.	Nabrangpur	Kosagumuda	Kosagumuda	READ
44.	Nabrangpur	Umerkot	Umerkot	READ
45.	Nabrangpur	Papdahandi	Maidalpur	GVS
46.	Nabrangpur	Raighar	Kodaghata	READ
47.	Nabrangpur	Tentulikhunti	Patraput	GVS
48.	Nuapada	Sinapali	Kapfi	YAR
49.	Nuapada	Boden	Boden	Bask

1	2	3	4	5
50.	Rayagada	Gunupur	Gunupur	ASHA
51.	Rayagada	Gudari	Gudari	ASHA
52.	Rayagada	Raygada	Tumbiguda	ALISHA
53.	Rayagada	K.Singhpur	K.Singhpur	SHED
54.	Rayagada	Muniguda	Ambadola	CARAM
55.	Rayagada	Kasipur	Tikir	ALISHA
56.	Rayagada	Kasipur	Kasipur	SHAKTI
57.	Rayagada	Chandrapur	Chandrapur	ALISHA
58.	Sundargarh	Gurundia	Gurundia	ORES
59.	Sundargarh	Lephripada	Mahadevpada	SEWAK
60.	Sundargarh	Lahunipada	Poigaon	V. PRATISTHAN
61.	Sundargarh	Koira	K.Balanga	YAVARD
62.	Deogarh	Barkote	Barkote	BIKALPA BIKAS

NGOs for Arogya Plus

Name of the districts	Name of the NGO project and location	Name of the NGO Project
1	2	3
Kandhamal	Kotagarh	ANTODAYA CHETANA
	Kotagarh	PRADATA
	Tumudibandha	SEVA BHARATI
	Daringibadi	JAGRUTI
	Daringibadi	AMGAM
	Raikia	JAGRUTI
Malkangir	K.Gumma	PARIVARTHAN
	Podia	GDS
	Khairaput	TSRD
	Mathilli	PUSPAC
	K.Gumma	Gandhiji Seva Parisad
Dhenkanal	Kankadahad	New India
Ganjam	Sorada	CARD

1	2	3
Gajapati	Mohana	
	Nuagada	PEACE
Sambalpur	Rairakhole	Aira
Kalahandi	Lanjigarh	Maa Santoshi Janakalyan Foundation Hospital
Keonjhar	Banspal	RVDO
Koraput	Narayanpatna	SHED
	Lamtaput	GITA
	Bandhugaon	GVS
	Potangi	EKTA

NGOs for PHCs under NUHM

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	Name of the UPHC	Name of the city where project implementing
1	2	3	4
1.	Rajendra Yuvak Sangha (RYS)	UPHC Kandhapallipada	Bolangir
2.	National Peace Unison (NPU)	UPHC Sastrinagar	Bolangir
3.	Old Rourkela Education Society (ORES)	UPHC Tilkanagar	Rourkela
4.	Womens Organizaton for Rural Development (WORD)	UPHC Jeypore LR	Jeypore
5.	Indian Management and Technical Society (IMTS)	UPHC Ambapua	Berhampur
6.	Viswa Jeevan Seva Sangha (VJSS)	UPHC Uttaramukhi	Berhampur
7.	Citizens Association for Rural Development (CARD)	UPHC Baikunthanagar	Berhampur
8.	Gopinath Juba Sangha (GJS)	UPHC Goodshedroad	Berhampur
9.	ARUNA	UPHC Khodasingh	Berhampur
10.	Utkal Sevak Samaja (USS)	UPHC Bidyadharpur CRRI	Cuttack

1	2	3	4
11.	New India	UPHC Bidyadharpur Baranga	Cuttack
12.	Social Awareness Institution (SAI)	UPHC Jagatpur	Cuttack
13.	Indian Management and Technical Society (IMTS)	UPHC Bamphakuda	Cuttack
14.	Brundaban Sanskrutik Anusthan (BSA)	UPHC Bhawanipatana	Bhawanipatana
15.	New India	UPHC Stationpada	Baragarh
16.	Gopinath Juba Sangha (GJS)	UPHC Pokhariput	Bhubaneswar
17.	Gopinath Juba Sangha (GJS)	UPHC Ghatikia	Bhubaneswar
18.	Orissa Voluntary Health Association (OVHA)	UPHC Sikharchandi	Bhubaneswar
19.	My-Heart	UPHC Samantapuri	Bhubaneswar
20.	Viswa Jeevan Seva Sangha (VJSS)	UPHC Niladrivihar	Bhubaneswar
21.	Punaruthan Voluntary Organisation (PVO)	UPHC Sahadevkhunta	Balasore
22.	Indian Management and Technical Society (IMTS)	UPHC Debendrapur	Baripada
23.	Social Awareness Institution (SAI)	UPHC Kapaleswar	Chaudwar
24.	Anchalik Jana Kalyan Anusthan (AJKA)	UPHC Kukrikani	Brajarajnagar
25.	Life Academy of Vocational Studies (LAVS)	UPHC Panchapoda	Jharsuguda

NGOs for Urban MHU under NUHM

Sl. No.	Name of the Organization	Name of the Project	Name of the city where project implementing
1	2	3	4
1.	Gopinath Juba Sangha (GJS)	UMHU-1	Bhubaneswar
2.	Orissa Voluntary Health Association (OVHA)	UMHU-2	Bhubaneswar
3.	Gopinath Juba Sangha (GJS)	UMHU-3	Bhubaneswar
4.	Viswa Jeevan Seva Sangha (VJSS)	UMHU-4	Bhubaneswar

1	2	3	4
5.	Citizens Association for Rural Development (CARD)	UMHU	Berhampur
6.	National Institute of Applied Human Research and Development (NIAHRD)	UMHU	Cuttack
7.	Gopinath Juba Sangha (GJS)	UMHU	Rourkela
8.	Bhairabi Club (BC)	UMHU	Khordha/Jatani

Statement-II

Grants released to NGOs for implementing targeted intervention project from FY 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	AABAHANA, Dhenkanal	1,820,978.00	1,736,233.00	1,809,860.00
2.	AIRA, Dhenkanal	1,279,068.00	1,305,169.00	1,301,191.00
3.	AIRA, Sambalpur	752,533.00	1,646,492.00	1,292,825.00
4.	ARUNA, Ganjam	138,700.00	0.00	0.00
5.	ARUNA (Composite), Ganjam	1,375,605.00	1,371,658.00	1,605,572.00
6.	AVA, Jharsuguda M.L.	1,215,886.00	1,802,460.00	1,603,953.00
7.	AVA, Trucker (Sundergarh)	0.00	321,139.00	1,272,327.00
8.	Bikalpa Bikas, Deogarh-IDU	1,321,847.00	1,286,593.00	1,472,665.00
9.	BSA, Bhawanipatna	1,513,765.00	1,364,944.00	1,677,388.00
10.	CASD, Jagatsinghpur	1,804,701.00	1,771,950.00	1,815,036.00
11.	CWSD, Balasore	1,514,733.00	1,630,680.00	1,518,631.00
12.	CWSD, Mayurbhanj	1,348,992.00	1,333,675.00	1,382,118.00
13.	DAPTA, Kalahandi	1,294,508.00	1,325,203.00	1,428,096.00
14.	EKTA, Koraput	1,412,740.00	1,386,136.00	1,493,283.00
15.	Fellowship, Bhadrak	1,614,465.00	1,526,522.00	1,687,399.00
16.	Gram-Utthan, Khurda (FSW)	0.00	325,105.00	1,628,939.00
17.	GUC, Nayagarh	1,354,026.00	1,221,548.00	1,487,260.00
18.	GVS, Sambalpur	1,790,734.00	1,634,427.00	1,784,977.00
19.	Hope Foundation, Puri (IDU)	0.00	309,244.00	1,796,647.00
20.	IRDMS, J.S.Pur	1,347,452.00	1,207,512.00	1,296,734.00

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
21.	IRDMS, Sambalpur	1,722,541.00	1,651,049.00	1,785,486.00
22.	Jana Sadhana, Ganjam	669,726.00	206,357.00	370,966.00
23.	Lepra Society-Koralep, Koraput	1,242,154.00	1,137,835.00	1,361,966.00
24.	Lepra Society, BBSR	2,616,313.00	2,819,721.00	2,406,877.00
25.	Madani Welfare Association, Sundargarh	1,760,741.00	1,477,541.00	1,906,606.00
26.	Mother, Puri (Composite)	0.00	343,867.00	1,046,321.00
27.	Nature's Club (Composite), Keonjhar	1,433,573.00	1,199,243.00	1,466,000.00
28.	NISW-FSW&MSM, Jajpur	1,745,781.00	1,643,659.00	1,902,341.00
29.	NISW, Jajpur	1,927,774.00	1,913,385.00	1,975,055.00
30.	NUHAS, Bhadrak	1,290,757.00	1,342,285.00	1,361,078.00
31.	OMRAH, Cuttack	1,911,497.00	1,808,553.00	2,035,514.00
32.	OPUS, Composite proj., Khurda	1,012,110.00	1,308,567.00	1,277,274.00
33.	Parivartan, Malkangiri-FSW	1,181,913.00	1,144,284.00	1,185,070.00
34.	PENCODE, Puri	1,364,832.00	999,768.00	1,272,989.00
35.	PVO, Balasore	1,368,458.00	1,190,631.00	1,502,225.00
36.	RRDC, Baripada	1,580,036.00	1,337,725.00	1,744,688.00
37.	RYS, Baragarh	1,811,702.00	1,797,741.00	2,002,531.00
38.	SAI, Trucker (Cuttack)	0.00	330,211.00	1,592,431.00
39.	SAI, Bolangir	1,831,146.00	1,925,989.00	2,089,323.00
40.	SAI, Nuapara-Composits	0.00	359,339.00	1,629,890.00
41.	SAKHA, TG-Hinjira	0.00	263,735.00	1,200,326.00
42.	SARC, Angul	1,837,316.00	1,592,761.00	1,872,263.00
43.	SEWAK, Sundargarh	1,489,266.00	1,299,555.00	1,615,207.00
44.	SRUSTI, Cuttack	1,398,247.00	1,255,578.00	1,413,803.00
45.	SRUSTI, Nuapara-FSW	1,233,379.00	1,298,871.00	1,315,129.00
46.	SRUSTI, Rayagada (FSW)	0.00	370,339.00	1,609,333.00
47.	SWAPNA, Cuttack	0.00	75,121.00	0.00
48.	SWATI, Kandhamal-FSW	1,281,670.00	1,058,578.00	1,330,332.00
49.	SWWS, Gajapati	1,341,108.00	1,321,229.00	1,420,424.00

Sl.No.	Name of the NGO	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
50.	The Medics, Angul (FSW)	1,121,561.00	1,142,173.00	1,621,345.00
51.	The Medics, Keonjhar	1,414,934.00	1,388,527.00	1,471,865.00
52.	USS, Angul	1,708,438.00	1,437,330.00	1,898,830.00
53.	VARRAT, Kendrapara	1,355,218.00	1,283,793.00	1,422,353.00
54.	VARRSA, Sundargarh	1,794,531.00	1,825,722.00	1,754,492.00
55.	VJSS, BBSR (MSM)	1,362,105.00	1,188,420.00	1,336,513.00
56.	VJSS, IDU Proj., Khurda	1,630,404.00	1,533,294.00	1,838,374.00
SUB TOTAL-A		68,339,964.00	71,051,099.00	84,390,121.00
57.	ARUNA, Ganjam	1,701,444.00	2,140,637.00	2,407,053.00
58.	AVA, Puri	1,733,814.00	2,135,215.00	2,509,077.00
59.	KNP+, Khordha	1,724,454.00	1,692,587.00	2,380,879.00
60.	SAI, Nuapara	1,707,970.00	2,124,237.00	2,451,829.00
61.	USS, Cuttack	1,646,338.00	1,675,932.00	2,094,235.00
62.	AVA, Sundargarh	1,696,557.00	2,001,509.00	2,487,779.00
SUB TOTAL-B		10,210,577.00	11,770,117.00	4,330,852.00
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)		78,550,541.00	82,821,216.00	98,720,973.00

Grants to NGOs under RNTCP from FY 2014-15 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of NGO	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	MAHIMAS	1,50,000	1,50,000	25,000
2.	Operation ASHA	6,50,000	14,57,625	7,89,804
3.	Leptra society	1,50,000	Nil	1,29,000
4.	Ashakiran	1,50,000	Nil	Nil
5.	Koralep	1,50,000	Nil	Nil
6.	Puri Urban Leprosy and TB Project (PULP)	1,50,000	1,12,500	4,26,954
7.	Catholic mission Hospital, Tora	1,50,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
8.	Pallisabha	1,56,000	1,18,274	1,07,520
9.	Indian Management and Technical Society (IMTS)	Nil	3,69,340	6,51,637

Negligency in treatment of burnt victims by Safdarjung Hospital

†425. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Safdarjung Hospital was found to be negligent in the treatment of people burnt in the fire raged from leakage of gas from the gas cylinder in Srinivasapuri of Delhi in the month of January, 2018 and some patients were sent back home after first-aid treatment and later on they were to be admitted to other hospitals as their condition deteriorated;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a huge dearth of beds in burn units in view of population of Delhi; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) On 14th January, 2018 there was a tragedy at Srinivasapuri, Delhi due to gas cylinder leakage resulting in burn injury to a large number of persons. All necessary arrangements were in place to receive and treat these patients. A total of 25 patients reported for treatment in Safdarjung Hospital. All patients were properly seen, examined and necessary treatment was given accordingly.

Out of these 25 patients, 4 were admitted in Burn ICU. The rest 21 patients had minor burns (less than 10%). All the patients were examined thoroughly, dressing was done and due medicines were given and prescribed. The medico legal formalities of all the patients were also completed. These patients were also supervised and advised throughout by the faculty and Head of Department. Even extra staff was mobilized to handle these patients. Patients with the minor burn were then advised to attend the hospital's OPD/Casualty/Emergency for regular follow-up and in case of any emergent situation. Not even a single patient was sent back without having given proper attention.

(b) and (c) Since Health is a State subject, no such data is Centrally maintained. As far as AIIMS, New Delhi and Central Government Hospitals located in Delhi viz. Safdarjung Hospital and Dr. RML Hospital are concerned, the bed strength for burn patients is as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Name of the Hospital	Bed Strength
Safdarjung Hospital	109
Dr. RML Hospital	26
AIIMS, New Delhi	100

Framing of rules on fixation of treatment charges

†426. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry proposes to frame rules by fixing certain formula for stipulating the rates of medical treatment in view of incidents of recovering odd charges from the patients by private hospitals;

(b) if so, by when it intends to consider the same and if not, whether the Ministry considers it turning a blind eye to the issue of private hospitals arbitrarily charging excess amount for treatment as people friendly; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory Government to frame rules for fixing the rates of medical treatment charged by clinical establishments including private hospitals in their State/UT.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. Currently, the Act is applicable in 10 States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under Clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the Clinical Establishments (in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) are required to follow Standard Treatment Guidelines as may be issued by Central/State Governments, display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each type of procedures and services within the range of

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for appropriate action. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

Authorisation to sign pathology report

†427. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only M.D. Pathologist has been authorised to sign the Pathology report;

(b) whether the experts have apprehended that due to this compulsion, the digital signature would be used on the report of medical test labs as M.D. Pathologists are not available in sufficient number in the small cities and towns, which might affect the results; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry to tackle this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 15 of IMC Act, 1956, no person other than a doctor having qualification recognized by MCI and registered with MCI/State Medical Council(s) is allowed to practice modern system of Medicine or sign or authenticate a medical or fitness certificate or any other certificate required by any law to be signed. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* order dated 12.12.2017 in the Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No. 28529/2010 in the matter of North Gujarat Unit of Association of Self Employed Owners (Paramedical) of Private Pathology Laboratories of Gujarat *vs.* North Gujarat Pathologists Association and Ors. held that the stand of the Medical Council of India that laboratory report can be counter signed only by a registered medical practitioner with a post graduate qualification in pathology is correct.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

CAG's report on FSSAI

428. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA:

SHRI RIPUN BORA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CAG in its 37th Report has mentioned 65 out of the 72 State food laboratories to which FSSAI and State food safety authorities sent food samples for testing do not possess accreditation for National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL);

(b) whether CAG in its report has also said that licences were issued on the basis of incomplete documents in more than 50 per cent of cases test checked in audit;

(c) whether Government considers this a serious lapse; and

(d) if so, what action Government proposes to take to rectify the shortcomings pointed out by the CAG and ensure food safety for the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (d) While, it is true that very few of the 72 State food laboratories are accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), there are 146 NABL accredited labs in the country which have been notified by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) for primary testing of food products. Besides, there are 18 referral food testing labs, 16 of which are NABL accredited.

72 food laboratories under the State Governments were brought under the FSSAI ambit, from the erstwhile Prevention of Food Adulteration Regime, under the transitory provisions contained in Section 98 of Food Safety and Standards (FSS) Act, 2006. Out of these 72 State food laboratories, 9 labs have already obtained NABL accreditation. Most of the remaining laboratories have taken steps for getting NABL accreditation. Thus, overall food testing capacity in the country is quite adequate to ensure quality of testing and legal validity of tests conducted by them.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through FSSAI is providing financial support for strengthening of State food laboratories which would also facilitate in getting NABL accreditation. Further, 25 capacity building programmes for 600 food testing lab personnel across the country have been organised recently in association with Government institutions, international bodies and private laboratories, *inter alia*, on NABL accreditation awareness.

The requirement of documents for issue of licenses varies depending upon the kind of Food Businesses. While the documents required for issue of certificate are quite large, all of these are not essential and in some documents, the information asked is repetitive and can be verified from other documents furnished by Food Business Operator (FBO) in licensing application. Further, sometimes, where the licensing authority feels that the deficiency is of a very minor nature, license is issued and such deficiencies are rectified after issuance of license. It is the endeavour of FSSAI to reduce the number of documents required for a license/registration as much as possible so that FBOs are not put to any inconvenience.

Improving health conditions of the poor

429. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that average per capita expenditure incurred by Government on health is very less as compared to other developing countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to improve the health condition of the people particularly poor people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) and (b) Statement showing per capita expenditure on health in India as compared to some select developing countries given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) “Public Health and Hospitals” being a State subject, the primary responsibility for providing affordable health services lies with respective State/UT Governments. However, in order to improve the health condition of the people particularly poor people of the country, the Government of India has taken several steps which *inter alia* include:—

- Implementation of National Health Mission Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics initiative to provide essential drugs and diagnostics free of cost in public health facilities.
- Implementation of Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakaram (RKSK) and implementation of other National programmes like Revised

National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP), National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) etc. where free treatment is provided to patients of Tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, Vector Borne, Leprosy diseases etc.

- Decision to transform Sub-Health Centres/PHCs to Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive primary care.
- Screening and Management of 5 common NCDs of hypertension, diabetes, and cancers of oral, cervix and breast.
- Pradhan Mantri National Dialysis Programme for free dialysis services to the poor in district hospitals.
- Making available tertiary health care services in the public sector through strengthening of hospitals, establishment of AIIMS institutions in the States and up-gradation of existing Government medical colleges across the country.
- Making available quality generic medicines at affordable prices to all, under 'Jan Aushadhi Scheme', in collaboration with the State Governments.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) which provides for smart card based cashless health coverage on family floater basis.
- Under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), financial support is provided to patients living below poverty line suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty Government Hospitals/Institutes.

Statement

Per capita expenditure on health in India as compared to some select developing countries-2015

Countries	Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) per Capita in PPP Int\$	Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) per Capita in US\$
1	2	3
Republic of Korea	1442	1135
Russian Federation	864	320
Brazil	595	334
South Africa	582	252

1	2	3
Thailand	470	167
China	456	254
Bhutan	207	66
Sri Lanka	190	63
Indonesia	141	43
Vietnam	140	49
Philippines	101	40
India	61	16
Pakistan	37	10
Nepal	27	8
Bangladesh	13	5

Source: WHO Global Health Expenditure Data base (WHO GHED) (accessed on 1st February, 2018).

ATRs on curbing milk adulteration

430. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has sought Action Taken Reports from all State Governments in terms of the direction given by the Supreme Court on August, 2016 to curb milk adulteration activities in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise;

(c) if not, the specific reasons therefor and by when such reports would be ensured from all State Governments; and

(d) the number of cases of milk adulteration registered in the country during last three years along with the specific updated status of punitive action taken thereon as per Hon'ble Supreme Court direction, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) In compliance of orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 05.08.2016 in the case Writ Petition (Civil) No.159 of 2012 titled 'Swami Achyutanand Tirth and Ors. vs. Union of India and Others pertaining to checking the menace of adulterated milk, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has advised States/Union Territories (UTs)

to comply with the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. In response, nine States/UTs viz. Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Dadra and Nagar Heveli and Tamil Nadu have so far submitted their Action Taken Report (ATR) on the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India to FSSAI.

To look into the issue of milk adulteration, State/District level Steering Committee has been constituted in some States such as Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka. Further, States/UTs have instructed their officers to ensure the effective enforcement and implementation of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations made thereunder and to conduct Information Education and Communication (IEC) activities about milk adulteration etc.

(d) As per the information available from State/UT Governments, the details of samples of milk collected, tested, found not conforming and action taken during last three years are given in Statement-I, II and III.

Statement-I*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for Milk for the year 2014-15*

State	Total No. of Samples Received	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found Adult. and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties No.	Penalties Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	271	271	25	6	4			177000
Arunachal Pradesh	27	21	4		4		2	
Assam	94	94	17	6	5	2		
Bihar	33	12						
Chandigarh	13	13	2		2			
Chhattisgarh	95	95	37					
Daman and Diu			Samples are analyzed at Public Food Laboratory, Gujarat					
Goa	34	28						
Gujarat	1110	1117	97	0	51	2	18	244000
Himachal Pradesh	42	37	39		3	1		1000
Jammu and Kashmir	165	173	54		57	42		233100
Jharkhand	22	17	1	1	1			

Karnataka	287	279	40					
Kerala	100	96	4					
Madhya	983	948	282	21	170	58	58	
Maharashtra	2024	1620	421	22	103	33		1034000
Meghalaya	1	1						
Nagaland	1	1						
Odisha	72	72	15					
Puducherry	50	50						
Punjab	1350	1329	434	250		18		
Tamil Nadu	165	158	36	1	28	26		472500
Telangana	57	57	6		6	3		25000
Tripura	8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Uttarakhand	207	160	45					
TOTAL	7211	6649	1559	307	434	185	78	2186600

Source: States/UTs.

Statement-II*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for Milk for the year 2015-16*

State	Total No. of Samples Received	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found Adult. and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties			
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties No.	Penalties Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9	9	4	0	0	0		0	
Andhra Pradesh	205	205	22	1	7		5	48500	
Arunachal Pradesh	21	21	1		1	0	1	2000	
Bihar	7	6	0						
Chandigarh	18	18	3		3			500000	
Chhattisgarh	15	15	2						
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	0						
Daman and Diu	7	7	0						
Goa	22	24	0						
Gujarat	925	916	80		60	38	205	823156	
Haryana	160	160	21		28		11	222000	

Himachal Pradesh	15	21	7		2	1		5000
Jammu and Kashmir	118	99	43		49	25		219700
Kerala	45	44	3					
Madhya Pradesh	726	725	144	11	120	61	100	2878000
Maharashtra	1203	1171	285	32	80	9	68	1503050
Meghalaya	10	7	5					
Odisha	14	14	5	0				
Puducherry	58	58	0					
Punjab	1717	1220	389	32	295	5	101	
Tamil Nadu	110	106	34		16	9	9	63000
Uttar Pradesh	3459	2787	1515	57	1224	397	763	21070200
TOTAL	8866	7635	2563	133	1885	545	1263	27334606

Source: States/UTs.

Statement-III*Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report for Milk for the year 2016-17*

State	Total No. of Samples Received	No. of Samples Analyzed	No. of Samples found Adult. and Misbranded	No. of Cases Launched		No. of Convictions/Penalties		
				Criminal	Civil	Convictions	Penalties No.	Penalties Amount
Arunachal Pradesh	15	15						
Assam	57	57	21		5			
Chandigarh	4	4	1		1			₹ 15000
Delhi	8	8	1					
Goa	89	102	2					
Haryana	147	147	43	2	27		6	₹ 55100
Himachal Pradesh	21	18	2				1	₹ 30000
Madhya Pradesh	563	524	86	14	66	33	67	₹ 347500
Manipur	24	24	0					
Puducherry	73	73	55					
Punjab	1000	999	199	5	243			₹ 52602
Tamil Nadu	181	152	56	0	51	35	38	₹ 309500
TOTAL	2182	2123	466	21	393	68	112	₹ 809702

Source: States/UTs.

Eliminating AIDS by 2030

431. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments of over 190 nations, including India, have promised to end AIDS by 2030 by adopting the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

(b) whether experts have flagged concerns over the progress achieved so far to end AIDS by 2030; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to strengthen the fight against AIDS and meet these goals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) There has been a 66% decline in the estimated number of annual new HIV infections in the country from 2000 to 2015, against the global average of 35%. AIDS related deaths declined by 54% from 2007 to 2015 against the global average of 41% decline during 2005-2015.

Government of India has launched the seven year National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) 017-24, which aims to attain universal coverage of HIV prevention, treatment to care continuum of services that are effective, inclusive, equitable and adapted to needs of the people living with HIV. The National Strategic Plan aims to working towards reaching the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Strengthening food testing laboratories

432. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any scheme or plan to assist States to strengthen their food testing laboratories; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. A Central Sector Scheme for “Strengthening of Food Testing System in the country including provision of Mobile Food Testing Labs” has been rolled out by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare with an

outlay of ₹ 481.95 crore for the period from 2016-17 to 2018-19 to strengthen the food testing laboratories. Under this scheme so far;

(a) A grant of ₹ 70.50 crore has been released for strengthening of 23 food testing laboratories of 22 States/UTs.

(b) A grant of ₹ 10 crore has been released for strengthening of 5 referral laboratories.

(c) 22 Food Safety on Wheels mobile food testing laboratories), costing appx ₹ 38.50 lakh each, have been provided to 20 States/UTs.

(d) 25 capacity building programmes for 600 food testing lab personnel have been organized in association with Government institutions, International bodies and Private Laboratories.

National Health Policy, 2017

433. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the National Health Policy (NHP), 2017;

(b) the healthcare infrastructure available including manpower at rural healthcare facilities, State-wise;

(c) how many primary healthcare centres have been transferred under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model by various State Governments; and

(d) the average increase in out-of-pocket expenditure borne by patients due to this transfer to PPP model?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The Government has approved and brought out the National Health Policy, 2017, which aims at attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. The National Health Policy, 2017 is available at http://mohfw.nic.in/sites/default/files/91475_62941489753121.Pdf

(b) Statements showing State-wise healthcare infrastructure (Sub-Centres, PHCs and CHCs) and Human Resources of Health (Government) in rural area are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) As per Health Management Information System (HMIS), 432 Primary Health Centres have been categorized as Public Private Partnership in various States.

(d) The data on out-of-pocket expenditure borne by patients due to transfer to PPP model, is not available from official sources.

Statement-I

showing State-wise healthcare infrastructure in rural areas

(Sub Centre, PHCs and CHCs in rural areas)

(As on 31st March 2017)

Sl.No.	States	Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	1147	193
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	143	63
3.	Assam	4621	1014	158
4.	Bihar	9949	1899	150
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	785	169
6.	Goa	214	24	4
7.	Gujarat	9082	1392	363
8.	Haryana	2589	366	112
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2083	538	89
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2967	637	84
11.	Jharkhand	3848	297	188
12.	Karnataka	9381	2359	206
13.	Kerala	5380	849	232
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	1171	309
15.	Maharashtra	10580	1814	360
16.	Manipur	421	85	17
17.	Meghalaya	436	109	27
18.	Mizoram	370	57	9
19.	Nagaland	396	126	21
20.	Odisha	6688	1280	370
21.	Punjab	2950	432	151
22.	Rajasthan	14406	2079	579
23.	Sikkim	147	24	2

Sl.No.	States	Sub centre	PHCs	CHCs
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	1362	385
25.	Telangana	4797	689	114
26.	Tripura	987	93	21
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	257	60
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	3621	822
29.	West Bengal	10369	914	349
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	22	4
31.	Chandigarh	17	3	2
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	9	2
33.	Daman and Diu	26	4	2
34.	Delhi	10	5	0
35.	Lakshadweep	14	4	3
36.	Puducherry	81	40	4
ALL INDIA		156231	25650	5624

Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2017.

Statement-II

State-wise Health Human Resources (Government) in rural area

(As on 31st March 2017)

Sl. No.	States	No. of Doctors at PHC	Total Specialists at CHC	Health Assistants at PHCs		Health Workers at SCs		Nursing Staff At PHCs, CHCs
				Male	Female	Male	Female/ ANM	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1644	348	0	1143	2964	12073	3541
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	122	4	81	6	92	323	498
3.	Assam	1048	139	106	308	2783	7545	2793
4.	Bihar	1786	82	212	95	1244	20151	1142
5.	Chhattisgarh	341	59	425	640	3856	5913	1918
6.	Goa	56	4	0	9	86	186	129
7.	Gujarat	1229	92	933	1218	7888	8859	3529
8.	Haryana	429	16	153	273	1217	4360	1675

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	492	12	46	0	829	1686	542
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	704	191	26	99	672	4225	1480
11.	Jharkhand	331	75	33	16	1654	7489	1136
12.	Karnataka	2136	498	3252	1089	3252	7152	3339
13.	Kerala	1169	40	2186	13	3401	4590	3969
14.	Madhya Pradesh	954	180	543	963	3707	9860	3211
15.	Maharashtra	2929	508	1620	1801	4570	10613	2519
16.	Manipur	194	3	65	59	374	750	397
17.	Meghalaya	112	13	83	72	192	790	610
18.	Mizoram	56	0	22	19	366	622	212
19.	Nagaland	122	8	53	24	NA	702	387
20.	Odisha	940	318	0	559	3617	7169	1817
21.	Punjab	568	203	268	502	1424	4674	2019
22.	Rajasthan	2382	497	34	1106	1159	14271	9311
23.	Sikkim	30	1	1	12	86	127	33
24.	Tamil Nadu	2759	78	1036	991	2109	6835	7487
25.	Telangana	966	125	0			7848	1904
26.	Tripura	156	0	23			582	597
27.	Uttarakhand	215	41	13	155	67	944	1769
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2209	484	954	1916	3835	33	735
29.	West Bengal	918	117	73	157	2174	18253	9248
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	34	0	11	20	45	241	193
31.	Chandigarh	3	15	0	3	2	24	80
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	63	90	45
33.	Daman and Diu	7	0	2	0	17	43	16
34.	Delhi	21	0	0	9	0	14	7
35.	Lakshadweep	8	0	0	1	14	28	54
36.	Puducherry	46	5	34	12	0	109	139
ALL INDIA		27124	4156	12288	14267	56263	198356	70738

Source: Rural Health Statistics, 2017.

Increase in H1N1 cases

434. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the H1N1 cases are on the increase in India every year;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of cases reported and deaths during last three years;
- (d) what are its strains found in India so far; and
- (e) the efforts being made to tackle this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) No. The number of cases and deaths due to seasonal influenza A (H1N1) as reported by States/UTs in last three years and current year is as under:—

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Up to 28.01.2018)
Cases	42592	1786	38810	726
Deaths	2990	265	2264	55

(d) As per studies done at National Institute of Virology(NIV), Pune, Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, A/Michigan/45/2015 like viruses have been detected in India since February 2016, when it co-circulated with A/California/07/2009 (25%). Since April 2017, all viruses detected have been A/Michigan/45/2015.

Like in 2016, A/Michigan/45/2015 like strains was reported from Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In 2017 all the circulating viruses from Maharashtra, Jammu Kashmir, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Delhi and Assam have been Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09, A/Michigan/45/2015 like.

(e) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP), undertakes surveillance for Influenza like Illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI), supported by two large networks of 12 IDSP laboratories and 41 Indian council of Medical Research laboratories, out of which 6 are common to IDSP and ICMR. The weekly status of seasonal Influenza H1N1 is collected, collated, analyzed and shared in the public domain.

Other actions taken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to mitigate, contain and tackle the disease are as under:—

- Drugs and logistic support is given to the States as per requirement.

- Central Expert Teams are sent to assist the States whenever a disease outbreak is reported on the request of the State.
- Oseltamavir Tablet has been brought under Schedule H of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for easy availability.
- States have been requested to ensure adequate number of Ventilators in the Hospitals for H1N1 cases.
- Radio/audio-visual spots were broadcasted and advisories are issued to all states from time to time.
- States have been requested to take extra care of the vulnerable population as well as the rural and sub-urban areas to reduce the fatality rate.
- Training and orientation programmes are organized for Directors of Health Services and Medical Education of States.
- Regular review meetings and video conferences are held at the level of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare and Senior Officers of the Ministry with all States and UTs.
- The Joint Monitoring Group under the Chairmanship of DGHS is also reviewing the H1N1 status in the country.
- The National Centre for Disease Control interacts regularly with the States through its state units to gather information on H1N1.

HIV contaminated blood use in transfusion

435. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to transfusion of contaminated blood, many patients have contracted HIV in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the steps suggested by Government to prevent such incidences in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) No. However the Government is aware of limitations of available testing methods while screening of blood units for HIV in Blood Banks as a result of which possibility of HIV transmission during blood transfusion cannot be completely ruled out.

The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) regulates blood banks for collection, storage and processing of Whole Human Blood and/or its Components

for sale or distribution as per provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945. It is mandatory that every licensee shall get samples of every blood unit tested, before use for freedom from HIV I and HIV II antibodies either from laboratories specified for the purpose by the Central Government or its own laboratory.

Government doctors under investigation

436. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases in which investigations are under progress for doctors serving in the Central Government in the last three years;

(b) of the above, in how many cases have FIRs been registered against such doctors in the last three years; and

(c) in the context of review on the basis of Rule 56(j) of the Fundamental Rules, how many doctors have been retired in the last three years by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) In six cases, investigations by CBI have been under progress for doctors serving in the Central Government in the last three years

(b) Out of the six cases, in two cases FIRs were registered during the last three years

(c) In the context of review on the basis of Rule 56(j) of the Fundamental Rules, none of the doctors have been retired in the last three years.

Upgradation of Government Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu

437. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not earmarked any Government medical college in the State of Tamil Nadu for upgradation in Phase IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government will come forward to upgrade the Government Medical College in Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu in Phase IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (e) Yes. 13 Government Medical Colleges have been approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs on 03.08.2016 for the upgradation under Phase-IV of Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana (PMSSY). These GMCs are in the states of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

However, it may be mentioned here that following 4 Government Medical Colleges in Tamil Nadu have been approved for upgradation under different earlier phases of PMSSY:—

- (i) Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College, Salem at the cost of ₹ 139.31 crore (Central share: ₹ 100 crore; State share: ₹ 39.31 crore) under Phase-I.
- (ii) Madurai Medical College at the cost of ₹ 150 crore (Central share: ₹ 125 crore; State share: ₹ 25 crore) under Phase-II.
- (iii) Thanjavur Medical College at the cost of ₹ 150 crore (Central share: ₹ 120 crore; State share: ₹ 30 crore) under Phase-III.
- (iv) Tirunelveli Medical College at the cost of ₹ 150 crore (Central share: ₹ 120 crore; State share: ₹ 30 crore) under Phase-III.

The identification of GMCs is based on the following considerations/objectives:—

- (i) Availability of tertiary health care services both in public and private sectors in the regions, and gaps thereof.
- (ii) To remove regional disparity in the availability of tertiary level healthcare facilities in the identified region/State, especially in the backward areas.
- (iii) NHM initiative particularly in the EAG States and other backward and vulnerable region will create the demand for affordable quality tertiary health care, as this continues to be largely unmet.
- (iv) There are many requests from the State Governments, representations of public representative etc. to improve the infrastructural facilities in the respective medical College institutions.
- (v) GMCs have been included across the country in different States to bring about uniform upgradation of tertiary health care services in the entire country in various phases of PMSSY.

The GMCs to be included for upgradation under Phase-IV of the PMSSY had been finalized in October, 2014 and the same also approved by the CCEA on 3rd August, 2016.

Inclusion of GMC at Villupuram District of Tamil Nadu in Phase-IV of PMSSY is not feasible at this stage.

Expected rise in cases of MDR-TB

438. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn towards the latest reports by Lancet that by 2040, 12.4 per cent of patients in the country will have MDR-TB;

(b) whether it is a fact that India shoulders the highest TB burden in the world, with over 2 of the 10 million reported cases;

(c) if so, the reasons of Indian cities being hotspots of MDR-TB transmission; and

(d) the reasons for Government inability to provide Bedaquiline and Delamanid (drugs) being used in Europe and the US for several years and why only 207 of the 79,000 patients have access to these drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Yes. The Ministry is aware of the mathematical modelling study published in Lancet which forecasts that by 2040, 12.4 per cent of patients in the country is expected to have MDR-TB.

The Study is based on the parameters prevailing in the year 2001 to 2012 in India. However, the programme in India has initiated use of the newer diagnostic technologies {like Line Probe Assay and Cartridge Based Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (CBNAAT)}, which has improved significantly access to diagnostic. Similarly, Drug Resistance TB treatment services has been expanded including newer drugs.

In the National TB Drug Resistance Survey conducted during 2015-16, drug resistance among TB patients was found to be 6.19% (5.54% - 6.90%). The programme has also rolled out Universal Drug Susceptibility Testing to address drug resistant among the new TB cases.

(b) Yes. India being a large and populous country accounts for 27.8 lakh estimated new TB cases annually, which is the highest in the world.

(c) The programme does not maintain any such data.

(d) The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) has already initiated use of Bedaquiline and has started preparing for use of Delamanid. Since the results of the Phase III of clinical trials {which is mandatory as per the requirement of Clinical Trial Registry of India and Central Drug Standards Control Organization (CDSCO)} of these drugs were not available, these drugs have been approved by the regulatory authority under Conditional Access Programme (CAP). The drugs are also available under compassionate use through the manufacturer. The programme have started use of Bedaquiline under CAP in five States and is being scaled up for use throughout the country under the National Programme. As on date, more than 1000 patients have been initiated on Bedaquiline containing regimen on treatment.

The new drug Delamanid has also been approved for use under conditional access for the seven States Karnataka, Rajasthan, Punjab, Chandigarh, Odisha, Kerala and Lakshwadeep. The States are being prepared for initiating the use of drug.

Detection of new leprosy cases

439. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of new leprosy cases have been detected across the country in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and

(c) the fresh steps taken by Government to eliminate leprosy as a public health problem by 2020 as envisaged under National Leprosy Elimination Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Yes. During 2016-17, number of new leprosy cases reported by various States/UTs were 1,35,485 as compared to 1,27,334 cases reported during 2015-16. This increase of 6.4% in new cases was the result of the new strategy of active case detection. A statement indicating States/UTs wise details of new cases of leprosy detected during last three years is given in statement (*See below*)

(c) Under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP) the following fresh steps have been taken:-

(i) Introduction of three pronged strategy to detect leprosy cases which includes:

(a) Leprosy Case Detection Campaign (LCDC)

(b) Focused Leprosy Campaign;

- (c) Case detection in hard to reach areas;
- (ii) Sparsh Leprosy Awareness Campaign introduced to tackle stigma and discrimination against leprosy patients.

As a result of the above steps, percentage of Grade II Disability amongst the new cases has come down significantly.

Statement

New Leprosy Cases Detected during last 3 years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4687	4355	4228
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	33	28
3.	Assam	856	781	1019
4.	Bihar	16848	16185	21818
5.	Chhattisgarh	8847	10440	12609
6.	Goa	55	136	130
7.	Gujarat	9024	10138	7266
8.	Haryana	635	672	491
9.	Himachal Pradesh	176	162	146
10.	Jharkhand	4873	4432	6253
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	189	143
12.	Karnataka	3314	3065	2897
13.	Kerala	663	574	496
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6921	6597	7152
15.	Maharashtra	16415	15695	15012
16.	Manipur	17	19	20
17.	Meghalaya	25	33	33
18.	Mizoram	11	9	6
19.	Nagaland	42	67	34
20.	Odisha	8004	10174	10045
21.	Punjab	620	651	626
22.	Rajasthan	1060	1106	1042
23.	Sikkim	13	21	23

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
24.	Tamil Nadu	3604	4925	4937
25.	Telangana	2905	2800	2658
26.	Tripura	47	42	34
27.	Uttar Pradesh	22223	22777	22301
28.	Uttarakhand	532	382	375
29.	West Bengal	10315	8170	11236
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	29	18
31.	Chandigarh	173	136	128
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	318	425	384
33.	Daman and Diu	21	4	7
34.	Delhi	2280	2068	1812
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	45
36.	Puducherry	41	42	33
TOTAL		125785	127334	135485

AIIMS-like hospitals in Odisha

440. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- how many AIIMS-like hospitals have been established throughout the country;
- how many more such hospitals are proposed to be set up in the near future;
- the criteria adopted by Government to select a place for setting up an AIIMS like hospital; and
- how many districts in the State of Odisha are covered under the proposal for setting up the AIIMS-like hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Six new AIIMS in Patna (Bihar), Raipur (Chhattisgarh), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh), Bhubaneswar (Odisha), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Rishikesh (Uttaranchal) have been set up under Phase-I of PMSSY and are functional.

(b) 14 new AIIMS have been announced to be set up in various states of the country in various budget announcements of 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18. List of new AIIMS can be seen in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The respective State Government is to identify locations/sites and to provide free of cost land approximate 200 Acres and other required infrastructure such as suitable road connection, sufficient water supply, electricity connection of required load and regulatory/statutory clearances. The Central Government has devised and circulated a check list covering various aspects to facilitate the concerned State Governments for identifying the suitable sites/locations for setting up of AIIMS in their territory. After obtaining the details from the State Government in the prescribed Checklist, the Government deputs a Central Team for the inspection of the site and on the recommendations of the Central Team, after inspection, the Central Government decides a place for setting of AIIMS like hospitals based on challenge method evolved by NITI Aayog and approved by Cabinet Secretariat.

(d) An AIIMS at Bhubaneswar, Odisha has already been established under Phase-I of PMSSY.

Statement

List of New AIIMS under PMSSY

Sl. No.	State	AIIMS	Year of Budget announcement
1.	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS, Rae Bareli	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	AIIMS, Guntur	2014-15
3.	Maharashtra	AIIMS, Nagpur	2014-15
4.	West Bengal	AIIMS, Kalyani	2014-15
5.	Uttar Pradesh	AIIMS, Gorakhpur	2014-15
6.	Punjab	AIIMS, Bathinda	2015-16
7.	Assam	AIIMS, Guwahati	2015-16
8.	Himachal Pradesh	AIIMS, Bilaspur	2015-16
9.	Bihar	AIIMS, Bihar	2015-16
10.	Tamil Nadu	AIIMS, Tamil Nadu	2015-16
11.	Jammu	AIIMS, Pulwama	2015-16
12.	Kashmir	AIIMS, Awantipora	2015-16
13.	Jharkhand	AIIMS, Deoghar	2017-18
14.	Gujarat	AIIMS, Gujarat	2017-18

Advanced centres for cancer detection

441. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 1706 given in the Rajya Sabha on 2nd January, 2018 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases, the cancer is detected in the advanced stage only when the chances of survival of patients are negligible; and

(b) whether Government would consider establishing advance detection centres of cancer throughout the country so that the timely treatment proves to be beneficial to the patient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Cancer can be diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Health Care system. Many of the patients present themselves at advanced stages due to various factors.

(b) Central Government supplements the efforts of State Government for improving healthcare including prevention, diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. The objectives of NPCDCS being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) for interventions upto district level include awareness generation for Cancer prevention, opportunistic screening, early detection and referral to an appropriate level institution for treatment. The focus is on three types of cancer namely breast, cervical and oral cancer.

A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancer *viz.* oral, breast and cervical cancer) has been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. The screening activity will generate awareness on risk factors of common NCDs including cancer as such.

The Government of India is implementing “Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities” Scheme under NPCDCS to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

Equipping hospitals with modern equipment

442. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken or proposes to take any steps for setting up modern equipment in all Government hospitals for the treatment of cancer patients keeping in view their increasing number;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Government of India is implementing Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer facilities scheme under National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS). Under the scheme, it is envisaged to support the establishment of State Cancer Institutes (SCIs) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCCs) in different parts of the country. The maximum permissible assistance for SCI is ₹120 crores and for TCCC is ₹45 crores, which includes State share of 40%, except for North-Eastern and Himalayan States where the State share is 10%. The broad objective of the scheme is to develop capacity for tertiary care for cancer in all States so as to provide universal access for comprehensive cancer care. Upto 30% of the approved funds can be used for construction while balance amount is to be used for equipments.

Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute (NCI) at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has been approved.

Doctors' shortage in rural areas

443. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of vacant posts of doctors and medical staff in remote villages and inaccessible areas;

(b) whether the State Governments have been advised by the Ministry to fill up the vacant posts of doctors and medical staff;

(c) whether it is being proposed to appoint doctors on contract basis; and

(d) whether any time limit has been fixed for the appointment of doctors and medical staff on contract basis and whether any decision has been taken to provide them double pay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) As per Rural Health Statistics (RHS) 2017, the State/UT-wise status of vacant posts of doctors and medical staff is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) Public health and hospitals being a State subject, and all administrative and personnel matters pertaining to health human resource (Health HR) fall within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM) technical and financial support is provided to the State/UT Governments for strengthening their Health systems, including for availing services of Health HRs on contract basis, based on proposals received from them in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs) within their overall resource envelope. Hence Government of India has not fixed time limit for the appointment of doctors and medical staff on contract basis or for providing double pay to them. The State and UT Governments are advised from time to time to expedite recruitment of Health HR to fill the vacant posts in various public health facilities.

Statement

State/UT-wise status of vacant posts of doctors and medical staff

(A) Doctors+ at Primary Health Centres

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned In [S]	Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1952	1644	308	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	122	NA	21
3.	Assam	1014	NA	1048	NA	*
4.	Bihar#	1899	2078	1786	292	113
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	798	341	457	444
6.	Goa	24	48	56	*	*
7.	Gujarat	1392	1769	1229	540	163
8.	Haryana	366	687	429	258	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	636	492	144	46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	1347	704	643	*
11.	Jharkhand	297	569	331	238	*
12.	Karnataka	2359	2359	2136	223	223
13.	Kerala	849	1120	1169	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1771	954	817	217
15.	Maharashtra	1814	3009	2929	80	*
16.	Manipur	85	238	194	44	*
17.	Meghalaya ##	109	128	112	16	*
18.	Mizoram ###	57	152	56	96	1
19.	Nagaland	126	108	122	*	4
20.	Odisha	1280	1285	940	345	340
21.	Punjab	432	593	568	25	*
22.	Rajasthan	2079	2664	2382	282	*
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	30	NA	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	2927	2759	168	*
25.	Telangana	689	1318	966	352	*
26.	Tripura	93	0	156	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	257	386	215	171	42
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	4509	2209	2300	1412
29.	West Bengal	914	1390	918	472	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	42	34	8	*
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	15	8	7	1
33.	Daman and Diu	4	3	7	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Delhi	5	21	21	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	8	8	0	*
36.	Puducherry	40	38	46	*	*
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		25650	33968	27124	8286	3027

Notes: #Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

NA: Not Available.

+: Allopathic Doctors.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

¹One per Primary Health Centre.

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

(B) Total Specialists at CHCs

Total Specialists [Surgeons, OB&GY, Physicians and Paediatricians]

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	772	533	348	185	424
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	252	NA	4	NA	248
3.	Assam	632	NA	139	NA	493
4.	Bihar	600	NA	82	NA	518
5.	Chhattisgarh	676	620	59	561	617
6.	Goa	16	5	4	1	12
7.	Gujarat	1452	611	92	519	1360
8.	Haryana	448	74	16	58	432
9.	Himachal Pradesh	356	NA	12	NA	344
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	336	344	191	153	145
11.	Jharkhand	752	424	75	349	677

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Karnataka	824	824	498	326	326
13.	Kerala	928	30	40	*	888
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1236	1236	180	1056	1056
15.	Maharashtra	1440	823	508	315	932
16.	Manipur	68	4	3	1	65
17.	Meghalaya	108	3	13	*	95
18.	Mizoram	36	33	0	33	36
19.	Nagaland	84	NA	8	NA	76
20.	Odisha	1480	884	318	566	1162
21.	Punjab	604	593	203	390	401
22.	Rajasthan	2316	1593	497	1096	1819
23.	Sikkim	8	NA	1	NA	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	1540	NA	78	NA	1462
25.	Telangana	456	284	125	159	331
26.	Tripura	84	0	0	0	84
27.	Uttarakhand	240	200	41	159	199
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3288	2099	484	1615	2804
29.	West Bengal	1396	669	117	552	1279
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	9	0	9	16
31.	Chandigarh	8	9	15	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8	0	0	0	8
33.	Daman and Diu	8	2	0	2	8
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	12	0	0	0	12
36.	Puducherry	16	4	5	*	11
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		22496	11910	4156	8105	18347

Notes:

NA: Not Available.

¹Four per Community Health Centre.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy and shortfall, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

(C) Nursing Staff at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R ¹ -P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2498	4307	3541	766	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	584	NA	498	NA	86
3.	Assam#	2120	2798	2793	5	*
4.	Bihar##	2949	1662	1142	520	1807
5.	Chhattisgarh	1968	2685	1918	767	50
6.	Goa	52	132	129	3	*
7.	Gujarat	3933	3994	3529	465	404
8.	Haryana	1150	1929	1675	254	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1161	837	542	295	619
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1225	1710	1480	230	*
11.	Jharkhand ###	1613	703	1136	*	477
12.	Karnataka	3801	2667	3339	*	462
13.	Kerala	2473	3610	3969	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3334	4624	3211	1413	123
15.	Maharashtra	4334	3218	2519	699	1815
16.	Manipur	204	484	397	87	*
17.	Meghalaya^	298	413	610	*	*
18.	Mizoram\$	120	570	212	358	*
19.	Nagaland	273	175	387	*	*
20.	Odisha	3870	866	1817	*	2053
21.	Punjab	1489	2189	2019	170	*
22.	Rajasthan	6132	12472	9311	3161	*
23.	Sikkim	38	NA	33	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	4057	8133	7487	646	*
25.	Telangana	1487	2130	1904	226	*
26.	Tripura	240	0	597	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	677	307	349	*	328

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	9375	4497	4412	85	4963
29.	West Bengal	3357	10380	9248	1132	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	50	199	193	6	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	17	47	80	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	14	45	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	18	14	16	*	2
34.	Delhi	5	5	7	*	*
35.	Lakshadweep	25	54	54	0	*
36.	Puducherry	68	131	139	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		65018	77956	70738	11288	13194

Notes: # Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used.

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

\$ Total 570 Staff Nurses sanctioned in the State.

^^Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

¹One per Primary Health Centre and seven per Community Health Centre.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*:Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

(D) Health Worker [Female]/ANM At Sub Centre

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	(As on 31st March, 2017)				
		Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	14317	12073	2244	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	NA	323	NA	*
3.	Assam	4621	NA	7545	NA	*
4.	Bihar	9949	NA	20151	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	5186	5913	*	*
6.	Goa	214	244	186	58	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Gujarat	9082	9156	8859	297	223
8.	Haryana	2589	5038	4360	678	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2083	2246	1686	560	397
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2967	4337	4225	112	*
11.	Jharkhand	3848	3957	7489	*	*
12.	Karnataka	9381	9919	7152	2767	2229
13.	Kerala	5380	4575	4590	*	790
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	11886	9860	2026	*
15.	Maharashtra	10580	16801	10613	6188	*
16.	Manipur	421	842	750	92	*
17.	Meghalaya #	436	903	790	113	*
18.	Mizoram ##	370	405	622	*	*
19.	Nagaland #	396	408	702	*	*
20.	Odisha	6688	6688	7169	*	*
21.	Punjab	2950	5109	4674	435	*
22.	Rajasthan	14406	19313	14271	5042	135
23.	Sikkim #	147	147	127	20	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	8712	6835	1877	1877
25.	Telangana	4797	9655	7848	1807	*
26.	Tripura #	987	432	582	*	405
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	2000	1909	91	*
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	23695	28250	*	*
29.	West Bengal	10369	20000	18253	1747	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	255	241	14	*
31.	Chandigarh	17	24	24	0	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	36	90	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	26	45	43	2	*
34.	Delhi	10	16	14	2	*
35.	Lakshadweep	14	24	28	*	*
36.	Puducherry	81	108	109	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		156231	186479	198356	26172	6104

Notes: NA - Not Available.

Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Total 405 number of ANMs sanctioned in the State.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UT.

*: Surplus

(E) Health Worker [Female]/ANM at Sub Centres And PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall ¹
		[R1]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R1-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8605	14317	12073	2244	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	455	NA	481	NA	*
3.	Assam#	5635	5962	9056	*	*
4.	Bihar	11848	NA	23390	NA	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	5971	5983	6834	*	*
6.	Goa	238	259	195	64	43
7.	Gujarat	10474	10549	8859	1690	1615
8.	Haryana	2955	5108	4432	676	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2621	2246	1786	460	835
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	3604	4886	4737	149	*
11.	Jharkhand	4145	3957	7933	*	*
12.	Karnataka	11740	9919	7152	2767	4588
13.	Kerala	6229	7929	7950	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10363	13720	11546	2174	*
15.	Maharashtra	12394	18636	12135	6501	259

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Manipur	506	1065	923	142	*
17.	Meghalaya #	545	1118	1075	43	*
18.	Mizoram ##	427	405	640	*	*
19.	Nagaland ###	522	539	569	*	*
20.	Odisha	7968	6688	8084	*	*
21.	Punjab	3382	5190	4893	297	*
22.	Rajasthan	16485	21623	16211	5412	274
23.	Sikkim\$	171	219	196	23	*
24.	Tamil Nadu	10074	10074	7957	2117	2117
25.	Telangana	5486	9655	7848	1807	*
26.	Tripura #	1080	476	720	*	360
27.	Uttarakhand	2104	2186	2083	103	21
28.	Uttar Pradesh	24142	27449	31716	*	*
29.	West Bengal	11283	20500	18449	2051	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145	350	336	14	*
31.	Chandigarh	20	24	39	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	80	36	90	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	30	45	46	*	*
34.	Delhi	15	40	33	7	*
35.	Lakshadweep	18	47	51	*	*
36.	Puducherry	121	188	189	*	*
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		181881	211388	220707	28741	10112

Notes: NA - Not Available.

Sanctioned data for 2015 used.

Total 405 number of ANMs sanctioned in the State.

Sanctioned data for 2016 used.

\$ Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

¹Requirement based on norm of one ANM per each existing Sub Centre and PHC.

(F) Health Worker [Male] at Sub Centres

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant	Shortfall
		[R]	[S]	[P]	[S-P]	[R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7458	5021	2964	2057	4494
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	312	NA	92	NA	220
3.	Assam~	4621	3000	2783	217	1838
4.	Bihar #	9949	2135	1244	891	8705
5.	Chhattisgarh	5186	5186	3856	1330	1330
6.	Goa	214	86	86	0	128
7.	Gujarat	9082	9069	7888	1181	1194
8.	Haryana	2589	2138	1217	921	1372
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2083	2036	829	1207	1254
10.	Jammu and Kashmir##	2967	817	672	145	2295
11.	Jharkhand	3848	2150	1654	496	2194
12.	Karnataka	9381	5861	3252	2609	6129
13.	Kerala	5380	3401	3401	0	1979
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9192	4260	3707	553	5485
15.	Maharashtra	10580	7853	4570	3283	6010
16.	Manipur	421	469	374	95	47
17.	Meghalaya###	436	84	192	*	244
18.	Mizoram ^^	370	382	366	16	4
19.	Nagaland	396	NA	NA	NA	NA
20.	Odisha	6688	4548	3617	931	3071
21.	Punjab	2950	2958	1424	1534	1526
22.	Rajasthan	14406	2241	1159	1082	13247
23.	Sikkim ^	147	147	86	61	61
24.	Tamil Nadu	8712	3292	2109	1183	6603
25.	Telangana	4797	2628	1769	859	3028

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Tripura ###	987	574	735	*	252
27.	Uttarakhand	1847	329	67	262	1780
28.	Uttar Pradesh	20521	9080	3835	5245	16686
29.	West Bengal	10369	9457	2174	7283	8195
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	123	45	45	0	78
31.	Chandigarh \$	17	2	2	0	15
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71	9	63	*	8
33.	Daman and Diu	26	24	17	7	9
34.	Delhi	10	0	0	0	10
35.	Lakshadweep	14	14	14	0	0
36.	Puducherry	81	0	0	0	81
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		156231	89296	56263	33448	99572

Notes: NA - Not Available.

* Surplus.

Sanctioned data for year 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Sanctioned data for year 2012 used.

\$ Data for year 2016 used.

^^ Total 382 Health Worker (Male) sanctioned in the State.

~ Sanctioned and In Position data used for year 2013 and 2016 respectively.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

¹One per each existing Sub Centre.

(G) Health Assistants [Female]/LHV at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	1264	1143	121	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	6	NA	137
3.	Assam \$	1014	379	308	71	706
4.	Bihar #	1899	850	95	755	1804

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	800	640	160	145
6.	Goa	24	16	9	7	15
7.	Gujarat	1392	1771	1218	553	174
8.	Haryana	366	337	273	64	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	146	0	146	538
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	154	99	55	538
11.	Jharkhand ##	297	327	16	311	281
12.	Karnataka	2359	1449	1089	360	1270
13.	Kerala	849	13	13	0	836
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1171	963	208	208
15.	Maharashtra	1814	2392	1801	591	13
16.	Manipur	85	75	59	16	26
17.	Meghalaya ###	109	67	72	*	37
18.	Mizoram ^	57	85	19	66	38
19.	Nagaland	126	13	24	*	102
20.	Odisha ##	1280	1162	559	603	721
21.	Punjab	432	489	502	*	*
22.	Rajasthan	2079	2070	1106	964	973
23.	Sikkim #	24	24	12	12	12
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	1362	991	371	371
25.	Telangana	689	1111	944	167	*
26.	Tripura	93	0	33	*	60
27.	Uttarakhand	257	192	155	37	102
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	3781	1916	1865	1705
29.	West Bengal	914	200	157	43	757
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	20	20	0	2
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	3	*	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	0	0	0	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	4	0	0	0	4
34.	Delhi	5	14	9	5	*
35.	Lakshadweep	4	1	1	0	3
36.	Puducherry	40	13	12	1	28
ALL INDIA/ ² TOTAL		25650	21748	14267	7552	11712

Notes: * Surplus.

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

\$ Sanctioned and In position data used for the year 2015 and 2016 respectively.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise.

Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

¹One per Primary Health Centre.

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

NA: Not Available.

(H) Health Assistants [Male] at PHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1147	0	0	0	1147
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	143	NA	81	NA	62
3.	Assam	1014	NA	106	NA	908
4.	Bihar #	1899	649	212	437	1687
5.	Chhattisgarh	785	588	425	163	360
6.	Goa	24	0	0	0	24
7.	Gujarat	1392	1473	933	540	459
8.	Haryana	366	206	153	53	213
9.	Himachal Pradesh	538	108	46	62	492
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	637	50	26	24	611
11.	Jharkhand ##	297	327	33	294	264
12.	Karnataka	2359	5861	3252	2609	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	849	2186	2186	0	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1171	1171	543	628	628
15.	Maharashtra	1814	1722	1620	102	194
16.	Manipur ###	85	74	65	9	20
17.	Meghalaya ^	109	81	83	*	26
18.	Mizoram ^^	57	86	22	64	35
19.	Nagaland ###	126	0	53	*	73
20.	Odisha	1280	0	0	0	1280
21.	Punjab	432	407	268	139	164
22.	Rajasthan	2079	119	34	85	2045
23.	Sikkim	24	NA	1	NA	23
24.	Tamil Nadu	1362	1489	1036	453	326
25.	Telangana	689	0	0	0	689
26.	Tripura	93	0	23	*	70
27.	Uttarakhand	257	66	13	53	244
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3621	5757	954	4803	2667
29.	West Bengal	914	286	73	213	841
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22	11	11	0	11
31.	Chandigarh	3	NA	0	NA	3
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	0	0	0	9
33.	Daman and Diu	4	2	2	0	2
34.	Delhi	5	0	0	0	5
35.	Lakshadweep	4	0	0	0	4
36.	Puducherry	40	34	34	0	6
ALL INDIA ² /TOTAL		25650	22753	12288	10731	15592

Notes: NA: Not Available.

Sanctioned data for year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for year 2016 used.

Data for year 2015 used.

^ Sanctioned data for year 2015 used.

^^ Sanctioned data for year 2013-14 used.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

* Surplus.

¹One per Primary Health Centre.

²For calculating the overall percentages of vacancy, the States/UTs for which manpower position is not available, are excluded.

(I) Radiographers at CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193	160	75	85	118
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	63	NA	7	NA	56
3.	Assam #	158	145	60	85	98
4.	Bihar ##	150	89	1	88	149
5.	Chhattisgarh	169	162	130	32	39
6.	Goa	4	6	6	0	*
7.	Gujarat	363	363	162	201	201
8.	Haryana	112	73	40	33	72
9.	Himachal Pradesh	89	65	33	32	56
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	84	305	210	95	*
11.	Jharkhand ###	188	188	57	131	131
12.	Karnataka	206	206	167	39	39
13.	Kerala	232	16	18	*	214
14.	Madhya Pradesh	309	312	176	136	133
15.	Maharashtra	360	140	107	33	253
16.	Manipur	17	13	13	0	4
17.	Meghalaya ^	27	19	21	*	6
18.	Mizoram \$	9	5	6	*	3
19.	Nagaland	21	1	1	0	20
20.	Odisha	370	57	68	*	302
21.	Punjab	151	171	129	42	22
22.	Rajasthan	579	714	205	509	374
23.	Sikkim	2	NA	1	NA	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24.	Tamil Nadu	385	294	119	175	266
25.	Telangana	114	98	58	40	56
26.	Tripura	21	0	11	*	10
27.	Uttarakhand	60	32	15	17	45
28.	Uttar Pradesh	822	230	82	148	740
29.	West Bengal	349	275	135	140	214
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	0	0	0	4
31.	Chandigarh^^	2	5	5	0	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	2
33.	Daman and Diu	2	3	3	0	*
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	3	5	5	0	*
36.	Puducherry	4	3	3	0	1
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		5624	4155	2129	2061	3629

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for the year 2011 used.

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used.

^ Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used.

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used.

\$ Total 5 Radiographers sanctioned in the State.

¹One per Community Health Centre.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

(J) Pharmacists at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1355	994	361	346
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	89	NA	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam #	1172	1284	1384	*	*
4.	Bihar ##	2049	989	287	702	1762
5.	Chhattisgarh	954	1086	887	199	67
6.	Goa	28	53	51	2	*
7.	Gujarat	1755	1792	1665	127	90
8.	Haryana	478	563	419	144	59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	627	594	394	200	233
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	1137	737	400	*
11.	Jharkhand ##	485	515	238	277	247
12.	Karnataka	2565	2674	2523	151	42
13.	Kerala	1081	1036	1102	*	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1905	1687	218	*
15.	Maharashtra	2174	2355	2082	273	92
16.	Manipur	102	145	152	*	*
17.	Meghalaya ###	136	135	166	*	*
18.	Mizoram ^	66	99	59	40	7
19.	Nagaland	147	135	101	34	46
20.	Odisha	1650	1781	1691	90	*
21.	Punjab	583	841	779	62	*
22.	Rajasthan	2658	1240	623	617	2035
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	10	NA	16
24.	Tamil Nadu	1747	1789	1391	398	356
25.	Telangana	803	928	814	114	*
26.	Tripura	114	0	148	*	*
27.	Uttarakhand	317	325	307	18	10
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4443	2952	2883	69	1560
29.	West Bengal	1263	1458	1381	77	*
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	53	49	4	*
31.	Chandigarh^^	5	16	21	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	10	12	*	*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Daman and Diu	6	5	7	*	*
34.	Delhi	5	7	7	0	*
35.	Lakshadweep	7	16	16	0	*
36.	Puducherry	44	42	37	5	7
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		31274	29315	25193	4582	7092

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used.

Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used.

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used.

^ Total 99 Pharmacists sanctioned in the State.

'One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*: Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

(K) Laboratory Technicians at PHCs and CHCs

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Required ¹ [R]	Sanctioned [S]	In Position [P]	Vacant [S-P]	Shortfall [R-P]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1340	1174	779	395	561
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	206	NA	123	NA	83
3.	Assam #	1172	860	1202	*	*
4.	Bihar	2049	683	611	72	1438
5.	Chhattisgarh	954	956	727	229	227
6.	Goa	28	45	41	4	*
7.	Gujarat	1755	1756	1704	52	51
8.	Haryana	478	549	367	182	111
9.	Himachal Pradesh	627	300	160	140	467
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	721	826	796	30	*
11.	Jharkhand ##	485	515	250	265	235
12.	Karnataka	2565	1790	1532	258	1033
13.	Kerala	1081	324	365	*	716

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1480	1808	1378	430	102
15.	Maharashtra	2174	1474	1308	166	866
16.	Manipur	102	102	70	32	32
17.	Meghalaya ###	136	118	162	*	*
18.	Mizoram^	66	92	82	10	*
19.	Nagaland	147	72	73	*	74
20.	Odisha	1650	461	547	*	1103
21.	Punjab	583	616	582	34	1
22.	Rajasthan	2658	3571	1996	1575	662
23.	Sikkim	26	NA	21	NA	5
24.	Tamil Nadu	1747	2132	1395	737	352
25.	Telangana	803	811	640	171	163
26.	Tripura	114	0	91	*	23
27.	Uttarakhand	317	106	65	41	252
28.	Uttar Pradesh	4443	1331	963	368	3480
29.	West Bengal	1263	1360	803	557	460
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	26	23	19	4	7
31.	Chandigarh^^	5	8	22	*	*
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	7	17	*	*
33.	Daman and Diu	6	4	6	*	0
34.	Delhi	5	5	4	1	1
35.	Lakshadweep	7	13	13	0	*
36.	Puducherry	44	10	38	*	6
ALL INDIA/TOTAL		31274	23902	18952	5753	12511

Notes: # Sanctioned data for the year 2013 used.

Sanctioned data for the year 2016 used.

Sanctioned data for the year 2015 used.

^^ Sanctioned data for the year 2013-14 used.

^ Total 92 Leb. technicians sanctioned in the State.

¹One per each Primary Health Centre and Community Health Centre.

All India figures for Vacancy and Shortfall are the totals of State-wise Vacancy and Shortfall ignoring surplus in some States/UTs.

*:- Surplus.

NA: Not Available.

National Programme of Health Care for the Elderly

444. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of amount of funds allocated, released and utilized along with beneficiaries reach for National Programme of Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE) during last three years including district-wise details for West Bengal;

(b) the State-wise details of amounts allocated, released and utilized along with beneficiaries reached for any other scheme run by Ministry for care of elderly in India;

(c) whether Government is coming up with more programmes like the NPHCE for the welfare of the elderly people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) The State/UT-wise details of funds allocated, released and utilized during the last three years under National Programme of Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE), are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The number of beneficiaries reach including in State of West Bengal for NPHCE during the last three years, are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

As on date, 27 districts of State of West Bengal have been inducted under the programme, which are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Year	Districts
1.	Upto 2014-15	Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Dakshin Dinajpur
2.	2015-16	Bankura, Purulia, Paschim Medinipur, Birbhum, Cooch Behar
3.	2016-17	North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Purba Medinipur
4.	2017-18	Murshidabad, Malda, Uttar Dinajpur, Nadia, Alipurduar, Dishnupur, Jhargram, Rampurhat, Asansol, Basirhat, Diamond Harbour, Nandigram and Kalimpong

(b) to (d) This Ministry is also implementing Senior Citizens Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) as top up over existing Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for senior citizens aged 60 years and above. The health coverage is upto ₹ 30,000/- per

annum per senior citizen for treatment packages, over and above RSBY entitlement. The funds requirement under SCHIS is met through Senior Citizens Welfare Fund administered by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. However, as on date, no funds have been released to State Governments for SCHIS.

In addition, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India is implementing following schemes for the welfare of elderly people-

- (i) **Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)**—The Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) is a Central Sector Scheme under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows etc. Implementing agencies (IAs) eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT administrations.
- (ii) **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)**— Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY) is a Central Sector Scheme, under which physical aids and assisted living devices are provided to senior citizens belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking-sticks, elbow-crutches, walkers, tripods/quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided free of cost to eligible beneficiaries. The Scheme is being funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. The Scheme is being implemented by "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. An amount of ₹ 16 crore has been released to the implementing agency. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. A total of 187 district from all States/UTs have been selected for organizing distribution camps under Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana and 19 distributions camps have been organized as on 31.01.2018 providing 52512 physical aids and assistive devices to 27,368 beneficiaries incurring an expenditure of ₹ 12.20 crores.

Statement-I*Details of Allocation, Releases and Expenditure w.r.t. NPHCE programme during the last three years*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15		2015-16*			2016-17*		
		Allocation/ Releases	Expenditure	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure	Allocation	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.73	0.55	0.00	1.21	1.21	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	17.66	14.78	0.00	17.49	30.82	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	7.81	5.7	0.00	7.81	8.41	0.69
4.	Assam	1.42	0.54	44.44	35.78	1.18	44.44	55.33	3.02
5.	Bihar	1.50	0.84	36.43	22.34	0.18	36.08	18.04	0.28
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.69	0.00	0.42	0.46	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	0.99	1.27	14.99	8.47	0.26	14.85	14.85	1.59
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.63	0.15	1.09	0.82	0.35
9.	Daman and Diu	0.24	0.00	0.47	0.35	0.00	0.78	0.39	0.00

Written Answers to [6 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 297	10.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	4.05	2.23	0.00	6.72	5.64	0.00
	11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.47	0.23	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.00
	12.	Gujarat	2.16	2.31	21.53	20.98	1.91	21.32	21.32	1.83
	13.	Haryana	0.78	0.49	7.67	4.93	0.68	7.6	3.80	1.01
	14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.12	0.68	6.55	4.78	0.47	6.48	3.24	0.35
	15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.85	14.73	8.16	0.91	14.59	14.59	0.72
	16.	Jharkhand	1.11	0.56	15.26	10.57	0.00	15.11	15.11	0.52
	17.	Karnataka	1.71	0.16	21.56	14.29	0.92	21.34	21.34	2.38
	18.	Kerala	1.50	7.50	9.33	5.18	0.76	9.24	6.93	1.28
	19.	Lakshadweep	0.96	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.25	0.21	0.00	0.024
	20.	Madhya Pradesh	2.15	0.82	35.75	26.82	1.05	35.4	35.40	0.81
	21.	Maharashtra	2.04	2.39	38.05	27.54	1.86	37.68	37.68	0.79
	22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	5.00	3.08	0.60	5.00	2.50	0.00
	23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	5.31	2.46	0.00	5.31	5.31	0.00
	24.	Mizoram	1.19	0.00	2.85	1.42	0.07	2.85	2.14	0.64
	25.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	3.66	2.63	0.00	3.66	1.83	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
26.	Odisha	1.16	1.41	19.74	16.19	0.81	19.55	19.55	0.70
27.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.29	0.00	0.52	0.39	0.182
28.	Punjab	1.11	0.48	8.43	6.71	0.82	8.35	8.35	0.69
29.	Rajasthan	0.87	0.86	36.05	27.04	8.26	35.7	26.78	6.38
30.	Sikkim	0.44	0.00	1.27	0.95	0.51	1.27	1.58	0.31
31.	Tamil Nadu	0.0042	0.00	21.66	17.16	0.00	21.45	21.45	1.26
32.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	5.32	2.55	0.00	5.32	2.66	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	72.51	54.39	6.28	71.81	71.81	9.15
34.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.11	8.99	6.62	0.00	8.9	8.90	0.0044
35.	West Bengal	1.50	0.19	25.09	13.03	0.24	24.85	24.85	0.51
36.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	12.63	9.41	0.00	12.5	11.23	0.00
TOTAL		22.95	21.56	527.33	379.00	28.16	527.36	504.71	35.47

*From the F.Y. 2015-16 onwards, the programme has been covered under NCD Flexible Pool including 4 other programmes *i.e.* National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI), National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, CVD and Stroke (NPCDCS), National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) and National Programme for Tobacco Control (NPTC). The allocation and releases are shown under NCD Flexible Pool and expenditure is for this programme only.

Statement-II*Physical progress NPHCE 2014-17*

Sl. No.	Name of the States	# cases provided OPD Services			# cases admitted in wards			# persons given Physiotherapy		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Haryana	105801	579693	784739	3181	4166	19309	14087	70017	72416
2.	Himachal Pradesh		48700	263888		0	0		1680	8786
3.	Jammu and Kashmir-Kashmir		0	13509		0	1540		0	16750
3(a)	Jammu and Kashmir-Jammu		140910	0		5748	0		26618	0
4.	Punjab		29985	11098		13657	1540		7952	2433
5.	Uttar Pradesh		98320	207648		1877	5196		27860	58005
6.	Uttarakhand		11500	0		595	0		384	3036
7.	Bihar		24769	1471291		0	0		7086	11325
8.	Chhattisgarh		0	213647		0	8388		0	14487
9.	Jharkhand	27828	62826	26564	80	713	1923	7149	4847	3609
10.	Odisha	13747	55182	85749	977	3955	22601	667	6757	5408
11.	West Bengal		1873	7083		239	1424		0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Goa		0	2083		0	0		0	0
13.	Gujarat	63874	375578	1350755	4307	23179	117256	7652	47671	118573
14.	Madhya Pradesh		114746	179448		5953	6349		38166	23303
15.	Maharashtra		396022	481923		23583	23539		91061	27470
16.	Rajasthan		0	1050206		0	27645		0	62470
17.	Andhra Pradesh		184396	1882899		3071	23797		205	0
18.	Karnataka		2107991	149320		6519	5079		4387	6320
19.	Kerala		483978	364728		2820	1608		22339	18944
20.	Tamil Nadu		0	9065		0	1344		0	9620
21.	Telengana		0	0		0	0		0	0
22.	Arunachal Pradesh		0	346		0	46		0	0
23.	Assam	9600	234877	72654	188	2503	1093		5337	362
24.	Manipur		0	0		0	0		0	0
25.	Meghalaya		0	0		0	0		0	0
26.	Mizoram		0	3590		0	1390		0	679
27.	Nagaland		0	0		0	0		0	0
28.	Sikkim	22527	0	13003	254	0	2176	1441	0	1672

29	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL		243377	4951346	8645236	8987	98578	273243	30996	362367	465668

HIV positive cases in Himachal Pradesh

445. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that Himachal Pradesh has over 9,141 HIV + cases in all 12 districts with the biggest district, Kangra, topping the list with over 2629 HIV + cases followed by Hamirpur with 1,824 cases;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government has taken up or is taking up the matter with the State Government to take remedial steps to address the problem; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) The details of HIV positive cases in Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement (*See* below). To provide Care Support and Treatment for People Living with HIV (PLHIV), Government has established six Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centers and 5 Link ART Centers (LAC) in the State including Kangra and Hamirpur district for providing ART services to the PLHIV.

(c) and (d) Government of India has launched the seven year National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) 2017-24, which aims to attain universal coverage of HIV prevention, treatment to care continuum of services that are effective, inclusive, equitable and adapted to needs of the people living with HIV including in the State of Himachal Pradesh.

Statement

District-wise HIV cases detected as on 31st March 2017 (Since Inception)

Sl. No.	District	Total
1.	Kangra	2629
2.	Hamirpur	1824
3.	Una	973
4.	Shimla	874
5.	Mandi	829
6.	Bilaspur	673
7.	Solan	455

Sl. No.	District	Total
8.	Chamba	208
9.	Kullu	196
10.	Sirmaur	128
11.	Kinnaur	32
12.	L&S	6
13.	Non Himachalies	314
TOTAL		9141

Charging of exorbitant medical fees by hospitals

†446. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has implemented any policy regarding medical fees charged by private hospitals under which such hospitals will not be able to charge medical fees arbitrarily;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether any policy initiative is being taken in this regard;

(d) whether incidents of charging exorbitant medical fees and inhumane treatment meted out to the families of patients have increased recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Health is a State subject. It is the responsibility of the respective State/Union Territory Government to regulate medical fees charged by clinical establishments.

The Government of India has, however, enacted the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010 for registration and regulation of all clinical establishments (both Government and Private) in the country. Currently, the Act is applicable in 10 States and all Union Territories except Delhi. Other States may adopt the Act under clause (1) of Article 252 of the Constitution. Under the Clinical Establishments (Central Government) Rules, 2012 notified under this Act, the clinical establishments (in the States/Union Territories where the said Act is applicable) are required to display their rates at a conspicuous place and charge the rates for each

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

type of procedures and services within the range of rates determined from time to time in consultation with the State Governments. The National Council for Clinical Establishments has approved a standard list of medical procedures and a standard template for costing of medical procedures and the same has been shared with the States/UTs where the Act is applicable for appropriate action. The implementation and enforcement of the said Act is within the purview of the State/UT Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government is aware of the reports appearing in different fora about some such instances. However, since Health is a State subject, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take cognizance of such instances and take action to prevent and control such practices. Therefore, such complaints, as and when received, are forwarded to the concerned States. Details of such cases are, however, not maintained centrally.

Allopathic doctors lacking qualifications

†447. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 60 per cent allopathic doctors not have the medical qualifications in the country;

(b) whether Government has any authentic report in this regard;

(c) whether most of the doctors in rural areas are working there without medical qualifications; and

(d) whether Government has given any suggestion/order recently to the States to take action in a mission mode in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) No. As per Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, MBBS is the minimum qualification for enrolment as a registered medical practitioner in a State Medical Register to practice medicine, and hence all registered doctors have medical qualifications.

(c) and (d) Section 15 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 prohibits a person other than medical practitioner enrolled on a State Medical Register to practice medicine in the State. Since health is a State subject, the primary responsibility to deal with cases of quacks lies with the respective State Governments.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Central Government, keeping view of the above, requested Chief Ministers of all the States to take appropriate action against quacks under the law and also to evolve suitable policies to ensure availability of quality health workforce in rural areas.

Sale of seats in medical colleges

†448. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of selling of several medical seats by the private medical colleges of the country have come to light;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any step to investigate the matter; and

(c) if so, by when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) Till date no such case about selling medical seats has been received in the Ministry. With the enactment of IMC (Amendment) Act, 2016 introducing National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET), all the admissions in medical courses are made through common counseling based on NEET merit.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Boosting cadaver donation programme

449. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of organ transplant procedures conducted across the country, organ-wise like, kidney, lever, heart, lungs, pancreas etc. during last three years;

(b) the number of cadaver donations which took place in 2016 and 2017 across the country;

(c) the measures taken to boost cadaver donation programme;

(d) whether there is any plan to give benefit to the cadaver organ donor family member; and

(e) if not, whether any benefit can be given to the family like education of family members or insurance for family members?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) Since health is a State subject, complete data regarding number of organ transplant procedures conducted across the country is not available. However, as per the data available with National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO) the number of organ transplant procedures conducted across the country are as under:

Year	Kidney	Liver	Heart	Lung	Pancreas
2015	1024	523	110	37	04
2016	1368	665	235	58	21
2017	3848	1047	48	02	05

(b) As per data available with NOTTO, the estimated number of cadaver donations which took place in 2016 and 2017 across the country are 559 and 655 respectively.

(c) The Government of India has taken a series of measures to promote cadaver organ donation. The Government is implementing the National Organ Transplant Programme (NOTP) to promote organ donation across the country. The website of the National Organ and Tissue Transplant Organisation (NOTTO), viz. www.notto.nic.in contains information pertinent to the activities relating to organ donation. A 24x7 call centre with a toll free helpline number (1800114770) and a National Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplant Registry have also been set up. Financial assistance is admissible for establishing Regional Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (ROTTO) and State Organ and Tissue Transplant Organizations (SOTTO) and hiring of transplant coordinators in Hospitals and Trauma Centres. Further, a number of activities are carried out throughout the year for generating awareness about cadaver organ donation and for imparting training to all those associated with transplant activities including doctors and transplant coordinators. Activities such as celebration of Indian organ donation day every year, seminars, workshops, debates, sports events, walkathons, participation in marathons, nukkad natak, etc. are also organized at different places in the country to disseminate information and increase awareness. Audio-visual messages to promote cadaver organ donation are also telecast on Doordarshan and other Television channels.

(d) and (e) The cadaver organ donor family members are honoured on various occasions including Indian Organ Donation Day organised every year.

Inadequate expenditure for healthcare sector

450. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public expenditure on health have been found to be inadequate and if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(b) how does the public expenditure on health in India compare with other developing nations; and

(c) the extent to which Government is committed to Universal Health Coverage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per Economic Survey, 2017-18 (Volume-II) brought out by Ministry Finance, the health expenditure by General Government (Centre and States) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for last three years is as under:

(i) 2014-15 - 1.2%

(ii) 2015-16 - 1.1%

(iii) 2016-17(RE) - 1.5%

(b) A Statement showing health expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India *vis-à-vis* select developing countries for 2015 as available in the World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) The National Health Policy 2017 envisages achieving Universal Health Coverage. The policy envisages achieving this through:

(i) Assuring availability of free, comprehensive primary health care services, for all aspects of reproductive, maternal, child and adolescent health and for the most prevalent communicable, non-communicable and occupational diseases in the population.

(ii) Ensuring improved access and affordability, of quality secondary and tertiary care services through a combination of public hospitals and well measured strategic purchasing of services in health care deficit areas, from private care providers, especially the not-for profit providers.

The Finance Minister for his budget speech on 1st February, 2018 has announced that the government is steadily but surely progressing towards the goal of Universal Health Coverage.

Statement

Details of health expenditure as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India vis-à-vis select developing countries for 2015

Sl. No.	Country	Domestic General Government Health Expenditure (GGHE-D) as % Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
1.	Republic of Korea	4.17
2.	Russian Federation	3.40
3.	Brazil	3.81
4.	South Africa	4.39
5.	Thailand	2.91
6.	China	3.18
7.	Bhutan	2.51
8.	Sri Lanka	1.59
9.	Indonesia	1.28
10.	Vietnam	2.36
11.	Philippines	1.39
12.	India	1.00
13.	Pakistan	0.74
14.	Nepal	1.11

Source: Global Health Expenditure Database of World Health Organization.

Cervical cancer vaccine in public health programme

451. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken an in principle call against the introduction of the cervical cancer vaccine in the public health programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to World Health Organization, India is a fit case for introduction of the HPV vaccine as cervical cancer now kills more women in the country than any other maternal mortality causes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) to (c) NTAGI is India's apex technical advisory body

to make recommendations for inclusion of any new vaccine in country's UIP. NTAGI considers key factors like diseases epidemiology, clinical characteristics, economic considerations, vaccine and immunization characteristics and other public health considerations before making recommendations for any new vaccine introduction. Till date, HPV vaccine has not been recommended by NTAGI for inclusion in UIP.

The death due to cervical cancer and maternal mortality causes are not comparable. However a publication 'Why the time is right to tackle breast and cervical cancer in low - resource settings' published in 'Bulletin of the World Health Organization' states that while in the past maternal deaths dominated, reproductive mortality in low and middle-income countries, in most countries of Asia and Latin America and some countries of Africa, deaths due to the complications of pregnancy are now outnumbered by deaths from breast or cervical cancer. The Government is implementing National Program for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) in all States, where in cervical cancer is one of focus area. A population based initiative to prevent, control and screen NCDs, wherein Cervical cancer interventions are included, has also been initiated under National Health Mission.

Shortage of psychiatrists

†452. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of mentally-ill patients in the country has crossed seven crores while the number of psychiatrists is less than 7 thousand;
- (b) if so, Government's response in this regard; and
- (c) the strategies chalked out by Government to tackle the above problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per the National Mental Health Survey conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore in 12 States, the prevalence of mental disorders including common mental disorders, severe mental disorders, and alcohol and substance use disorders (excluding tobacco use disorder) in adults over the age of 18 years is about 10.6%. The estimated availability of mental health professionals in the country is as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Manpower	Availability
Psychiatrist	3827*
Clinical Psychologists	898
Psychiatric Social Workers	850
Psychiatric Nurses	1500

* As on 01.01.2015

(b) and (c) To address the burden of mental disorders, the Government of India is implementing the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) since 1982. The Government is supporting implementation of the DMHP under NMHP IN 517 districts of the country for detection, management and treatment of mental disorders/illness. With the objective to address the acute shortage of qualified mental health professionals in the country, the Government, under the National Mental Health Programme (NMHP), is implementing manpower development schemes for establishment of Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishment of Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties. Till date, support has been provided for establishment of 23 Centres of Excellence and strengthening/establishment of 46 Post Graduate (PG) Departments in mental health specialties in the country. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan the DMHP has been restructured to include additional components like suicide prevention services, work place stress management, life skills training and counseling in schools and colleges. Support is also provided for Central/State Mental Health Authorities, Research and Training and for Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities.

Achievements under NRHM and NUHM

453. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise budget allocated and actual expenditure made in the last three years under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) and the present status of the programmes in the country and its achievements in each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) how many States have rolled out Universal Health coverage under NHM so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is now overarching National Health Mission (NHM), along with National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as the other sub-Mission. It is implemented in all States/UTs in the country.

NHM is a flagship Programme of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that continues to support the State Governments in strengthening their health systems.

A Statement showing State-wise Central Grants released, Expenditure reported under NRHM and NUHM for the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Physical progress under NHM during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Public Health and Hospitals' being a State subject, the primary responsibility to roll out Universal Health coverage is that of respective State/UT Governments. Universal Health coverage is a key goal of the National Health Policy, 2017. The provision of comprehensive Primary Healthcare is an integral and pivotal part of Universal Healthcare. Selected sub-centres are being upgraded to Health and Wellness centres across the country. In the Budget 2018-19, an additional ₹ 1,200 crore have been allocated exclusively for Health and Wellness Centres.

Under NHM all States/UTs are already supported to provide a host of free services towards achievement of Universal Health Coverage including for maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. Other major initiatives for which States are being supported include Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK), Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), implementation of NHM Free Drugs and Free Diagnostics Service Initiatives, PM National Dialysis Programme and implementation of National Quality Assurance Framework.

Statement-I*(A) State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM 2014-15 to 2015-16*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27.63	22.89	24.33	27.83	37.30	11.39
2.	Andhra Pradesh	553.03	462.18	887.18	564.18	600.38	1057.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	179.92	138.47	68.87	158.40	162.65	145.42
4.	Assam	1014.98	843.95	909.47	937.56	971.35	1174.49
5.	Bihar	1278.24	1131.39	1427.30	1185.66	1143.35	1616.74
6.	Chandigarh	12.93	9.96	13.67	11.14	16.76	15.85
7.	Chhattisgarh	572.27	476.11	701.80	451.41	398.27	738.98
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12.70	7.93	8.53	11.15	13.99	15.06
9.	Daman and Diu	9.89	6.91	7.67	8.89	10.42	15.69
10.	Delhi	105.34	91.63	157.28	88.20	109.77	92.24
11.	Goa	29.64	24.55	28.75	18.43	16.77	24.10
12.	Gujarat	833.17	755.55	820.53	612.33	644.80	1177.82
13.	Haryana	284.46	234.97	416.27	270.98	267.93	456.51

14.	Himachal Pradesh	230.57	184.76	305.54	248.50	245.68	281.02
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	420.79	327.09	389.83	353.88	356.68	411.61
16.	Jharkhand	458.01	343.12	372.01	454.73	398.49	584.69
17.	Karnataka	743.57	632.55	851.25	760.84	740.45	1113.78
18.	Kerala	553.08	498.92	487.26	270.31	277.48	607.44
19.	Lakshadweep	5.79	5.08	1.36	4.28	5.69	2.72
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1201.10	1083.79	1722.60	1001.20	1068.21	2011.41
21.	Maharashtra	1299.78	1190.83	1826.53	1068.07	1085.92	1672.89
22.	Manipur	135.27	126.71	86.41	111.39	112.16	104.16
23.	Meghalaya	119.27	90.96	70.58	99.83	102.22	129.36
24.	Mizoram	105.98	99.18	89.45	88.65	90.48	92.79
25.	Nagaland	127.07	112.39	62.67	100.11	100.78	79.37
26.	Odisha	720.82	643.43	940.54	630.37	628.03	1162.44
27.	Puducherry	23.97	20.36	22.75	14.43	16.94	19.72
28.	Punjab	377.84	340.28	454.67	252.80	278.34	595.30
29.	Rajasthan	1163.20	1059.30	1711.69	1208.27	1239.14	1728.28
30.	Sikkim	49.74	50.60	40.96	40.46	41.01	50.16
31.	Tamil Nadu	930.20	834.47	2082.25	927.17	981.23	1479.84
32.	Tripura	153.48	121.28	130.00	125.15	134.52	118.14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2825.08	2279.05	3636.90	2956.41	2790.68	4315.55
34.	Uttarakhand	315.78	260.84	319.37	287.01	271.51	326.06
35.	West Bengal	1083.06	937.07	1190.03	960.30	898.46	1450.80
36.	Telangana	415.41	330.09	334.68	374.72	387.23	497.79
TOTAL		18373.07	15778.67	22600.99	16685.06	16645.07	25376.86

(B) State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NRHM 2016-17 to 2017-18

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	States	2016-17			2017-18		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45.76	44.81	28.42	37.64	22.29	7.94
2.	Andhra Pradesh	547.25	546.17	1184.01	597.62	593.86	521.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	165.10	159.25	163.28	184.08	118.88	42.68
4.	Assam	960.82	1028.00	1316.39	1038.30	750.39	398.34
5.	Bihar	1084.30	958.11	1528.33	1288.25	815.82	308.49
6.	Chandigarh	18.71	19.73	14.78	15.94	8.44	7.42
7.	Chhattisgarh	536.09	556.50	955.55	550.66	556.26	388.95

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.00	16.86	16.73	18.57	14.30	10.20
9.	Daman and Diu	14.75	11.07	9.94	13.75	9.67	4.24
10.	Delhi	142.31	188.28	113.53	156.30	97.82	99.45
11.	Goa	24.10	18.80	39.55	20.91	18.81	17.44
12.	Gujarat	793.97	801.59	1277.12	835.63	788.42	419.25
13.	Haryana	294.13	289.21	481.66	245.94	222.54	212.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	212.92	208.94	342.33	308.57	305.32	115.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	392.15	357.30	399.22	485.82	373.26	166.66
16.	Jharkhand	485.26	391.70	566.63	554.69	399.57	234.42
17.	Karnataka	664.25	670.97	1169.22	988.82	933.99	577.82
18.	Kerala	452.77	427.38	701.96	299.74	416.30	219.50
19.	Lakshadweep	6.63	3.81	4.32	6.50	4.61	2.10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1466.53	1458.76	1926.20	1388.04	1357.95	763.49
21.	Maharashtra	1122.28	1150.31	1691.54	1476.67	1339.23	662.78
22.	Manipur	114.52	76.56	78.28	128.59	83.92	40.55
23.	Meghalaya	160.60	157.18	141.75	136.47	102.84	35.49
24.	Mizoram	92.92	76.11	89.44	97.42	67.23	40.14
25.	Nagaland	101.03	90.43	131.84	109.40	77.79	36.70
26.	Odisha	740.90	667.69	1189.50	784.82	709.12	508.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Puducherry	32.63	35.31	29.63	33.39	24.20	9.85
28.	Punjab	264.13	263.80	631.86	386.20	352.83	160.07
29.	Rajasthan	1213.79	1188.69	1759.17	1324.02	1298.48	675.43
30.	Sikkim	44.52	40.73	50.10	46.81	33.18	15.70
31.	Tamil Nadu	715.58	713.22	1693.78	915.21	917.30	927.73
32.	Tripura	135.98	119.40	140.04	142.12	73.89	45.45
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3182.19	3049.90	4749.33	3316.11	2734.75	1965.82
34.	Uttarakhand	265.39	254.38	337.40	349.12	244.40	109.28
35.	West Bengal	743.42	741.99	1634.41	868.88	941.88	590.17
36.	Telangana	394.29	361.39	622.22	428.46	253.14	359.74
TOTAL		17652.96	17144.30	27209.46	19579.44	17062.66	10701.97

Note:

1. Allocation is as per original outlay/B.E. after revising the allocation under Infrastructure Maintenance to the extent of releases made.
2. For the F.Y. 2016-17, the allocation under Health System Strengthening under NRHM is revised to the extent of additional allocation made available for Revised Estimate.
3. Release for the F.Y. 2017-18 is updated upto 31.12.2017 and is provisional.
4. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.
5. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2017-18 (upto 30.09.2017 as per FMR) are provisional.

(C) State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NUHM 2014-15 to 2015-16

Sl. No.	States	2014-15			2015-16		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.73	0.47	0	0.38	0	0.08
2.	Andhra Pradesh	89.96	57.55	15.73	92.16	43.14	32.92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.37	0.94	0.63	1.61	0	0.84
4.	Assam	99.53	33.18	6.41	36.34	0	11.51
5.	Bihar	40.86	16.93	0.1	32.28	16.14	4.93
6.	Chandigarh	6.47	2.19	1.59	3.1	7.128	5.13
7.	Chhattisgarh	32.13	24.3	14.24	27.98	13.99	19.3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.9	0.47	0.03	0.22	0.385	0.48
9.	Daman and Diu	0.83	-	0	0.21	0.11	-
10.	Delhi	82.5	62.41	65.36	54.03	54.03	45.06
11.	Goa	2.7	1.47	0.75	0.98	0	0.81
12.	Gujarat	110.58	77.3	53.13	65.31	48.98	94.6
13.	Haryana	51.07	38.63	21.91	32.04	24.03	36.72
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1.43	1.08	1.38	1.08	0.81	0.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.71	8.42	3.46	12.02	11.22	9.33
16.	Jharkhand	27.97	16.5	0	17.34	13.01	5.49
17.	Karnataka	90.52	64.68	6.93	74.8	0	27.83
18.	Kerala	30.5	23.07	22.57	35.55	26.66	25.44
19.	Lakshadweep	0.22	-	0	-	0	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	104.06	78.71	15.42	88.17	63.98	35.2
21.	Maharashtra	318.52	240.92	7.87	214.24	0	61.56
22.	Manipur	9.71	2.11	0.5	3.77	0	1.35
23.	Meghalaya	17.56	13.17	0.14	7.79	0	4.19
24.	Mizoram	10.55	4.1	3.84	8.85	4.2	3.26
25.	Nagaland	8.19	2.53	0.37	8.65	4.07	1.68
26.	Odisha	31.37	23.73	3.56	26.41	24.59	43.33
27.	Puducherry	3.66	2.21	0.6	3.33	1.67	2.05
28.	Punjab	51.65	39.07	5.92	31.96	16.886	54.19
29.	Rajasthan	74.91	56.66	11	48.7	48.7	70.82
30.	Sikkim	1.34	1	0.4	3.07	0	0.55
31.	Tamil Nadu	156.38	118.28	165.81	111.99	111.99	153.52
32.	Tripura	10.75	1.84	0.15	13.92	1.77	0.63

33.	Uttar Pradesh	200.97	152.01	34.36	136.55	72.153	136.22
34.	Uttarakhand	12.84	9.71	5.05	9.79	4.9	9.89
35.	West Bengal	160.69	121.55	6.75	115.53	61.057	36.82
36.	Telangana	64.29	48.63	-	65.87	49.4	7.76
TOTAL		1,924.43	1,345.82	475.96	1,386.00	725	943.75

(D) State-wise Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NUHM 2016-17 to 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17			2017-18		
		Allocation	Release	Exp.	Allocation	Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.43	-	0.41	0.33	-	0.17
2.	Andhra Pradesh	58.62	43.97	63.62	46.78	35.09	61.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	1.1	1.88	0.8	0.54	0.78
4.	Assam	24.91	12.46	15.38	17.95	8.98	6.65
5.	Bihar	21.41	-	8.39	17.08	-	3.79
6.	Chandigarh	3.53	1.49	5.57	2.74	2.06	1.43
7.	Chhattisgarh	18.55	18.55	31.86	14.8	11.1	13.8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.25	0.13	0.49	0.2	-	0.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0.24	0.18	0.03	0.18	-	0.02
10.	Delhi	61.47	46.1	34.03	47.65	42.89	21.86
11.	Goa	0.65	0.49	0.97	0.52	0.39	0.57
12.	Gujarat	43.31	43.31	99.79	34.56	117.04	36.27
13.	Haryana	21.25	21.25	28.34	16.96	47.09	14.73
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.72	0.36	1.06	0.57	0.29	0.04
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7.97	-	15.21	6.36	4.77	3.55
16.	Jharkhand	11.5	-	3.96	9.17	-	0.92
17.	Karnataka	49.6	24.8	99.11	39.58	81.99	30.81
18.	Kerala	23.57	17.68	35.73	18.81	14.11	13.15
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	58.46	-	30.64	46.65	-	13.06
21.	Maharashtra	142.06	71.03	81.93	113.36	56.68	57.08
22.	Manipur	2.58	1.94	0.7	1.86	-	0.2
23.	Meghalaya	5.34	2.68	3.93	3.85	1.73	1.3
24.	Mizoram	6.07	4.55	1.01	4.37	1.97	3.33
25.	Nagaland	5.93	4.45	2.71	4.27	1.92	2.62
26.	Odisha	17.51	17.51	66.38	13.97	39.58	21.95

27.	Puducherry	3.79	0.19	2.94	2.93	2.2	1.38
28.	Punjab	21.19	21.19	55.9	16.91	12.68	12.51
29.	Rajasthan	32.29	16.15	97.59	25.77	-	28.35
30.	Sikkim	2.11	0.94	0.47	1.52	0.68	0.39
31.	Tamil Nadu	74.26	39.54	123.19	59.26	-	56.05
32.	Tripura	9.54	4.49	1.23	6.88	3.1	0.6
33.	Uttar Pradesh	90.54	45.27	151.78	72.26	54.2	54.87
34.	Uttarakhand	6.49	6.49	8.6	5.18	3.5	3.21
35.	West Bengal	76.61	-	109.51	61.13	55.02	52.8
36.	Telangana	46.16	23.08	64.93	36.84	-	8.24
TOTAL		950	491.37	1,249.27	752.05	599.6	528.24

Note:

1. Allocation is as per original outlay/B.E. after revising the allocation under Infrastructure Maintenance to the extent of releases made.
2. For the F.Y. 2016-17, the allocation under Health System Strengthening under NRHM is revised to the extent of additional allocation made available for Revised Estimate.
3. Release for the F.Y. 2017-18 is updated upto 31.12.2017 and is provisional.
4. The above releases relate to Central Government Grants and do not include State share contribution.
5. Expenditure includes expenditure against central Release, State release and unspent balances at the beginning of the year. Expenditure for the F.Y. 2017-18 (upto 30.09.2017 as per FMR) are provisional.

Statement-II

Physical Progress under NRHM during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year 2017-18 up to Sept.)

1. Augmentation of Human Resources

For the last three year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept.), about 27,454 health HR on contractual basis have been added. These include 448 GDMOs, 1,141 ANMs, 9,101 Staff Nurses, 962 Specialists, 7,859 AYUSH Doctors and 12,957 Paramedics. Apart from providing support for health human resource, NRHM has also focused on multi-skilling of doctors at strategically located facilities identified by the states e.g. MBBS doctors are being trained in Emergency Obstetric Care (EmOC), Life Saving Anaesthesia Skills (LSAS) and Laparoscopic Surgery. Similarly, due importance is given to capacity building of nursing staff and auxiliary workers such as ANMs. NRHM has been supporting co-location of AYUSH services in public health facilities such as Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) and also utilizing their services in Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) and other national programmes.

2. ASHA

Under the Framework for Implementation of NRHM, a female community health worker called Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) has been engaged in each village in the ratio of one ASHA per 1000 population or one ASHA per habitation in tribal areas. For the last three-year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept.), 72,806 ASHAs were selected under NHM.

3. Infrastructure strengthening/upgradation

NRHM seeks to strengthen public health delivery system at all levels. For the last three-year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept.), 5,217 new constructions and 8,990 renovation/upgradation projects for various health facilities were sanctioned.

4. Mobile Medical Units

In order to provide services at the doorsteps of population living in the most remote and hard to reach areas, States have been supported with Mobile Medical Units (MMUs). For the last three-year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept.), 268 MMUs were added and operationalized.

5. National Ambulance Services

At the time of launch of NRHM 2005, such ambulance networks were non-existent. As on Sept 2017, 32 States/UTs have the facility where people can Dial 108 or 102 for calling an ambulance. Dial 108 is predominantly an emergency response system, primarily designed to attend to patients of critical care, trauma and accident victims etc. Dial 102 services essentially consist of basic patient transport aimed to cater to the needs of pregnant women and children though other categories are also taking benefit and are not excluded. JSSK entitlements *e.g.* free transfer from home to facility, inter facility transfer in case of referral and drop back for mother and children are the key focus of 102 service. This service can be accessed through a toll free call to a Call Centre. For the last three year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept.), 4,812 Emergency Response Service vehicles and 1,127 empanelled vehicles were operational.

6. Mainstreaming of AYUSH

Since inception of NRHM, mainstreaming of AYUSH has been taken up by co-locating AYUSH facilities. For the last three year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept.), 1,431 PHCs and equivalent level facilities, 1361 CHCs and equivalent level facilities and 190 DHs were taken up for co-locating AYUSH facilities.

7. 24 x 7 Services and First Referral facilities

For the last three year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept.). 277 additional facilities were operationalized as First Referral Units (FRUs), 1,650 PHCs/CHCs were strengthened to provide 24X7 services and 4,670 NBCCs, 204 SNCUs and 584 NBSUs were established.

8. Community Participation

Rogi Kalyan Samiti (Patient Welfare Committee)/Hospital Management Society is a simple yet effective management structure. This committee is a registered society that acts as a group of trustees for the hospitals to manage the affairs of the hospital. To ensure involvement of the communities in oversight of the provisioning of health care and to redress public grievances. For the last three year period from 2014-15 to 2016-17 and the current year (2017-18 up to Sept), a total of 3,140 RKS and 35,003 VHSNCs at village level were constituted.

Physical Progress under NUHM during last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17) and current year 2017-18 up to Sept.)

FY 2014-15

- 906 cities/towns covered under NUHM for implementation
- 8285 total staff in position against 34387 approved *i.e.* 8069 Clinical and Paramedical and 216 Programme management staff.
- 22868 ASHA engaged against 560002 approved
- 20073 MAS formed against 92713 approved

FY 2015-16

- 993 cities/towns covered under NUHM for implementation
- 19942 total staff in position against 38358 approved *i.e.* 19094 Clinical and Paramedical and 848 Program management staff
- 3100 Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHCs) made operational against 4325 approved
- 41190 ASHA engaged against 62803 approved
- 48912 MAS formed against 98128 approved

FY 2016-17

- 1057 cities/towns covered under NUHM for implementation
- 24417 total staff in position against 37001 approved *i.e.* 23290 Clinical and Paramedical and 1127 Program management staff
- 4144 Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHCs) made operational against 4544 approved
- 54344 ASHA engaged against 62803 approved
- 59099 MAS formed against 98128 approved

FY 2017-18

- 1067 cities/towns covered under NUHM for implementation
- 25504 total staff in position against 35732 approved *i.e.* 124504 Clinical and Paramedical and 1000 Program management staff
- 4048 Urban Primary Health Centres (U-PHCs) made operational against 4325 approved
- 58810 ASHA engaged against 68922 approved
- 67262 MAS formed against 110599 approved

Quality check on food imports from China

454. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding food items being imported from China;
- (b) the details regarding the trend in import of such items during the last three years;
- (c) the mechanism to ensure quality control in respect of such imported food items;
- (d) whether any import of food items from China has been rejected during the last three years due to non-compliance with the quality parameters; and
- (e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) and (b) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is present at six Ports *viz.* Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Kochi and Tuticorin covering 21 points of entry. Food Import Clearance System (FICS) of FSSAI, which is an online system, is operational at above mentioned six ports only. As per data available in FICS, the details regarding food items category being imported from China and the trend in import of such items during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, risk based sampling called Risk Management System (RMS) is in operation at Customs Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT), so only selected Bill of Entries are referred to FSSAI's FICS system. Also, there are another 136 locations throughout the country where Customs officers have been notified as Authorised Officers by FSSAI.

(c) The food articles when referred to FSSAI's FICS for clearance by the Customs Authorities are subjected to scrutiny of documents, Visual inspection, sampling and testing in order to determine whether or not they conform to the safety and minimum quality standards established and laid down under various Food Safety and Standards Regulations. If sample is found conforming then No Objection Certificate (NOC) is generated and if not conforming, then Non-Conforming Report (NCR) is generated.

(d) and (e) As per data available in FICS of FSSAI in respect of 6 ports covering 21 points of entry where FSSAI is present, there are 90 instances during

the last 3 years where the food products from China did not meet the norms prescribed under Food Safety and Standards Act and Rules and Regulations made thereunder and were issued Non Conformance Report (NCR). Year wise details are as below:—

2015	34
2016	45
2017	11

Statement*Details regarding food items category being imported from China and the trend in import of such items during the last three years*

Sl.No.	Food items category imported from China through FSSAI operated ports (i.e. 6 covering 21 point of entries) which have been issued NOC	2017		2016		2015	
		(1 Jan., – 31 Dec.)		(1 Jan., – 31 Dec.)		(1 Jan., – 31 Dec.)	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (lacs)	Quantity (MT)	Value (lacs)	Quantity (MT)	Value (lacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Alcoholic Beverages	38.2536	24.4534464	110.88	75.3645998	144.86436	98188634
2.	Cereals	508.308	227.5240016	11016.332	4489.05165	11201.436	5724.6708
3.	Chemicals	72.901	116.2183751	117.78	131.106427	202.151	31520388
4.	Cocoa and Cocoa products	45.46211	34.0283334	1484.20743	1688.75418	1405.5741	1465.0658
5.	Coffee, Tea, Mate and Spices	183.12294	129.8798954	1507.08332	1342.09107	1556.68193	1194.2408
6.	Confectionery and Food prep item	83.528	225.1065648	239.95689	176.776013	414.34013	236.60481
7.	Edible Vegetables	106.652	132.2705738	0.2016	2.1509	1537.0038	1307.8651
8.	Fish and fish Products	36.565	100.3253856	993.711786	1421.26975	48.557	57.633037
9.	Food preparation items	1997.2706	2909.342028	101.6	262.95274	3612.13783	4491.3502
10.	Fruit juices	1376.4926	995.5641293	7022.672735	7940.55228	4332.91	3236.4471
11.	Fruits and Nuts	10826.80421	5261.274265	4952.904	3893.84754	44721.52551	27189.008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Inorganic Chemicals	4404.544	638.4879061	130948.3883	67113.7249	8600.949	1387.8897
13.	Lac, Gums, Resins etc	75.4	464.9244153	11878.193	1734.34347	281.124	1573.4093
14.	Meat and Meat Products	0.32	1.81193	285.10816	2639.7719	1.05	1.287
15.	Non Alcoholic beverages	1.732	42.244175	33.5608	28.3665816	123.59879	21.834203
16.	Oil and oil products	53.2585	147.5267249	118.4825	1076.50381	122.35341	1124.645
17.	oil seeds/Misc Grains	690.5396	1124.933155	37.007	40.3377284	2028.07	3553.376
18.	Organic Chemicals	7286.6545	5453.112795	16698.917	12424.5125	8576.048	7647.3262
19.	Pulses	5786.64	3830.741248	59557.218	35544.0238	202302.438	44493.593
20.	Salts	949.75494	371.2679606	539	8649.26164	700.7	52.165843
21.	Sugar and Sugar Confectionery	799.29835	488.6836796	3515.54595	1537.36774	9958.481688	3345.3416
22.	Vegetables	0	0	5241.16102	1860.68832	3681.62559	2381.3155

Shortage of allopathic doctors

†455. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of allopathic doctors in the country who are having minimum medical qualification, State-wise details thereof;

(b) the shortage of allopathic doctors according to the population, the number of allopathic doctors recruited during the last three years, State-wise details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a huge gap between current report "Health Workforce in India" of WHO with regard to number of doctors with valid qualifications and official data of the Government, if so, the reasons therefor and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): (a) to (c) As per information provided by Medical Council of India, there are a total 10,41,395 allopathic doctors registered with the State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017. Assuming 80% availability, it is estimated that around 8.33 lakh doctors may be actually available for active service. It gives a doctor-population ratio of 1:1,597 as per current population estimate of 1.33 billion. However, WHO norms prescribes that there should be 1 doctor amongst the population of 1,000. State-wise details of doctors registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India are annexed herewith as Statement.

Statement

Number of Doctors Registered with State Medical Councils/Medical Council of India as on 30th September, 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
1.	Andhra Pradesh Medical Council	86129
2.	Arunachal Pradesh Medical Council	840
3.	Assam Medical Council	22532
4.	Bihar Medical Council	40043
5.	Chhattisgarh Medical Council	6915
6.	Delhi Medical Council	16176
7.	Goa Medical Council	3367
8.	Gujarat Medical Council	53954
9.	Haryana Dental and Medical Council	5717

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of the Medical Council	Number of Doctors
10.	Himachal Pradesh Medical Council	2849
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	14326
12.	Jharkhand Medical Council	5093
13.	Karnataka Medical Council	104794
14.	Madhya Pradesh Medical Council	34347
15.	Maharashtra Medical Council	153513
16.	Medical Council of India	52666
17.	Nagaland Medical Council	801
18.	Orissa Council of Medical Registration	21681
19.	Punjab Medical Council	44682
20.	Rajasthan Medical Council	40559
21.	Sikkim Medical Council	893
22.	Tamil Nadu Medical Council	126399
23.	Travancore Medical Council	55251
24.	Uttar Pradesh Medical Council	71480
25.	Uttarakhand Medical Council	7060
26.	West Bengal Medical Council	66974
27.	Tripura Medical Council	0
28.	Telangana Medical Council	2354
TOTAL		10,41,395

Note: The other State/UTs do not have their own Medical Registration Council. Hence, their workers get registration with the Councils of other neighbouring States.

Per capita expenditure on healthcare

†456. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of per capita expenditure on medical and health services in the country;

(b) the quantum of expenditure on private and Government hospitals, respectively, and the details thereof;

(c) the total per capita amount of medical assistance being provided by Government and the details thereof; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the number of persons who are unable to afford treatment of severe diseases due to their weak financial conditions and the schemes being run for such people and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) As per National Health Accounts Estimates for India 2014-15, the total health expenditure per capita is estimated to be ₹ 3826.

(b): As per National Health Accounts Estimates for India 2014-15, the current health expenditure attributed to Government Hospitals and Private Hospitals is estimated to be ₹ 64,685 crores (14.3%) and ₹ 1,16,943 crores (25.9%) respectively.

(c) The per capita expenditure on healthcare by Government (Centre and States) for 2017-18(BE) at current prices is estimated to be ₹ 1797.

(d): "Public Health and Hospitals" being a State subject, the primary responsibility for providing affordable health services lies with respective State/UT Governments. Technical and financial support under the National Health Mission (NHM) is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening their health system for provision of universally accessible, affordable and quality healthcare. Support is also provided under Rastriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, (RSBY) to provide for inpatient care upto ₹ 30,000 per annum per family to all BPL population and 11 other defined categories of unorganized workers. Government of India is also implementing Senior Citizen Health Insurance Scheme (SCHIS) for Senior Citizens of age 60 years and above, with effect from 01.04.2016, as a top up scheme of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY).

Under the Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN), financial support is provided to patients living below poverty line and to those suffering from major life threatening diseases, to receive medical treatment at any of the super specialty Government Hospitals/Institutes.

Tele Medicine treatment model

457. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has accepted Tele Medicine as an approved form of treatment;

(b) if so, whether Government has formulated any model for Tele Medicine;

(c) if so, the name of such model and the States which have accepted it and the mechanism to monitor the functioning of the States in this regard;

(d) whether State Government of Odisha has its own model of Tele Medicine or it has taken up any Model approved by Government; and

(e) the extent of implementation of Tele Medicine scheme in Odisha and the pattern of funding by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) to (c) Health being a State subject, primary responsibility to provide healthcare services to citizens lies with State/UT governments and each State define its own Telemedicine model based on their State requirements. Under National Health Mission (NHM), financial support is being provided to States/UTs to strengthen and implement their Telemedicine Projects based on the requirements posed by them in Programme Implementation Plan (PIP).

(d) and (e) The Odisha Government funded Telemedicine Network follows the typical Doctor – to – Doctor model of teleconsultation and Doctor – to – Patients model of tele – follow up. A state – wide telemedicine network has been established by the Governments of Odisha which connects all 30 districts of Odisha to 3 Government Medical college Hospitals and to State Institute of Health and Family Welfare, Bhubaneswar. Recently the telemedicine centres have also been established in Regional Cancer Centre and Paediatric Institute both located at Cuttack. These two specialty-end telemedicine nodes are also connected to all districts.

During the year 2017-2018 an e-ICU network has been established linking the district-level ICUs to Central ICUs of Government Medical College Hospitals.

Currently the expenses for all such telemedicine activities are being met from fund provision made by Odisha Government under State plan.

Measures to reduce IMR

458. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is still struggling to reduce the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in order to reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY) (a) to (c) Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has declined from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 34 per 1000 live births in 2016 with annual decline of 4.7% in India in comparison to world-wide annual decline of 3.3% during same period (45 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 31 per 1000 live birth in 2016). Further, IMR has declined from 37 per 1000 live births in 2015 to 34 per 1000 live births in 2016 thus marking a decline of 8.1%.

Under National Health Mission, the following interventions are being implemented to reduce Infant Mortality Rate all across the country:—

(1) Promotion of Institutional deliveries through cash incentive under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free ante-natal check-ups, delivery including Caesarean section, post-natal care and treatment of sick infants till one year of age.

- (2) Strengthening of delivery points for providing comprehensive and quality Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) Services, ensuring essential newborn care at all delivery points, establishment of Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU), Newborn Stabilization Units (NBSU) and Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) units for care of sick and small babies. Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) is being provided by ASHAs to improve child rearing practices. India Newborn Action Plan (INAP) was launched in 2014 to make concerted efforts towards attainment of the goals of “Single Digit Neonatal Mortality Rate” and “Single Digit Stillbirth Rate”, by 2030.
- (3) Early initiation and exclusive breastfeeding for first six months and appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices are promoted in convergence with Ministry of Women and Child Development. Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) are observed for provision of maternal and child health services and creating awareness on maternal and child care including health and nutrition education. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare launched MAA-Mothers’ Absolute Affection programme in August 2016 for improving breastfeeding practices (Initial Breastfeeding within one hour, Exclusive Breastfeeding up to six months and complementary Breastfeeding up to two years) through mass media and capacity building of health care providers in health facilities as well as in communities.
- (4) Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is being supported to provide vaccination to children against many life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Polio, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Measles. Pentavalent vaccine has been introduced all across the country and “Mission Indradhanush” has been launched to fully immunize children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. Measles Rubella Campaign is being undertaken in select States for children from 9 months to 15 years of age with the aim of eliminating Measles by 2020.
- (5) Name based tracking of mothers and children till two years of age (Mother and Child Tracking System) is done to ensure complete antenatal, intranatal, postnatal care and complete immunization as per schedule.
- (6) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK) for health screening, early detection of birth defects, diseases, deficiencies, development delays including disability and early intervention services has been operationalized to provide

comprehensive care to all the children in the age group of 0-18 years in the community.

- (7) Some other important interventions are Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation for the prevention of anaemia among the vulnerable age groups, home visits by ASHAs to promote exclusive breast feeding and promote use of ORS and zinc for management of diarrhoea in children.
- (8) Capacity building of health care providers: Various trainings are being conducted under National Health Mission (NHM) to build and upgrade the skills of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care of mother during pregnancy, delivery and essential newborn care.
- (9) Low performing districts have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs) which entitles them to receive high per capita funding, relaxed norms, enhanced monitoring and focused supportive supervisions and encouragement to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

High rate of cancer deaths in India

459. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while India has lower cancer rates than many other countries, but it has higher rate of deaths compared to other countries due to lack of awareness, early detection and palliative care;

(b) whether shortage of Government infrastructure and trained human resources also contribute to higher rate of deaths due to cancer;

(c) if so, other reasons therefor and what are the steps taken by Government to bring down the rate of death due to cancer in the country; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): (a) Based on Indian Council of Medical Research's National Cancer Registry Programme (NCRP) report on "Three-year Report of Population Based Cancer Registries (PBCRs 2012-2014), Bengaluru, 2016", on International comparison of Age Adjusted Rates (AARs), Indian PBCRs showed lower cancer incidence rates than many other countries in both males and females.

No studies or data is available to suggest that death rate is higher in India due to lack of awareness, early detection and Palliative Care. However, Crude Mortality Rate per lakh population as per Mumbai Population Based Cancer Registry for males and females during 2001 to 2011 is as below:

Year	Crude Mortality Rate	
	Males	Females
2001-2003	34.4	37.1
2004-2005	36.4	40.1
2006-2008	38.3	43.2
2009-2011	33.1	38.0

(b) to (d) While doctors with D. M. (Medical Oncology), M.Ch. (Surgical Oncology) and M.D. (Radiation Oncology) treat cancer patients in higher level tertiary care hospitals, cancer is also being treated in hospitals by other Doctors such as General Surgeons, Gynecologists, ENT Surgeons etc., depending on the type and site of cancer. In fact, Cancer is being diagnosed and treated at various levels in the Government health care system.

To increase the number of seats in super speciality course in Medical Oncology, Surgical Oncology, Anesthesiology and broad speciality course in Radiotherapy, the ratio of number of Post-Graduate (PG) teachers to the number of students to be admitted has been now increased to 1:3 for a Professor subject to a maximum of 6 PG seats per unit per academic year. Further the ratio of teachers to students has been revised from 1:1 to 1:2 for all MD/MS disciplines. DNB qualification has been recognized for appointment as faculty to take care of shortage of faculty.

The Government of India is implementing “Strengthening of Tertiary Care Cancer Centre” Scheme under NPCDCS to assist to establish/set up State Cancer Institutes (SCI) and Tertiary Care Cancer Centres (TCCC) in different parts of the country. Oncology in its various aspects has focus in case of new AIIMS and many upgraded institutions under Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojna (PMSSY). Setting up of National Cancer Institute at Jhajjar (Haryana) and 2nd campus of Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Kolkata has also been approved. All these will enhance the capacity for prevention and treatment of cancer in the country.

The National Programme for the Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS) is being implemented under National Health Mission (NHM) up to district level interventions in 36 States/UTs. The programme includes health promotion activities, opportunistic screening, and control of Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) including cancer. The program focuses on opportunistic screening for common NCDs, at District hospital and Community Health Centre levels, through the setting up of NCD clinics.

A population level initiative of prevention, control and screening for common NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cancer viz. oral, breast and cervical cancer) has

been rolled out in over 100 districts of the country in 2017-18 under NHM, as a part of comprehensive primary healthcare. The screening activity will generate awareness on risk factors of common NCDs including cancer as such.

Achieving goal of population stabilization

460. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would identify the areas and communities that have high birth rate, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has any plan to emphasize its efforts on those regions and communities for speedy result-oriented mission of family planning, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that family planning has not reached many segments of the people, thereby giving an undue pressure to limited land, resources and environment; and

(d) the details of policies to achieve the goal of population stabilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has already identified 146 high fertility districts in seven high focus States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Assam under Mission Parivar Vikas scheme. The details of high fertility districts is given in the Statement (*See below*). The Mission Parivar Vikas focuses on improving access to contraceptives through provision of FP services, promotional schemes, commodity security, capacity building and intensive monitoring.

(c) No, Family Planning services are being provided free of cost to all segments of people under the National Family Planning Program.

(d) India adopted a comprehensive and holistic National Population Policy (NPP), 2000, which provided a policy framework for advancing goals and prioritizing strategies to meet the reproductive and child health needs of the people, to achieve the goal of population stabilization. The National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 also provides a policy guidance and sets out indicative, quantitative goals and objectives for population stabilization.

Statement*List of States and Districts under Mission Parivar Vikas*

	AS (2)	BH (37)	CG (2)	JH (9)	MP (25)	RJ (14)	UP (57)
TFR >4 (23 districts)		Araria, Sheohar, Kishanganj, Saharsa, Khagaria, Pashchim Champaran, Madhepura, Purbi Champaran			Panna, Shivpuri	Barmer, Dhaulpur	Shrawasti, Balrampur, Bahraich, Siddharthnagar, Budaun, Sitapur, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Banda, Gonda, Etah
TFR 3.5-4 (45 Districts)	Hailakandi	Darbhanga, Katihar, Sitamarhi, Samastipur, Purnia, Sheikhpura, Gopalganj, Siwan, Supaul	Kawardha	Pakur, Lohardaga, Gumla	Barwani, Vidisha, Satna, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Sehore	Banswara, Karauli, Jalor, Dungarpur, Sawai Madhopur, Udaipur	Barabanki, Kaushambi, Kheri, Moradabad, SK Nagar, Sonbhadra, Farrukhabad, Chitrakoot, Firozabad, Pilibhit, Mahoba, JP Nagar, Hamirpur, Rampur, Basti, Fatehpur, Bareilly, Aligarh, Auraiya

	AS (2)	BH (37)	CG (2)	JH (9)	MP (25)	RJ (14)	UP (57)
TFR 3-3.5 (78 Districts)	Karimganj	Muzzafarpur, Madhubani, Bhagalpur, Rohtas, Banka, Buxar, Bhojpur, Kaimur, Saran, Munger, Jamui, Jehanabad, Arwal, Nawada, Lakisarai, Vaishali, Begusarai, Aurangabad, Nalanda, Gaya, Arwal	Surguja	Sahibganj, Pashchimi Singhbhum, Chatra, Dumka, Garhwa, Godda	Guna, Morena, Shajapur, Sidhi, Dindori, Raisen, Rewa, Umaria, Sagar, Katni, Tikamgarh, West Nimar, East Nimar, Narsimhapur, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Seoni	Rajsamund, Jaisalmer, Pali, Sirohi, Bharatpur, Baran	Bulandshehar, Mainpuri, Sahranpur, Raebareli, Chandauli, Kannauj, Hathras, Deoria, Jalaun, Unnao, Azamgarh, Eatawah, Bagpat, Sultanpur, Ambedkar Nagar, Faizabad, Balia, Muzzafarnagar, Bijnor, Kushinagar, Maharajganj, Allahabad, Meerut, Agra, Mathura, Ghazipur, Lalitpur

Withdrawal of Haj subsidy

461. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether withdrawal of Haj subsidy by Government would hit the poor Muslims hard;

(b) if not, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any plan to make Haj pilgrimage affordable for the poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (d) Haj pilgrimage for the Indian Pilgrims is conducted either through Haj Committee of India (HCoI) or through the Haj Private Tour Operators (PTOs). Haj expenses are incurred on air travel of pilgrims to Saudi Arabia, their accommodation and travel in Makkah and Madinah and other miscellaneous expenditure incidental to the Haj pilgrimage. Haj Committee of India, a Statutory body under the Ministry of Minority Affairs is responsible for making arrangements for air travel, accommodation and local transport of pilgrims in Saudi Arabia in coordination with Consulate General of India, Jeddah and M/o Civil Aviation. It works on the principle of No Profit No Loss and charges the pilgrims the actual amount to be incurred on their travel, accommodation and some misc. expenditure incidental to Haj pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia. Indian Haj pilgrims are provided quality facilities and services commensurate with the charges paid by them in conformity with the rules and regulations of Saudi Government. Air travel cost depends on the lowest price discovered for each embarkation point through competitive bidding in which several airlines of Saudi Arabia and India participate. To ensure that there is minimum financial burden on Haj pilgrims even after removal of Haj subsidy on air travel of the pilgrims, for Haj 2018 option has been given to the pilgrims to opt either for their basic embarkation point or the nearest economical embarkation point on the basis of actual airfare of Haj 2017.

Utilisation of buddhist quota for other minority communities in Maharashtra

462. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to increase the current quota of Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for students from minority communities pursuing professional and technical courses for the State of Maharashtra from 5797 students as per the recommendations of Government of Maharashtra, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government plans to empower the State with provisions to utilise Buddhist quota that it be not shifted to other States but be left for other minority communities students in Maharashtra; and

(c) what action has been taken so far on this request and whether this can be expedited?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (c) There is State/UT-wise and community-wise physical allocation under the Merit-cum-Means (MCM) based Scholarship Scheme implemented throughout the country (including State of Maharashtra). The Scheme guidelines, further stipulates that if the physical target of scholarship for a particular minority community in a State/UT is not utilized, it will be re-distributed among the same minority community in other States/UTs strictly in accordance with merit and without disturbing the national ratio. The Government has no proposal to change this stipulation.

Diversion of Haj subsidy fund

463. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to divert Haj subsidy fund to other welfare schemes meant for minority welfare;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any decision for the proper utilisation of fund meant for minority welfare; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI): (a) to (d) The subsidy given by the Government of India for making arrangements of air travel for Haj pilgrims going through the Haj Committee of India is reflected in the budget of Ministry of Civil Aviation, which is the nodal Ministry in this regard. The Supreme Court in its judgment dated 08.05.2012, *inter alia* observed that Haj subsidy is something that is best done away with and directed the central Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it within a period of 10 years. It also observed that the subsidy money may be more profitably used for upliftment of the community in education and other indices of social development. Accordingly, Haj subsidy has been gradually reduced since the year 2013 and it has been decided to discontinue it from Haj 2018. The budget for the year 2018-19 for the Ministry of Minority Affairs has been increased by ₹ 505 crore. It has been decided to allocate bulk of the additional funding for educational empowerment of minority communities especially for girls.

Withdrawal of Haj subsidy

464. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 2012 the Hon'ble Supreme Court had set a 10 year deadline for discontinuing Haj subsidy in phases, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the quantum of subsidy has come down from ₹ 685 crores in 2011 to ₹ 200 crores last year;

(c) whether phasing out of Haj subsidy by 2022 has also been endorsed by Afzal Amanullah Committee; and

(d) whether the number of Haj pilgrims in 1994 was 21,035, each spending ₹ 1700/- on travel, which has now come up at 1,25,000 with each spending ₹ 54,800/- on air travel alone?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) The Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 08.05.2012, *inter alia* observed that Haj subsidy is something that is best done away with and directed the central Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it within a period of 10 years.

(b) The subsidy given by the Government of India for making arrangements of air travel for Haj pilgrims going through the Haj Committee of India is reflected in the budget of Ministry of Civil Aviation, which is the nodal Ministry in this regard. As per the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Haj subsidy has been gradually reduced from ₹ 836.56 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 200 crore in the year 2017-18. It has been decided to discontinue it from Haj 2018.

(c) The Haj Policy Review Committee under the convenorship of Shri Afzal Amanullah recommended that the existing subsidy reduction (phasing out) plan needs to be followed which will eliminate the subsidy totally by 2022, and quite possibly even earlier.

(d) In the year 1994, 21305 pilgrims went on Haj pilgrimage and the airfare was ₹ 12,000/-. During Haj 2017, 1,24,940 pilgrims performed Haj through Haj Committee of India. For Haj 2017, a uniform subsidized airfare of ₹ 62,085 was charged for 18 out of 21 Embarkation Points (EPs). For three EPs that is Mumbai, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad, the actual airfare (excluding airport charges) of ₹ 53,704/-, ₹ 59097/- and ₹ 60023/- respectively was charged from the pilgrims. For Haj 2018, for specified EPs pilgrims have been given option to choose either their earlier EP or the nearest economical EP at indicative actual airfare of previous year. EP wise actual airfare including airport charges and taxes for Haj 2017 is given in the Statement.

Statement*Embarkation Points-wise airfare of Haj 2017*

Sl.No.	Embarkation Point	Actual airfare (including airport charges and taxes) (in ₹)
1.	Guwahati	115646
2.	Gaya	113680
3.	Srinagar	109692
4.	Ranchi	107275
5.	Mangalore	105356
6.	Indore	97233
7.	Bhopal	95328
8.	Varanasi	92387
9.	Aurangabad	87460
10.	Chennai	83832
11.	Jaipur	83216
12.	Kolkata	83027
13.	Goa	81536
14.	Lucknow	80966
15.	Cochin	76372
16.	Delhi	73697
17.	Bengaluru	71586
18.	Nagpur	70972
19.	Hyderabad	65655
20.	Ahmedabad	63135
21.	Mumbai	58254

**New circular for pre and post-matric scholarship
for minority girl students**

465. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Maulana Azad Education Foundation has recently issued a new circular for pre and post-matric scholarship for minority girl students;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the circular has complicated the application submission of forms for scholarship;

- (c) does it not discourage students to submit their forms for scholarship; and
- (d) if so, how Ministry clears this hurdle?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) to (d) No, Sir. No new circular has been issued by the Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF) with respect to its scholarship scheme. During the current financial year, the MAEF has decided to follow the decision of the Ministry of Minority Affairs to require the applicants to submit income certificate issued by the competent authority authorized by the State Government/UT Administration. This has been done to ensure that the benefits of this scheme are availed by the economically weaker sections amongst the six notified minority communities *viz.* Buddhist, Christian, Jain, Muslim, Parsi and Sikh. Compared to number of applications received by MAEF last year, there has been an increase of 300% during the current financial year indicating that this has not been a hurdle for the students to apply. Similarly, for the three scholarship schemes of this Ministry, *viz.* Pre-Matric, Post-Matric and Merit-cum-Means scholarship schemes also there has been an increase in number of applications received in the current financial year compared to the previous year.

Recommendation of the committee to review Haj Policy

466. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has formed a Committee to review Haj Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Terms of Reference given to the Committee;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee has recommended that women in groups can perform Haj without men escort;
- (d) what are the other recommendations made by the Committee; and
- (e) what decision Government has taken on the issue of reducing Haj subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI):

(a) and (b) The Ministry had constituted a Committee on 31.01.2017 to review the Haj Policy 2013-17 and to suggest framework for new Haj Policy 2018-22. The Committee submitted its report on 07.10.2017. The Terms of Reference of the Committee were as under:

- (i) Review the existing Haj policy pertaining to HCoI and PTOs in the light of its objectives and achievements.
- (ii) Examine implications of various directions of the Supreme Court with regard to the existing policy and to suggest suitable amendments in the said policy in the light of such directions.

- (iii) Review the effectiveness of arrangements made by HCoI for Haj pilgrims' accommodation and air travel including issues related with Haj subsidy.
- (iv) Examine the effectiveness of inter-relationship and coordination in the functioning of Haj Committee of India and CGI.
- (v) Examine the aspects of transparency, consumer satisfaction and disclosure requirements for PTOs to protect interest of the Haj Pilgrims with a view to make the new policy of greater assistance to the pilgrims.
- (vi) Suggest measure for ensuring fair competition among PTOs and enhanced value for services provided by them.
- (vii) Suggest the framework for new Haj policy for HCoI and PTOs.
- (viii) Examine any other issue relevant to Haj policy for HCoI and PTOs.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Committee has *inter alia* recommended that ladies above 45 years of age, who wish to go for Haj but who do not have a Mehram (male companion) and their school of thought permits, would be allowed to travel in groups of 4 or more ladies. Other recommendations of the Haj Policy Review Committee (HPRC) are wide ranging and relate to Haj policies as well as for improvement in the overall Haj management. The text of the recommendations of the Committee is available on the website of the Ministry (www.minorityaffairs.gov.in) and Haj Division (www.haj.gov.in).

(e) The subsidy given by the Government of India for making arrangements of air travel for Haj pilgrims going through the Haj Committee of India is reflected in the budget of Ministry of Civil Aviation, which is the nodal Ministry in this regard. The Supreme Court in its judgment dated 08.05.2012, *inter alia* observed that Haj subsidy is something that is best done away with and directed the central Government to progressively reduce the amount of subsidy so as to completely eliminate it within a period of 10 years. Accordingly, Haj subsidy has been gradually reduced since the year 2013 and it has been decided to discontinue it from Haj 2018.

Development of solar cities

467. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the sanctioned proposals for the development of solar cities in the country and the details thereof;

(b) the proposed Model and Pilot Solar Cities in the country and the details and locations thereof;

(c) the funds approved by the Ministry so far for the development of solar city programmes and the details thereof; and

(d) how many sanctions have been given by the Ministry for the upgradation of campuses to Green Campus and development of New Green Campus in the country and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy under its scheme Development of Solar Cities has approved/sanctioned 60 Cities including 13 Pilot and 5 Model Cities upto Twelfth Five year Plan period. The State/UT-wise details of all 60 Solar Cities are given in Statement-I (*See below*). The Master Plans of 49 Solar Cities have been prepared. The Stakeholders Committees have been constituted in 21 Cities and Solar City Cells have been created in 37 Solar Cities. Solar PV projects with aggregate capacity of 8069.16 kWp and Solar Water Heating System with aggregate capacity of 7894 meter square collector area have been sanctioned under the programme.

(c) The State/UT-wise details of funds approved/sanctioned and released so far under Development of Solar Cities Programme are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy has accorded sanction for preparation of Master Plan for development of 52 Green Campus as detailed in Statement-III (*See below*) upto Twelfth Five Year Plan period. The Ministry provides Central Financial support upto ₹ 5.0 lakh for preparing Master Plan for development of green campus in the educational institutions, office complexes, residential and commercial complexes etc. An amount of ₹ 2.59 crore has been sanctioned and an amount of ₹ 1.02 crore has been released upto 31st January, 2018 for this purpose.

Statement-I

State-wise names of approved solar cities (including Pilot and Model)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Approved Solar Cities (including Pilot and Model)		
		Cities	Pilot	Model
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada Narsapur Town	Vijayawada	-
2.	Assam	Guwahati Jorhat	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	-	-
4.	Bihar	Gaya		
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Raipur	

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	Surat	Rajkot	Gandhinagar
8.	Goa	Panaji City	-	-
9.	Haryana	Gurgaon	Faridabad	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Shimla	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	Leh	-
12.	Karnataka	Hubli-Dharwad	-	Mysore
13.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	-	-
		Kochi	-	-
14.	Maharashtra	Kalyan-Dombivli	Thane Shirdi	Nagpur
		Aurangabad		
		Nanded		
		Pune		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	-	-
		Gwalior		
		Bhopal		
		Jabalpur		
		Rewa		
16.	Manipur	Imphal		
17.	Mizoram	-	Aizawl	-
18.	Nagaland	Kohima		
		Dimapur		
19.	Delhi	New Delhi (NDMC area)	-	-
20.	Odisha	-	-	Bhubaneswar
21.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Amritsar	-
		SAS Nagar (Mohali)		
22.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	-	-
		Jaipur		
		Jodhpur		
23.	Tamil Nadu	-	Coimbatore	-
24.	Telangana	Mahbubnagar	-	-
25.	Tripura	-	Agartala	-

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	-	-
		Haridwar and Rishikesh		
		Chamoli- Gopeshwar		
27	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	-	-
		Moradabad		
		Allahabad		
28	West Bengal	Howrah	-	-
		Madhyamgram		
		New Town		
		Kolkata		
29	Puducherry	-	Puducherry	-

Statement-II

State-wise cumulative funds allocated and released so far including the current year (i.e. upto 31-1-2018) under "Development of Solar Cities Programme".

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds sanctioned	Funds released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.46	1.654
2.	Assam	0.94	0.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.47	0.16
4.	Chandigarh	9.99	8.82
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.40	0.24
6.	Delhi	0.50	0.00
7.	Gujarat	13.40	0.61
8.	Goa	0.43	0.020
9.	Haryana	3.46	0.35
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.40	1.79
11.	Karnataka	10.36	0.87
12.	Kerala	0.39	0.19
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1.48	0.43

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds sanctioned	Funds released
14.	Maharashtra	17.41	3.655
15.	Manipur	0.49	0.040
16.	Mizoram	2.99	2.53
17.	Nagaland	0.96	0.24
18.	Odisha	9.97	0.040
19.	Puducherry	2.99	0.311
20.	Punjab	3.90	0.26
21.	Rajasthan	0.94	0.03
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.99	0.66
23.	Tripura	2.96	1.37
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.49	0.66
25.	Uttarakhand	1.37	0.32
26.	West Bengal	1.50	0.42
TOTAL		101.64	25.92

Statement-III*Details of Master Plan for development of 52 Green Campus*

Sl.No.	State	Green Campus
1.	Andhra Pradesh	University College of Engineering and Technology, Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur. Jawaharlal Nehru Architecture and Fine Arts University, Masab Tank, Hyderabad.
2.	Assam	Tezpur University, Tezpur.
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Government Polytechnic Namsai, Village Jaipur, Namsai.
4.	Bihar	Bihar Agricultural University Sabour, Bhagalpur.
5.	Gujarat	M.S. University, Baroda.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur. Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni (Solan). Shoolini University of Biotechnology and Management Sciences, Solan.

Sl.No.	State	Green Campus
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu, Rahya-Suchani (Bagla), District Samba, Jammu. Patnitop Campus, University of Jammu, Jammu.
8.	Jharkhand	Basukala Private Industrial Training Institute, Village-Aragaro, Thana Chandawara, Koderma.
9.	Maharashtra	Malkapur Nagar Panchayat, Malkapur. Shri Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal (Amravati). Sharad Institute of Technology College of Engineering, Yadraval, Kolhapur. Modern Education Society's College of Engineering, 19 Late Principal V.K. Joag Path, Wadia College Campus, Pune. Smt Nankibai Wadhwani Kala Mahavidyalaya, Grampanchayat Moha, Dhamangaon Road, Yavatmal Hislop College, Temple Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur.
10.	Madhya Pradesh	AISECT University, Raisen. Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar. Mahatma Gandhi Chitrakoot Gramoday University, Chitrakoot, Distt. Satna.
11.	New Delhi	Jamia Milia Islamia, Jamia. School of Planning & Architecture.
12.	Odisha	KIIT University, Bhubaneswar. Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Silicon Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar. Synergy Institute of Engineering and Technology, Dhenkanal. National Institute of Science and Technology, Berhampur.
13.	Puducherry	Silver Jubilee Campus of Pondicherry University. Auroville Campus, Auroville.
14.	Punjab	Gian Jyoti Group of Institutions, Mohali.

Sl.No.	State	Green Campus
		Shaheed Bhagat Singh College of Nursing, Ferozepur.
		Swami Parmanand Group of College, Mohali.
		Aryans College of Engineering, Village Nepra- Thuha, Tehsil Rajpura, District Patiala.
15.	Rajasthan	Pacific Medical University, Udaipur. The LNM Institute of Information Technology, Jaipur.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Dayalbagh Nagar Panchayat, Agra. Madan Mohan Malaviya University of Technology, Gorakhpur. Kunwar Haribansh Singh College of Pharmacy, Jaunpur. Central Electronics Limited (CEL), Ghaziabad. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
17.	Uttarakhand	Pant Nagar University, Udham Singh Nagar. Maya Institute of Technology and Management, Dehradun. Uttaranchal University, Arcadia Grant, P.O. Chandanwari, Premnagar, Dehradun, Uttarakhand Technical University, P.O. Chandanwari, Prem Nagar, Suddhowala, Dehradun.
18.	West Bengal	Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Narendrapura. Delhi Public School, Ruby Park, Kolkata. Delhi Public School , Durgapur. Om Dayal Group of Institutions, Engineering and Architecture College Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology, Shibpur. Jadavpur University, Jadavpur. Writers Building, Kolkata.

Power generation from renewable energy sources

468. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) achievements made in power generation from the renewable energy sources in the country during last three years, State-wise and source-wise;

(b) the details of incentives being offered to the State Governments for implementation of these schemes, particularly for West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has set up any monitoring mechanism for ensuring proper implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A total of 209.11 Billion Units(BU) have been generated during last three years in the country from all renewable energy sources. The State-wise and source-wise power generation from the renewable energy sources during the last three years is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of incentives being offered by the Government in the form of Central Financial Assistance for the implementation of various renewable energy schemes/programmes in the country including the states of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) have established mechanisms to monitor implementation of its various schemes. These include:

- Physical verification by State implementing agency.
- Submission of generation data on regular basis by the project developers.
- Periodic inspection and reviews by the officials of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- Third party evaluation.

Statement-I

State-wise and Source-wise power generation from various renewable energy sources during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17)

(Million Units)

Sl. No.	State	Wind	Solar	Small Hydel	Bio-Power	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2014-15						
1.	Chandigarh	0	2.23	0	0	2.23
2.	Delhi	0	3.18	0	113.44	116.63
3.	Haryana	0	10.36	280.96	179.36	470.69
4.	HP	0	0	1685.08	0	1685.08
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	313.23	0	313.23
6.	Punjab	0	129.89	543.53	485.87	1159.29
7.	Rajasthan	4053.85	1259.19	5.3	278.24	5596.57
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	20.13	30.3	3090.27	3140.7
9.	Uttarakhand	0	11.63	565.25	87.5	664.38
10.	NTPC	0	22.9	0	0	22.9
11.	Oil India Ltd.	117.78	9.14	0	0	126.93
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	13.54	8.4	1044.35	1066.29
13.	Goa/NTPC Rajgarh	0	62.94	0	0	62.94
14.	Gujarat	5660.09	1474.56	47.13	40.48	7222.27
15.	Madhya Pradesh	592.25	562.29	196.71	76.26	1427.51
16.	Maharashtra	6804.8	349.32	275.82	2853.99	10283.93
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.03	0	0	0.03
18.	Daman and Diu	0	0.15	0	0	0.15
19.	Andhra Pradesh	1675.82	159.77	274.61	600.85	2711.06
20.	Telangana	0	138.12	60.43	604.31	802.86
21.	Karnataka	4658.1	100.39	1845.75	3090.66	9694.9
22.	Kerala	58.4	0	570.53	0.71	629.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Puducherry/NTPS Rama	0	15.62	0	0	15.62
24.	Tamil Nadu	10147.06	158.75	226.81	1369.79	11902.39
25.	Lakshadweep	0	5.13	0	40.96	46.09
26.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0.47	0	0.47
27.	Bihar	0	0	29.01	180.11	209.13
28.	Jharkhand	0	8.32	0	0	8.32
29.	Odisha	0	44.94	284.88	0	20.88
30.	Sikkim	0	0	20.88	0	20.88
31.	West Bengal	0.16	7.07	325.43	1220.97	1553.63
32.	Damodar Valley Corporation	0	0	146.86	0	146.86
33.	NTPC Andaman+Talchar	0	18.79	0	0	18.79
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	51.94	0	51.94
35.	Assam	0	9.65	54.87	0	64.52
36.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	
37.	Meghalaya	0	0	66.94	0	66.94
38.	Mizoram	0	0	34.86	0	34.86
39.	Nagaland	0	0	84.14	0	84.14
40.	Tripura	0	0	29.37	0	29.37
41.	Neepco	0	0.98	0	0	0.98
TOTAL		33768.3	4599.02	8059.5	15358.11	61784.93

2015-16

1.	Chandigarh	0	3.4	0	0	3.4
2.	Delhi	0	4.11	0	124.87	128.97
3.	Haryana	0	114.96	992.65	235.55	1343.15
4.	HP	0	0	1921.77	0	1921.77
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	304.79	0	304.79

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Punjab	0	380.57	490.08	603.54	1474.2
7.	Rajasthan	4583.59	1766.1	5.06	245.49	6600.24
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	89.75	29.73	3082.01	3201.49
9.	Uttarakhand	0	5.87	605.69	91.86	703.42
10.	NTPC (Dadri/ Faridabad/U Nchahar)	0	42.41	0	0	42.41
11.	Oil India Ltd	183.77	9.9	0	0	193.67
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	52.7	30.41	1119.32	1202.42
13.	NTPC Rajgarh	0	81	0	0	81
14.	Gujarat	6446.58	1497.6	36.27	23.28	8003.73
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1558.43	1105.28	118.54	128.17	2910.42
16.	Maharashtra	6121.34	638.76	562.77	3433.71	10756.58
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.5	0	0	0.5
18.	Daman and Diu	0	4.25	0	0	4.25
19.	Andhra Pradesh	2013.04	282.67	103.1	707.8	3106.61
20.	Telangana	0	402.51	48.69	576.7	1027.9
21.	Karnataka	4797.95	187.69	1483.48	3591.92	10061.03
22.	Kerala	51.45	7.38	486.99	72.96	618.78
23.	Puducherry/ NTPC	0	16.02	0	0	16.02
24.	Tamil Nadu	7273.23	507.18	214.02	1337.05	9331.47
25.	Lakshadweep	0	1.02	0	0	1.02
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6.26	12.46	0	18.72
27.	Bihar	0	6.39	48.69	110.02	165.11
28.	Jharkhand	0	19.77	0	0	19.77
29.	Odisha	0	150.73	263.24	20.48	434.45
30.	Sikkim	0	0	41.93	0	41.93
31.	West Bengal	0	6.28	157.57	1444.3	1608.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	DVC	0	0	118.26	0	118.26
33.	NTPC Andaman+ Talcher	0	18.91	0	0	18.91
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.22	18.22	0	18.44
35.	Assam	0	31.6	59.34	0	90.94
36.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0
37.	Meghalaya	0	0	65.96	0	65.96
38.	Mizoram	0	0	27.62	0	27.62
39.	Nagaland	0	0	88.73	0	88.73
40.	Tripura	0	0	18.47	0	18.47
41.	Neepco	0	6.15	0	0	6.15
TOTAL		33029.4	7447.92	8354.51	16949.03	65780.9

2016-17

1.	Chandigarh	0	13.16	0	0	13.16
2.	Delhi	0	5.68	0	139.05	144.73
3.	Haryana	0	19.7	238.8	191.04	449.54
4.	HP	0	0	2015.58	0	2015.58
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.77	325.36	0	326.12
6.	Punjab	0	909.2	497.99	742.31	2149.49
7.	Rajasthan	5562.52	2131.61	6.76	272.97	7973.85
8.	Uttar Pradesh	0	230.95	27.83	3379.48	3638.26
9.	Uttarakhand	0	37.77	850.5	110.92	999.19
10.	NTPC Dadri/FBD/ Unchahar/Singrauli	0	74.9	0	0	74.9
11.	Oil India Ltd	201.61	25.59	0	0	227.2
12.	Chhattisgarh	0	120.91	44.21	1281.1	1446.22
13.	NTPC Rajgarh	0	82.21	0	0	82.21
14.	Gujarat	7720.01	1738.28	27.54	12.16	9497.99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3563.17	1366.1	224.46	114.94	5268.67
16.	Maharashtra	7490.75	577.83	609.58	2614.54	11292.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1.31	0	0	1.31
18.	Daman and Diu	0	14.43	0	0	14.43
19.	Andhra Pradesh	3187.85	1599.78	168.75	526.88	5483.26
20.	Telangana	211.93	1337.9	52.62	397.42	1999.89
21.	Karnataka	6058.65	524.67	1294.25	1708.11	9585.68
22.	Kerala	72.59	26.52	462.38	1.23	562.72
23.	NTPC Ramagundam	0	350.53	0	0	350.53
24.	Tamil Nadu	11935.26	1898.34	93.79	1226.48	15153.87
25.	Lakshadweep	0	1.59	0	0	1.59
26.	Punducherry	0	0.34	0	0	0.34
27.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	6.17	13.86	0	20.03
28.	Bihar	0	109.18	21.96	161.38	292.53
29.	Jharkhand	0	38.47	0	0	38.47
30.	Odisha	0	210.81	239.05	57.85	507.71
31.	Sikkim	0	0	35.78	0	35.78
32.	West Bengal	0	14.96	120.86	1433.95	1569.77
33.	DVC	0	0.01	14.08	0	14.09
34.	NTPC Andaman/ Talcher	0	20	0	0	20.00
35.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.14	27.29	0	27.43
36.	Assam	0	2.69	11.47	0	14.15
37.	Manipur	0	0.01	0	0	0.01
38.	Meghalaya	0	0	59.1	0	59.1
39.	Mizoram	0	0	49.62	0	49.62
40.	Nagaland	0	0	92.73	0	92.73
41.	Tripura	0	0	46.47	0	46.47
	Neepco	0	6.89	0	0	6.89
TOTAL		46004.34	13499.4	7848.91	14449.2	81548.21

Source: Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

Note: Data as received from State Load Dispatch Centre (SLDC) of the respective States of the electricity department.

Statement-II

*Subsidies and Incentives being provided as Central Financial Assistance (CFA)
for the installation of various renewable energy programmes*

A. Grid-interactive renewable power programmes:-

1. Wind Power Projects.

Wind Projects

Accelerated depreciation benefits upto 40%

2. Solar Power Projects.

(a) Solar PV Power projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM) Phase-II, Batch-I of total 750 MW with Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support from National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).

Minimum Project Capacity 50 MW

Maximum Project Capacity 10 MW

VGF support up to 30% of Project Cost limited to ₹ 2.50 crore/MW based on reverse bidding process for power producers.

(b) Grid Connected Rooftop Solar PV Power Projects in residential, institutional and social sector

Benchmark of ₹ 60 to 70 per watt depending upon the capacity.

Central Financial Assistance (CFA) up to 30% of benchmark cost for the General Category States/UTs and up to 70% of benchmark cost for Special Category States/UTs, *i.e.* North Eastern States including Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Lakshadweep, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is provided to consumers for installation of grid connected solar rooftop projects. Incentives are also provided for promotion of roof top SPV power in Government sector. No subsidy is provided for commercial and industrial establishments in private sector.

(c) Grid connected Solar PV Power Projects by Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs).	Total size of the scheme 1000MW.	VGF support to the CPSUs/Government Organisations (producers) at a fixed rate of ₹ 1 crore/MW for projects where domestically produced cells and modules are used and ₹ 0.50 crores/MW in cases where domestically produced modules are used.
(d) Grid-connected Solar PV Power plants on Canal Banks and Canal Tops	1 MW to 10 MW	₹ 1.5 crore/MW for Canal Bank and ₹ 3.0 crore/MW for Canal Top Projects, subject to 30% of the project cost in both the cases.
(e) Solar Park Scheme	—	25 lakh per Solar park for preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPRs). 20 Lakh per MW or 30% of the project cost including Grid-connectivity cost, whichever is lower.
(f) Solar PV scheme for Defence Establishments		₹ 1.1 crore/MW for all capacities.

3. Small Hydro Power (SHP) Projects

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in Government sector:

Category	Above 100 KW and up to 1000 KW	Above 1 MW – 25 MW
Special category (J&K, HP and UK) and NE States project.	75,000 per KW.	7.5 crores/MW limited to 20 crore per.
Other States	35,000 per KW.	3.5 crores/MW limited to 20 crore per project.

Support to new SHP projects (producers) in private/co-operative/joint sector:

Areas	Upto 25 MW
N E Region, Jammu and Kashmir, H.P. and Uttarakhand (Special Category States)	1.5 crore/MW limited to 5.00 crore per project.
Other States	1.0 crore/MW limited to 5.00 crore per project.

Renovation and Modernisation:

for Government Sector projects ₹ 1.00 crore/MW limited to 10.00 crores per project.

4. Biomass Power and Bagasse Cogeneration Projects (producers):

Private/Joint/Cooperative/Public Sector Sugar Mills:

Type of Projects	Special Category and NE States	Other States
Biomass Power projects	₹ 25 lakh per MW*	₹ 20 lakh per MW*
Bagasse Co-generation	₹ 18 lakh per MW*	₹ 15 lakh per MW*
Co-generation projects by cooperative/ public sector sugar mills:-	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support ₹ 6.0 crore/project)	Per MW of surplus power (maximum support of ₹ 6.0 cr per project)
40 bar and above	₹ 40 lakh	₹ 40 lakh
60 bar and above	₹ 50 lakh	₹ 50 lakh
80 bar and above	₹ 60 lakh	₹ 60 lakh

*Maximum support of ₹ 1.50 crore per project.

5. Waste to Energy Projects:

Type of Waste	Central Financial Assistance to Producers
Municipal Solid Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW, Max. Support 10 crore/project.
Urban Waste	₹ 2.00 crore/MW, Max. Support 5 crore/project.
Industrial waste	₹ 0.20 crore to ₹ 1.00 crore/MW, Max. Support ₹ 5.00 crore/project.

B. Off-grid/decentralized renewable energy programmes

Sl. No	Programme	CFA/Subsidy to consumers (limited to following ceiling or 40% of the cost of the system, whichever is less)
1	2	3

1. Family Type Biogas Plants

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) NE Region States including Sikkim (except plain areas of Assam) | ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 17,000 per plant |
| (b) Plain areas of Assam | ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant |
| (c) Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand (excluding Terai region), Nilgiris of Tamil Nadu, Sadar, Kurseong and Kalimpong sub-divisions of Darjeeling, Sunderbans, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and SC and ST (not included in above areas) | ₹ 7,000 to ₹ 11,000 per plant |
| (d) All Others | ₹ 5,500 to ₹ 9,000 per plant |

2. Decentralized Solar Photovoltaic Systems.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Lighting systems/Power packs | Subsidy of 30% of the device/ project cost |
| (b) Solar pumps | Subsidy of 30%, 25%, and 20% depending upon pump capacity. |
| (c) Solar Study lamps | Student contribution ₹ 100 Balance to be paid as Central Financial Assistance. |
| (d) Solar Street light under AJAY scheme | 75% of the project cost |

1	2	3
3. Concentrating Solar Thermal Technology		Subsidy @ 30% of the bench mark cost or actual cost whichever is less will be available to all types of beneficiaries in general category states and 60% to all types of Non-profit making bodies and institutions in special category states, viz., NE states, Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and islands. International border districts will come under general category states.
4. Micro-hydel plants/Water mills		Subsidy/CFA to producers: ₹ 1.25 lakh/kW for Micro-hydel upto 100 kW. ₹ 0.50 lakh per Watermill for Mechanical output. ₹ 1.50 lakh per Watermill for Electrical Output.
5. Biomass Gasifier		CFA/Subsidy to consumers: ₹ 15,000/kW (with 100% producer gas engine) ₹ 2,500/kW for duel fuel engine ₹ 2.0 lakh per 300 kW for Thermal Applications 20% higher CFA for special category states

Power generation from garbage

469. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Amritsar Municipal Corporation is seeking approval to start power generation from garbage using the integrated solid waste management technology;

(b) if so, what are the salient features thereof and Government's response thereto;

(c) whether Government has issued any financial assistance through the Nehru Urban Renewable Mission for such projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(e) whether Government is considering any scheme/policy for generation of power from garbage under NURM, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (d) An amount of ₹ 9.02 crore was released by the Government of India against Solid Waste Management Project, Amritsar. This Project was subsequently withdrawn by the Government of India in 2013 due to *status quo* orders of Hon'ble High Court.

Another project "Municipal Solid Waste Management at Amritsar" at a cost of ₹ 98.31 crore was approved in the 133rd Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) meeting under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), JNNURM on 04.03.2014, which was also later cancelled as "deemed not to have been approved" by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on 05.06.2014 in the meeting of CSMC.

(e) The JNNURM is not in operation now. The waste to energy programme is being supported by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs under Swachh Bharat Mission. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) also provides Central Financial Assistance for setting up of Waste to Energy projects based on Urban, Industrial and Agricultural Wastes/Residues including Municipal Solid Waste.

Financial and technical aid for renewable energy projects in Tamil Nadu

470. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of new and renewable energy generated in various places in Tamil Nadu during the last three years;

(b) the total funds allocated and disbursed to the various new and renewable energy projects during the last three years;

(c) whether Government has provided adequate financial and technical support to these new and renewable energy projects in Tamil Nadu; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) A total of 37.06 Billion Units of the

power have been generated from Solar, Wind, Biomass and Bagasse sources in various places of the state during last three years.

(b) A total amount of ₹ 417.03 crore has been provided as central financial assistance to various agencies/organizations in the state of Tamil Nadu during last three years for implementation of various renewable energy projects.

(c) and (d) The Government provides both financial and technical support for development and promotion of new and renewable energy in the country including Tamil Nadu under its various schemes as detailed in Statement. [Refer to the Statement-II appended to answer to USQ No. 468 (part b)].

Implementation of Saubhagya scheme

471. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is taking the help of India Posts for collecting the data on households still without electricity, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has received any project reports on the status of the electrified houses in the States, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the quantum of funds allocated to each State under Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojan (Saubhagya) and the funds released so far, the details thereof, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Yes Sir. Ministry of Power has taken the help of Department of Posts for survey of un-electrified households in five States *viz.* Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha.

(b) and (c) Government of India have launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana –“Saubhagya” in September, 2017 with an outlay of ₹ 16,320 crore including a Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) of ₹ 12,320.00 crore. The objective of the scheme is to provide last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all households in rural and urban areas across the country.

The status of the electrified rural houses in the States is updated by the respective State DISCOMs on the Saubhagya web-portal. Based on the information furnished by the States so far, there are total 18.10 crore rural households in the country

as on 15th January, 2018; of these, 14.16 crore households (78.24%) have been electrified and remaining 3.93 crore un-electrified households (21.76%) are yet to be electrified.

The Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for coverage of balance un-electrified households under Saubhagya is uploaded by the States on online portal. So far, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh have submitted 151 DPRs (77 rural grid + 27 rural off- grid+ 47 urban) on the online portal. Sanctions under Saubhagya are made against techno- economic appraisals and approvals of DPRs received, and disbursals made in a phased manner against completion of various activities and achievement of milestones as per scheme guidelines. So far, no funds have been disbursed under Saubhagya.

Electrification of villages households

472. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of households that have been electrified, so far, in the country with total households in each State, State-wise;

(b) the average proportion of villages that have received electricity out of the total number of villages in each State, State-wise; and

(c) the average number of hours for which the aforementioned households receive electricity, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) As reported by the States, there are total 18.10 crore rural households in the country as on 15th January, 2018; of these 14.16 crore households have been electrified and 3.93 crore households are un-electrified. The State-wise details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per census 2011, there are 5.97 lakh inhabited villages in the country; of these, 5.95 lakh villages have been electrified as on 31.12.2017. State-wise details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) State-wise average number of hours power supply provided to rural areas is given in Statement-III.

Statement-I*State-wise details of rural households electrification*

(As on 15.01.2018)

Sl. No.	State	Total no. Of rural Households	Total no. Of Households Electrified	Balance no. Of Un-electrified Households
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,307,804	11,307,791	13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	230,818	149,690	81,128
3.	Assam	5,195,259	2,793,648	2,401,611
4.	Bihar	12,786,812	7,043,547	5,743,265
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,929,495	4,304,608	624,887
6.	Goa	128,208	128,208	-
7.	Gujarat	6,673,460	6,673,222	238
8.	Haryana	3,424,992	2,746,313	678,679
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1,470,529	1,457,804	12,725
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,273,430	1,007,155	266,275
11.	Jharkhand	5,486,513	2,476,450	3,010,063
12.	Karnataka	9,363,675	8,696,768	666,907
13.	Kerala	7,104,123	7,104,020	103
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11,485,955	7,171,852	4,314,103
15.	Maharashtra	13,947,231	13,606,525	340,706
16.	Manipur	375,335	273,111	102,224
17.	Meghalaya	463,022	323,755	139,267
18.	Mizoram	110,386	99,430	10,956
19.	Nagaland	204,989	99,940	105,049
20.	Odisha	8,501,882	5,283,111	3,218,771
21.	Puducherry	95,046	94,704	342
22.	Punjab	3,689,273	3,689,273	-

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rajasthan	9,150,183	7,149,395	2,000,788
24.	Sikkim	37,281	31,653	5,628
25.	Tamil Nadu	10,285,848	10,285,848	-
26.	Telangana	5,963,923	5,580,243	383,680
27.	Tripura	731,398	526,104	205,294
28.	Uttar Pradesh	30,245,532	15,650,456	14,595,076
29.	Uttarakhand	1,732,666	1,547,585	185,081
30.	West Bengal	14,659,597	14,363,132	296,465
TOTAL		181,054,665	141,665,341	39,389,324

Statement-II*Status of village electrification as per census 2011*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total No. of inhabited villages as per census 2011	Total No. of villages electrified (as on 31.12.2017)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26,286	26,286
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,258	4,246
3.	Assam	25,372	25,212
4.	Bihar	39,073	38,968
5.	Jharkhand	29,492	29,434
6.	Goa	320	320
7.	Gujarat	17,843	17,843
8.	Haryana	6,642	6,642
9.	Himachal Pradesh	17,882	17,875
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,337	6,243
11.	Karnataka	27,397	27,394
12.	Kerala	1,017	1,017

1	2	3	4
13.	Madhya Pradesh	51,929	51,856
14.	Chhattisgarh	19,567	19,445
15.	Maharashtra	40,956	40,956
16.	Manipur	2,379	2,358
17.	Meghalaya	6,459	6,425
18.	Mizoram	704	690
19.	Nagaland	1,400	1,396
20.	Odisha	47,677	47,068
21.	Punjab	12,168	12,168
22.	Rajasthan	43,264	43,196
23.	Sikkim	425	425
24.	Tamil Nadu	15,049	15,049
25.	Tripura	863	863
26.	Uttar Pradesh	97,813	97,760
27.	Uttarakhand	15,745	15,711
28.	West Bengal	37,463	37,463
TOTAL STATES		596,780	594,309
29.	Chandigarh	5	5
30.	Delhi	103	103
31.	Daman and Diu	19	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	65	65
33.	Lakshadweep	6	6
34.	Puducherry	90	90
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	396	396
TOTAL UTs		684	684
GRAND TOTAL		597,464	594,993

Statement-III

*State-wise average number of hours power supply to rural areas
during the month of November, 2017*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average hours of power supply
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.87
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.30
3.	Assam	18.33
4.	Bihar	16.77
5.	Chhattisgarh	23.00
6.	Gujarat	24.00
7.	Haryana	14.57
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.5
10.	Jharkhand	16.89
11.	Karnataka	17.20
12.	Kerala	23.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	23.18
14.	Maharashtra	23.32
15.	Manipur*	22.38
16.	Meghalaya*	21.50
17.	Mizoram	11.00
18.	Nagaland	20.00
19.	Odisha	20.80
20.	Punjab	24.00
21.	Rajasthan	22.00
22.	Sikkim	17.82
23.	Tamil Nadu	24.00
24.	Telangana	24.00

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Average hours of power supply
25.	Tripura	23.50
26.	Uttar Pradesh@	17.43
27.	Uttarakhand\$	23.52
28.	West Bengal	24.00

*Data of October, 2017, @Data of June, 2017, \$Data of January, 2017.

Promotion of energy efficiency

473. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to develop a Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED) to promote energy efficiency using fiscal instruments under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE); and

(b) the number of entities that have received funds under the FEEED programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) and (b) Framework for Energy Efficient Economic Development (FEEED) is one of the programmes under the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE). Under FEEED, the following two funds have been institutionalized:—

- (i) Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency (PRGFEE) for addressing the risk guarantee related issues in financing energy efficiency projects. Out of approved outlay of ₹ 311.58 crore under Twelfth Plan, an amount of ₹ 70.08 crore has been released to Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) for this fund.
- (ii) Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency (VCFEE) for providing equity support to energy efficiency projects. Out of approved outlay of ₹ 210 crore under Twelfth Plan, an amount of ₹ 28.91 crore has been released to BEE for this fund.

The progress made under PRGFEE and VCFEE are as follows:—

- (i) A consortium comprising of Rural Electrification Corporation (REC)-REC Power Distribution Company Limited (RECPDCL)-Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) has been appointed as Implementing Agency for operationalization of PRGFEE.

- (ii) The Energy Conservation (Partial Risk Guarantee Fund for Energy Efficiency) Rules, 2016 have been notified in May, 2016; subsequently Operations Manual for the PRGFEE has also been prepared.
- (iii) Andhra Bank, YES Bank, IDFC Bank and Tata Cleantech Capital Ltd. have been empanelled as Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) under PRGFEE.
- (iv) The Energy Conservation (Venture Capital Fund for Energy Efficiency) Rules, 2017 have been notified in March, 2017.
- (v) VCFEE Board of Trustees has been constituted and VCFEE Trust has been registered. Fund Manager for VCFEE has been identified through tender process.

So far, no funds have been released to any entity under the FEEED programme.

Power generation from tehri dam

†474. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the power generated from Tehri Dam in Uttarakhand from financial year 2015-16 to 2017-18;

(b) the details of free electricity received by the State and the amount of royalty received, year-wise;

(c) whether royalty received by State is expected to increase in future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Tehri Dam and HPP (1000 MW) was commissioned in 2007-08. Details of Electricity generated from the project from 2015 to 2017-18 is as under:—

Sl. No.	Year	Energy generated (MU)
1.	2015-16	3101.08
2.	2016-17	3146.26
3.	2017-18 (upto Dec., 17)	2391.64

(b) There is no royalty being given to State Government. However, the details of free power from Tehri Dam and HPP (1000 MW) given to Uttarakhand State during last three years are as under:—

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Year	Free Energy (MU)*
1.	2015-16	371.02
2.	2016-17	376.45
3.	2017-18 (upto Dec., 17)	285.68

*On the basis of Regional Energy Accounts issued by NRPC till date.

(c) and (d) Free power is given to the State Government as a fixed percentage of the total electricity generated, which is dependent on availability of water in the river.

Mobile application for electricity related information

†475. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special mobile application has been developed to facilitate citizens for providing them electricity related information in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status, achievement and targets of usage of the said mobile application in the country, especially in the State of Jharkhand and the details of future plans thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Special mobile applications 'GARV' and 'SAUBHAGYA' have been developed by Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), the nodal agency for Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana (SAUBHAGYA). In these mobile apps, data of electrification of villages and households, are updated by the concerned State DISCOMs for information of all the stakeholders and dissemination of information in public domain.

The apps aim to bring transparency and accountability in the rural electrification process in the country including Jharkhand. The apps are also being used for project monitoring of the rural electrification schemes across all States.

Power reforms in Jharkhand

†476. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that notable progress has been made in the field of power and energy reforms in the country during last two and half years, if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been formulated to provide electricity to all by the year 2019, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the progress made targets set and future plans with respect to Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) During last two and half years, a number of initiatives have been taken in the field of reforms in the power sector in the country. The details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The “Saubhagya Scheme” has been formulated to provide electricity to all by the year 2019. The scheme provides for electrification of all remaining un-electrified households in rural and urban areas across the country by 31st March, 2019. The total outlay of the “Saubhagya” Scheme is ₹ 16320 crore including budgetary support of ₹ 12320 crore from Government of India.

As reported by the States, as on 15th January, 2018, there are total 18.10 crore rural households in the country; of these total 14.16 crore households have been electrified and 3.93 crore households are un-electrified. As regards Jharkhand, as on 15th January, 2018, there are total 54.86 lakh rural households, of these 24.76 lakh households have been electrified and remaining 30.10 lakh un-electrified households are targeted for electrification under the Saubhagya Scheme.

Statement

Details of reforms in power sector during last two and a half years

The Government of India has taken various initiatives for reforms in power sector, these include, *inter alia* as follows:—

- I. Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojana – Saubhagya on 11th October, 2017 to achieve universal household electrification by providing last mile connectivity and electricity connections to all the remaining un-electrified households in rural and urban areas across the country by 31st March, 2019.
- II. Two schemes which were launched by the Government of India, namely, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY) and Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS) for strengthening of power sub-transmission and distribution networks and for segregation of agricultural feeders to give adequate and reliable supply of power and reduce line losses.

- III. The Government of India has taken up an initiative to prepare State specific action plans for providing 24x7 Power For All (PFA) in partnership with the States. The PFA documents have been signed by all the States/UTs. Roadmap for all the States/UTs have been finalized and is under implementation.
- IV. Central Government has notified the Revised Tariff Policy on 28.1.2016 with the objective to ensure Electricity for all, Efficiency to ensure affordable tariffs, Environment for a sustainable future and Ease of doing business to attract investments and ensure financial viability.
- V. The Government on 4th May, 2016 has notified the "Flexibility in utilization of domestic coal for reducing the cost of power generation". The State can use their coal and take equivalent power from any other efficient generating stations at a cheaper cost as compared to the cost of generation from their own power stations.
- VI. In order to bring uniformity and transparency in power procurement by the DISCOMs and to promote competition in electricity sector, a web portal for e-Bidding *i.e.* "DEEP (Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price) Portal" was launched on 12th April, 2016 for e-Bidding for short term and medium term power procurement requirements and use of flexibility in utilization of coal in IPP Stations.
- VII. The Government on 31st March, 2016 has launched a mob app 'Vidyut PRAVAH' on electricity pricing and availability highlights. The application provides highlights of the power availability in the country on real time basis.
- VIII. Development of web portal and launch of mobile application named 'MERIT' (Merit Order Despatch of Electricity for Rejuvenation of Income and Transparency) on 23rd June, 2017, which displays information regarding the merit order of Electricity procured by States.
- IX. Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Solar PV Power Projects issued *vide* Resolution dated 3rd August, 2017.
- X. Guidelines for Tariff Based Competitive Bidding Process for Procurement of Power from Grid Connected Wind Power Projects issued *vide* Resolution dated 8th December, 2017.
- XI. The Government of India has taken several steps to promote energy conservation, energy efficiency and other demand side management measures.

Closure of coal based power plants

477. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has asked Government to shut coal based Thermal Power Plants in the country for causing pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government has taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) to (c) In order to implement new and amended new emission norms notified on 07.12.2015 for SO₂, NO_x and Particulate matter, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, based on plan submitted by Ministry of Power, directed Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) to issue directions for compliance of new norms with time-line for 2018 to 2022. Accordingly, CPCB has issued directions to 414 out of 650 units. Thus no power plant has been issued closure direction on this ground till now. Out of 650 units, 82 units have decided to phase out on their own. Out of these, 43 units have already been phased out.

UDAY Scheme

478. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all States/UTs in the country have joined the Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY) Scheme so far and the status of those States which have not joined the scheme;

(b) whether all Private DISCOMs in the country have requested for their addition into the UDAY Scheme, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the burden borne by the State Governments after the inclusion of private DISCOMs to the list, the details of burden borne before and after the addition thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) So far, Twenty Seven (27) States and Four (04) Union Territories (UTs) in all viz. Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, Sikkim,

Meghalaya, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Puducherry have signed the Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). The scheme is optional for the States. State of West Bengal and UT of Chandigarh have not yet joined the scheme so far. The Ministry of Power has accepted the proposal of UT of Lakshadweep to join UDAY. The State of Odisha has indicated its willingness to participate for operational efficiency improvements.

(b) and (c) UDAY is applicable for State-owned Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) only. Thus, the questions do not arise.

Inclusion of tuticorin under NSGM

479. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of salient features of National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) announced by the Government;

(b) whether Tuticorin city has been included in the Smart Grid Projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) Government of India has approved the establishment of a National Smart Grid Mission (NSGM) in 2015 with an outlay of ₹ 980 crores and a budgetary support of ₹ 338 crores to plan and monitor implementation of policies and programmes related to Smart Grid activities in India. 30% of the project cost of Smart Grid Projects will be provided from the NSGM budget whereas balance project cost is to be brought in by the utilities. The Smart Grid Projects under the scheme comprise of several elements, including Smart metering, Distribution automation and remote monitoring, Demand response, Micro grid, Capacity building etc.

Under the National Smart Grid Mission, four Smart Grid Projects at an approximate cost of ₹ 578 crores have been sanctioned for Chandigarh, Amravati and Congress Nagar (Nagpur) of Maharashtra and Kanpur city.

(b) to (d) Under NSGM, utilities are required to submit proposals of Smart Grids, if any. So far, no Smart Grid Project proposal has been received from Tuticorin for consideration under NSGM.

Self sufficiency in power production

480. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

- (a) how far the power produced in the country is sufficient to meet its needs;
- (b) whether being a clean energy, Government gives priority to use of electricity in all possible ways; and
- (c) the details of expected demand of power till the year 2022 and the plannings of Government to have self-sufficiency of power in those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): (a) At present, the installed generation capacity in the country is around 333 Giga Watt (GW) which is sufficient to meet the electricity demand of around 165 GW in the grid.

(b) As per Indian Electricity Grid Code, run of the River Hydro power Station and all renewable energy power plants except for biomass power plants and non fossil fuel based cogeneration plants whose tariff is determined by the CERC, are treated as “Must Run” power plants and are not be subjected to ‘merit order dispatch’ principles. Further, the DISCOMS have to meet their Renewable Purchase Obligation. Thus clean energy has been given the priority of use of electricity to the extent possible.

(c) As per Nineteenth Electric Power Survey (EPS) Report, the electrical energy requirement and peak electricity demand on all-India basis during the year 2021-22 is expected to be around 15,66,023 Million Units and 2,25,751 Mega Watt respectively, against already installed capacity of 3,33,550 MW. In addition, generation capacity from conventional sources of around 58,384 MW is under construction and Government of India has set a target of 175 GW capacity to be achieved from renewable energy sources by the year 2022.

**DISCUSSION ON MOTION OF THANKS ON
THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we will continue with the discussion on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do all of you stand up then? ...*(Interruptions)*... If LoP wants to say something, I will hear. But all of you take your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me say that this is the time for the discussion on the President's Address.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, we know that. We also know that there was Zero Hour at 11 o'clock. We also know that there was Question Hour at 12 o'clock. Without having any respect for the Zero Hour, and the sentiments to be expressed by the Leaders and Members of various political parties and the States which they are representing here in this House, and the very important Question Hour, which is always there ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you see...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, you have raised the issue that there is discussion on President's Address. Now going back, there was also the Zero Hour and there was also the Question Hour, which we were interested to discuss. We were interested in having the Zero Hour. We were interested in having the Question Hour, without boycotting it. We were sitting on our seats. Sir, this House is being conducted under rules, regulations, procedures and conventions, and if the hon. Chairman is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; you cannot criticize the ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever be the ruling of the Chairman, you cannot criticize that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am not criticizing the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Or the decision of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I am just reminding the duty of those who serve on the Chair that the proceedings of this House are being conducted under rules, regulations, procedures and conventions of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. LoP ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, hon. LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, each Chairperson, howsoever big he or she may be, howsoever small he or she may be, has to run this House according to the rules, regulations and procedures. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. LoP, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. LoP that the intention of all of you, of the hon. Chairman and also of myself is to run the House smoothly. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... बैठिए! ...(व्यवधान)... So, the intention is to run the House smoothly.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Yes, agreed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, in that process, you may have one view, I may have a different view. It is also possible. If such a difference of views is there, and especially when you expressed that it is with regard to this morning when hon. Chairman was in the Chair, my advice is, please meet the hon. Chairman in his Chamber, discuss and sort it out. ...(Interruptions)... Anyhow, no observation against the Chairman will go on record. No remarks ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, Chairman is Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... *

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चेयर ने हरदम हम लोगों से यह आशा की कि हम नियमों के अनुसार चलें।(व्यवधान)....

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, how can he say that *? ...(Interruptions)... How can he say? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Today, he had ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...(Interruptions)... You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, how can he use such words? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting you ...(Interruptions)... Please meet the hon. Chairman in the Chamber. ...(Interruptions)... I would request the hon. Leader of the Opposition....(Interruptions)... You cannot sort it out here. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर हम लोगों से आशा करती है कि हम नियमों में रहकर चलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम भी आशा करते हैं कि नियमों का सभी पालन करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नियमों के अंतर्गत हमें सुना जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, हम चेयर को कभी पक्षपात करता नहीं मानते।...**(व्यवधान)**... हम आज भी चेयर पर अविश्वास नहीं करते। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चेयर को भी यह मालूम है कि वे किसी दल के सदस्य नहीं हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पहले दिन चेयर ने हमें बड़ी आशा दिलाई थी और हमें उन पर आज भी विश्वास है। हम उन पर अविश्वास नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम अविश्वास लाना भी नहीं चाहते, लेकिन जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, नियमावली में जो नियम बने हुए हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर उन नियमों के अंदर हमें बोलने नहीं देंगे, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Talk to the Chairman.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: महोदय, राज्य सभा का टी.वी. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you meet hon. Chairman and speak?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will have to adjourn the House then. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): No, Sir. ...**(Interruptions)**... Give me a chance to speak. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: On these matters, I request the hon. Members to meet the hon. Chairman in the Chamber and discuss. ...**(Interruptions)**... No more discussion on this matter. ...**(Interruptions)**... I cannot allow discussion on that. ...**(Interruptions)**... No discussion on this. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Give me a minute. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please understand this. ...**(Interruptions)**... What happened this morning between 11 o'clock and two minutes past eleven of the clock did not happen in the Chamber. It happened in the full public view. ...**(Interruptions)**... Why should we go to the Chamber? ...**(Interruptions)**....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Why should we go to the Chamber? ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, we have full respect for the Chairman. ...**(Interruptions)**... What happened today has never happened since 1950. ...**(Interruptions)**... You check the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should see the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, allow me to put on record what happened. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to go ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there were 12 Zero Hour notices. ...*(Interruptions)*... There were three notices under Rule 267. There is a *parampara*, इस हाउस में परम्परा है, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You read the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You read Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can raise it only with the prior permission of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has exercised that Rule only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Why was the House adjourned? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You change the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 267 says that a matter under it can be raised only with the prior permission of the Chairman. And if hon. Chairman has exercised that Rule, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, you change the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You change the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You change the Rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... You meet the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Meet the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to take up the discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please hear me out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, I will adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want the discussion? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition has spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two other political parties have spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are eight or nine other political parties who wish to speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing a discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): It is a question of point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Its importance is similar to a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the protection of the right of every individual Member...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am going to do. ...*(Interruptions)*...

To protect the right of Members to speak. ...(Interruptions)... No. ...(Interruptions)...
...(Interruptions)... I have to resume the discussion on Motion of Thanks.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let everybody speak, then we will tell you.
...(Interruptions)... Let every Member speak at least for one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Half-a-minute ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let everybody speak for half-a-minute.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can only allow discussion...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हाउस में यह परम्परा थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing any other discussion.
...(Interruptions)... Only on Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, if we are not allowed to speak
...(Interruptions)... I mentioned it yesterday also. ...(Interruptions)... Our voices are
being muzzled outside. ...(Interruptions)... And if our voice is muzzled inside the
House, we are going to boycott for the whole day. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 3.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at ten minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at three of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REGARDING NOTICE UNDER RULE 267

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will continue with the discussion on the
Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)... No, sit down.
...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Ahmed Patel, not present. Shri Neeraj Shekhar, not
present. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have called Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem? ...(Interruptions).... I have called her. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: I have given notice in the morning. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For what? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: What happened to my notice, I do not know. In the morning, I had given Rule 267 notice. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions).... You cannot raise Rule 267 now. ...(Interruptions).... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, I had given it in the morning. ...(Interruptions).... Even now, there is not anything. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(Interruptions).... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions).... We have our demand, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot raise it now. ...(Interruptions).... Sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: No, Sir. ...(Interruptions).... We have our demand, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions).... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions).... You know the Rules. ...(Interruptions).... What are you doing? ...(Interruptions).... So, when one Member has gone, another Member has come. What is this? ...(Interruptions).... No, no. You go back, please. ...(Interruptions).... I will tell you. If you have some grievances, you meet the concerned Minister and discuss. Give a representation. Do that. ...(Interruptions).... No point is served by doing

this. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. The Chairman did not allow your notice. Is it not? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not the time for Rule 267; so, it cannot be taken. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... By disturbing the proceedings of the House, you will not achieve anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are disrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, what are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am advising you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you. Can you listen to me? ...*(Interruptions)*... The advice of seniors, you should listen. I was in the Chair when the bifurcation Bill was discussed and passed. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am advising you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know the then Government had given some assurance. The way to solve it is to approach the concerned Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Or you can approach the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You approach the concerned Minister or the Prime Minister and try to solve. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot....*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You allow the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can the Chair do that? What can we do? ...*(Interruptions)*... You do one thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow morning, meet the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tomorrow, you meet the hon. Chairman. I will also be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will also support your case. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Tell me. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: I do not see the House in order because I see the entire Opposition....*(Interruptions)*... Sir, let me complete it. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what is exactly happening here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: The entire Opposition Benches are empty. There should have been a reason. Let somebody explain that to us and for putting the House in order, we must....*(Interruptions)*... Sir, the question is this. You know it, I do not because I was not here in the morning. I have seen in the press reports that Members have raised a serious objection to the way the morning session ran. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: If that be true. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, I understood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: If that be the case.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Since you have understood, I am trying to tell you another thing. You could as well call a few of them and sort it out so that everything will be okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your suggestion is well-taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Certainly your suggestion is good. But since you have raised the matter, I want to tell you that the Chair is not bothered whether this side or that side is present. The Chair is bothered only if there is a quorum or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... To me, continuing the House is important because the Chair is totally neutral. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Sir, I understood that. You are a senior Member here, but at the same time....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; let me say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understood your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I got your political point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I got your political point and I agree with that. You said that they should be called and the matter should be sorted out. That I accepted. I said that this should be done. I have no problem. At the same time, I would also like to say that the Chair is neutral and the Chair is not bothered whether this side or that side is present. The Chair is only bothered about whether there is quorum or not and since there is quorum, I can continue.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Mr. Deputy Chairman, you allowed him, so, I just want to seek one clarification. We are at the stage of Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. Now, in this decision to boycott it, we are all here and....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; nobody told me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: They have announced it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I don't know. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not concerned with what they said outside.

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In view of their...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody told me. I am not concerned with what they said outside. For me, I am seeing some seats vacant. ...*(Interruptions)*... That

is all. ...(Interruptions)... That is nothing for me. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: In view of their absence, should we not resolve that they would not get their daily allowances for the day?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that issue is taken up then, every day, I will have to count the number of absentees. Certainly, if you can bring it in force, the Government will get money to that extent because every day I find some Members absent. If you can implement this suggestion, I welcome it for those who are absent. But that should not be done only for one day; it should be done for every day. So, Swamji, you agree that it will be for every day. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(Interruptions)... No, no; you made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back. No, please. Now, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth. ...(Interruptions)...

**DISCUSSION ON MOTION OF THANKS ON
THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — Contd.**

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You continue to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: First and foremost, I thank our hon. President for graciously coming over to the Central Hall and addressing both the Houses of Parliament. ...(Interruptions)... I deeply thank him for that. At the outset, I have to put forth that there was no mention of certain things which have been the issues, long pending issues pertaining to my State. ...(Interruptions)... So, with regret, I have to place here that the hon. President has not put forth the major issues which I wanted to tabulate here. ...(Interruptions)... One thing is, it cannot be denied that communication of justice in the language of the party seeking justice is as important and crucial as the determination of justice. But, it is a great travesty of justice that no effort has been made in the last 70 years to make sure that adequate steps are taken to ensure that justice is imparted by rendering judgment in the language of the party seeking justice. It is high time and no more delay can be made to ensure that this is done on a war-footing so that the concerned parties don't face problems in understanding the implications of the judgment delivered and how it affects them directly or indirectly. ...(Interruptions)... I have to put forth here that our hon. President himself has mentioned it. While speaking at a function of the Kerala High Court, none other than the President, Shri Ram Nath Kovind, strongly

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

advocated for a system where translated copies of the High Court judgments in local and regional language are made available to litigants as it will be in the language in which they understand the best. *...(Interruptions)...* So, I want to put forth here our hon. President's remarks in this matter that the language in the High Court should be the language which can be understood by both the parties, that is, the litigants as well as the complainants. They should really know the details of what is actually in the judgment and as to what they are going for. We want that the High Court of Madras should have an official language. Tamil should be the official language in the High Court of Madras. It was not mentioned in the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament. *...(Interruptions)...* I also want to mention the main issue *i.e.*, the Cauvery issue. The Cauvery water should be released by Karnataka because the standing seasonal samba crops spread over 40,000 acres in Tamil Nadu is dried up and we want the Cauvery water to be immediately released as per the Supreme Court order. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to draw the attention of this House that seeing the pitiable state of Tamil Nadu farmers, the Supreme Court used the quote, 'Live and let live'. The Supreme Court has referred to this quote *i.e.* 'Live and let live.' It has been referred to for our State. "When there is deficit in the release of water, some attempts have to be made by Karnataka so that Tamil Nadu can survive as an entity." The Supreme Court has given this order. This order has been given by the Supreme Court that when there is deficit in the release of water, some attempts have to be made by Karnataka so that Tamil Nadu can survive as an entity. It has been said by the Supreme Court. Today, the existence of Tamil Nadu farmers as an entity itself is in question. Hon. Chief Minister has asked for time to have a talk with his counterpart from Karnataka and his counterpart from Karnataka has not so far given him time in this regard. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. I cannot hear. *...(Interruptions)...* I want to hear. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: The emotions of the people and farmers of Tamil Nadu are running high. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Vijilaji, one minute. *...(Interruptions)...* Rameshji, I have told you that I was also here, I was in the Chair when this...*...(Interruptions)...* I told you, you can meet the hon. Chairman tomorrow; I will also be there and support you...*...(Interruptions)...* Let me say. *...(Interruptions)...* Or you can meet the hon. P.M. or the Leader of the House, who is here, you can approach him. *...(Interruptions)...* Nobody is against your demand. I know about this. By disturbing like this, by shouting slogans, you are not achieving anything. *...(Interruptions)...* You do one thing. You

go back to your seat and after Vijilaji's speech is over, I hope the Government may ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. But stop shouting slogans. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: The F.M. has to... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. After she finishes. ...*(Interruptions)*... After she finishes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: This is important. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. I am telling you, after she finishes, the F.M., who is the Leader of the House, will respond. Go and sit.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has asked for time to meet his counterpart, the Karnataka Chief Minister but that could not happen so far and the emotions of farmers of Tamil Nadu are running high. Here, logical explanation will get us nowhere. Some six months before, all the protests done by the farmers went nowhere. They did not get even a scant respect. They were shouting in dismay. They were left alone and they were not even treated with respect. If the Cauvery Water Management Board had been formed according to the Supreme Court order, we would not have been in a position to beg for water to a different State. The Central Government should immediately take steps to release water and constitute the Cauvery Water Management Board and the Cauvery Water Regulatory Committee with immediate effect. The Monitoring Committee has to be formed.

I also want to put forth that our hon. President has not mentioned about the workers mainly engaged in Sivakasi fireworks industry. Two petitions seeking an all-India ban on fireworks were admitted by the hon. Supreme Court on 01.12.2017 and the said case has been listed to be heard on 7th May, 2018. The buyers are not willing to place orders and make any payments for fireworks fearing an adverse order of ban at a later date. If the fireworks are banned by the Supreme Court, the fireworks purchased by them can't be sold or used anywhere in the country and they will go bankrupt. So, there is no hope that the case would be concluded early. It may take several months. Although the factories have been opened after 27 days of closure, they can't run for even a month since the same uncertainty and fear are continuing in the industry. So, an explicit exemption can be given to fireworks as is done in other countries from the operation of Rule 3(3B) under the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986. Under the said rules, any gaseous emission from any operation shall not cause the ambient air quality standards violated for a continuous period of more than 48 hours. Here fireworks are used for only one day

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

and by the next day all the emissions are dissipated in the atmosphere. I want to bring to the kind attention of the Government that our hon. Chief Minister has also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister on 17th January stating that the use of fireworks during Diwali and other religious and cultural festivals is deeply rooted in our tradition. Even the developed countries like the USA, Singapore, Japan, Australia and European countries allow massive display of fireworks. We have witnessed it in all the Olympic Games, and celebration of cultural and religious festivals like Christmas, New Year and Independence Day. But as per Rule 3 (3B) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 only when the level of pollutants mentioned in the Schedule VII goes beyond the prescribed limit for two consecutive tests shall the alarm bells ring. But in this case the fireworks almost, as reported, scientific data reveals reversing the level of pollution to the level prior to the use of fireworks within 24 hours. So, none of the firework manufacturers in Tamil Nadu is using the chemicals prohibited because they are using only chloride salts. So, they are not using the chemicals prohibited under various pollution control rules, or, by the hon. Supreme Court. So, the manufacturers of fireworks in Tamil Nadu are using safe and environment-friendly materials. Therefore, I urge the Ministry of Environment and Forests and Climate Change to carry out necessary amendment of Rule 3 (3B) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 and exempt the fireworks manufacturing industry from various provisions of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, thereby saving the livelihood of 8 lakh families dependent on the firework industry. I just wanted to focus on this mainly because there was no such remark in the President's Address.

I am also deeply concerned as the President's Address did not mention the issue of fishermen of our State. The Government of Tamil Nadu is extremely concerned about the continuing instances of apprehending and detaining our fishermen. The Government of Tamil Nadu strongly reiterates the need for the Government of India to register its strong disapproval against the Sri Lankan Navy's belligerent actions. The constitutional validity of Indo-Sri Lankan Agreement of 1974 has been challenged on extremely valid and legal grounds in the hon. Supreme Court of India in WP No. 567 of 2008 by our hon. revered leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma in her own personal capacity. The Government of Tamil Nadu subsequently impleaded itself in the case. Hence in my view the International Maritime Boundary Limit is not yet settled issue. I reassure that the Government of Tamil Nadu is taking all possible steps and I seek the Government of India to diversify us away from trawler fishing to deep sea fishing in the Palk Bay as a way forward to put an end to the sufferings of our fishermen. It is a long, long pending issue. I deeply regret that our hon. President did not mention this issue in his Address which has been happening in

the Palk Bay for so many years and also retrieval of the Katchatheevu. I also want to refer to some of the issues which were mentioned in hon. President's Address.

One of them is the Health Insurance Scheme under which five lakh rupees have been proposed to be allocated for each family. Sir, this is on the basis of the Tamil Nadu Model. Actually, our late Chief Minister, hon. Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had first introduced this scheme as the Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme under which an individual got not only an amount up to four lakhs of rupees for surgery, but also an amount of ₹ 22 lakhs for organ transplant, from the Tamil Nadu Health Services Project. So, the Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was introduced by our hon. the then Chief Minister, Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* as a model health scheme, which now the Government of India has followed and introduced this health scheme. This is the reality.

Let us take the Mid-day Meal Scheme. It was a pioneering scheme of our State because the hon. Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivar* MGR had introduced the scheme in all schools, as a result of which, slowly, the drop-out rate had been reduced. Now, we can boldly and strongly say that our State has been the foremost in reducing the drop-out rate in schools. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education has also moved up to 46.8 per cent, whereas the national average is around 20 to 25 per cent. So, we are the pioneers in bringing education to reach the 'unreached'; we have reached the poorest families; they have been educated; the problem of drop-outs has been completely solved. The National Child Labour Project has been revamped; they have almost finished their job because the child labour has vanished. Take electrification for all. This has been introduced by the Central Government. But *Puratchi Thalaivar* MGR had introduced the 'one-hut-one-light' Scheme forty years ago. Now, we are celebrating its centenary. Actually, it was a scheme which he had launched; he had electrified all the houses in villages, houses in the remotest of villages and tribal areas. That scheme had a great impact on the lives of the people in Tamil Nadu. So, the electrification scheme has also been thought of on the basis of the Tamil Nadu model. Then, let us talk about the interlinking of rivers. It was very disheartening to note that the hon. President did not mention about the interlinking of rivers, an issue that has been pending for a very long time. The interlinking of Godavari, Krishna and Palar rivers is the first step in this direction. Our hon. Amma had dreamt of interlinking Godavari with Palar river. This has to be done. Godavari and Krishna rivers' interlinking is almost on the way. But we want that Godavari, Krishna and Palar rivers interlinking should be taken up as an initial step, and it should be brought into light, at least, in the coming Budget. Sir, Tamil Nadu, was expecting a mention about expansion of the suburban trains' network in Chennai; this proposal has gone to Bengaluru and Mumbai. Actually, the

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

fast growing city of Chennai needed additional suburban trains and the widening of the network. We had been looking forward to some announcement in this regard, but that has not been mentioned in the Budget. We were really in dismay that nothing was announced in this regard.

I want to mention another thing, which is about women's upliftment programmes. Our former Chief Minister, *Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, had done enormous work in this area, whether it is maternity issues or other issues. First, women in Tamil Nadu were given the benefit of maternity leave. Now, the Government of India has sanctioned only six weeks, but much before that, our Amma had given nine months' maternity leave; there was also a financial help of ₹ 18,000 for taking care of the child and the pregnant woman; during pregnancy she was given ₹ 18,000, in phases, so as to take care of her health and the health of her family – that was her dream – under *Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme*, as also under the *Cradle Baby Scheme*. Yesterday, we heard that an eight months' old girl baby was killed. We were hearing about this news. Hon. Amma introduced the *Cradle Baby Scheme* just to save the girl babies who were thrown out of the families, and who were not acceptable to their families. They were brought and put in the baby cradle by the Government, and the Government nurtured them; they were given education, they were brought up, and they were given life by *Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*.

So far as the question of women safety is concerned, Tamil Nadu has been put at the first place in the women's safety index. It has been mentioned in the data, which has been released very recently, that in regard to women's safety, Tamil Nadu stands first. We have given that much protection to women, and women are safe in our State.

With regard to the Public Distribution System, it is one of the best implemented systems in our State. We saw the Food Security Act about which a mention was made by the hon. President. But, actually, Tamil Nadu introduced the Food Security Act first, and not only below poverty line families, but, all the cardholders, having the green cards, they are given 20 kgs. free rice every month. Though we get subsidized rice from the Central Government, we are giving the same free of cost to the people. So, the first and the foremost State which follows the Food Security Act is our State, and that is also on the basis of Tamil Nadu model. Earlier, *Arignar Anna* said, *Oru padi arisi*, that is, one hand full of rice free, and now, it has grown manifold. And due to the *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's* farsighted vision, she started to give 20 kgs. free rice. The *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's* Government gives pension of ₹ 1,000/- to the old age people for taking care of them, and out of that, the Centre

gives only ₹ 200/- or ₹ 300/-. But, we want that the Centre should enhance that share for taking care of the old age people in our State. For mentally challenged people, the Amma's Government gives ₹ 1,500/-, whereas, we want more share of the Centre for this purpose also. We have been asking for assistance for the areas which were hit by Ockhi Cyclone where rehabilitation has to be done, and relief has to be given. For the Chennai floods, for drought, and then, for Ockhi Cyclone, altogether, we have been asking for ₹ 32,000 crores assistance from the Centre, but, so far, we got very, very less amount. First, we got ₹ 1,946 crores, and subsequently, we have been receiving very little amount. So, we want the Centre's share to be more.

Now, crop insurance has been designated to ICICI-Lombard, Agriculture Insurance Corporation Limited, and the New India Assurance. These three companies are taking care of the Crop Insurance Scheme. But, now, the State Government has no authority to question those people because the crop insurance fund has not been released. It is on record. I have taken these figures from the Government. Shri Gagan Singh Bedi, Agriculture Secretary to the Government of Tamil Nadu, is conducting review meetings every week, and every week, he is pleading with these companies to release the amount, but, to no avail. What we are seeing is that we have no authority to question these people. We have no authority to ask these insurance companies to release the crop insurance. We want to ask from the Government why these three companies alone have to be designated; ICICI-Lombard, Agriculture Insurance Corporation Limited, and the New India Assurance have been designated to give crop insurance to the farmers, whereas, they are not releasing the funds. Our State has been suffering. Our farmers have been suffering. So, this crop insurance amount has to be released as quickly as possible. I wanted to reiterate this and I have taken only three more minutes. I also wanted to put on record here many other points. NEET has already been mentioned here. We want the NEET to be abolished; it should go away from our State because there is one medical college in every district set up by hon. Amma. Amma started one medical college in every district by our land, by our water, by our own earnings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down, time is over.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Now we are foregoing our seats. We are giving away these seats to the common platform when the Tamilians, our children are suffering. They are suffering because of the language barrier. We don't have a common syllabus all over India. So, our children have been denied of our right. Already our hon. leader mentioned here that it has not yet gone for the assent of the President. The Bill passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly on this has not yet reached him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. That is all, Mrs. Vijila.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: That also has to be through. Our State has been suffering since long. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are begging in front of the Central Government because...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Vijila, I will have to say that nothing more will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, our people have been paying Income Tax regularly.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all, please sit down. You have taken five minutes extra. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mrs. Vijila, please sit down. Now nothing more will go on record.(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken extra minutes. Please sit down; it is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... She made all her points emphatically. Mrs. Vijila, congratulations on saying things emphatically.

Now, Mr. Finance Minister, would you like to respond to Mr. Ramesh?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, my friends from Andhra Pradesh are well aware that at least I have been fully sympathizing and trying to make sure that every unique part of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act and the commitments made by the Central Government at all stages are honoured. The Central Government fully stands by it. The institutions which had to be created and monies under various heads which had to be given, all that is being done. There are two issues – one particularly as to how the amount *in lieu* of Special Status, which was a special package, had to be paid. We had announced, after an agreement with the State of Andhra Pradesh, that this would be given – and the State had requested for it – by way of externally-aided programmes. That is, in a normal Central Scheme, the State gets 60 per cent from the Centre and the State pays 40 per cent. If it had a Special Status, it would have got 90 per cent from the Centre. The difference is 30 per cent. In lieu of this 30 per cent for five years, for that amount which is calculated, the State said, ‘give us externally-aided projects which the Centre can then fund 90:10 so that the adequate money compensation by the special package is almost equivalent to the Special Status itself’, because the Fourteenth Finance Commission had said that you can’t give it to any State except the hill States and the North-Eastern State. This was

* Not recorded.

agreed upon. The externally-aided programmes have to be approved by the external funding agencies whether JICA or World Bank and it takes time. Now, on the 3rd January, the Chief Minister has written to me saying that we should have it funded by NABARD. Once it is funded by NABARD, it creates a problem with regard to addition to the fiscal deficit because in that case the borrowing space of the State itself would be contracted. If we give through that route, it would reduce its borrowing space. So, I have had the whole issue examined. I have had a discussion today with several friends from Andhra Pradesh also. I think a solution by which this amount can be given through an alternative mechanism is being worked out. I have asked the Expenditure Secretary today to immediately call the Finance Secretary of Andhra Pradesh to Delhi and work out the procedural formalities so that this also itself can be done. *...(Interruptions)...* The amount will be the same. *...(Interruptions)...* Let the hon. Members be assured that there is no difficulty at all. *...(Interruptions)...* So, there is the second issue that is the only other issue pending, which is with effect from the year 2015-16, the 14th Finance Commission took over. Therefore, the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations apply. So, for ten months period prior to that, the revenue deficit has to be made up by the Centre. Now there is no formula as to how that revenue deficit is to be calculated. I have today in my discussion with some friends from Andhra Pradesh suggested a formulation. It is not that we are not paying. Already towards the revenue deficit of those three months, more than ₹ 3,900 crore has been paid to Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, there is only some dispute with regard to finalization of that account. I have suggested a formulation. I think our officials, as soon the Andhra Pradesh officers come, will discuss that formula also. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh, that is clear. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Ramesh, it is clear. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Four years time is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The Reorganization Act has talked about examining the feasibility of a zone in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Four years time is over. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: As you know, changing the zone and the contours of any zone involves consultations with a lot of other States, the neighbouring States. Therefore, through the Chair, I would like to assure the Members from Andhra Pradesh that after we finish the consultation with all the States we will find out a viable method by which there is no dispute. After all we have to take care of

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

all the States in the country. This was what should have been done by the earlier Government before deciding and writing all these things in the Package, which, if they had done at that time, these things could have become much smoother. But, we are taking it upon ourselves to discuss with the States and will try to find an amicable solution, it is still under examination.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... That is enough. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Derek O'Brien. ...(Interruptions)... No. Shri Dilip Kumar Tirkey.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिरकी (ओडिशा): उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। मुझे खुशी है कि मैं माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति महोदय का अभिभाषण सरकार की नीतियों और उसकी उपलब्धियों का एक document होता है, इसलिए वह काफी महत्वपूर्ण होता है। इस बारे में, इस बार के अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने स्वच्छता, वूमेन्स एम्पावरमेंट, एग्रीकल्चर, हाउसिंग, economic ग्रोथ से लेकर तमाम मुद्दों की बात विस्तार से की है।

महोदय, लोकतंत्र में जनता सरकार का चुनाव विकास और जन-कल्याण के कामों के लिए करती है। यह काम ओडिशा में माननीय नवीन पटनायक जी के नेतृत्व में बीजू जनता दल की सरकार बखूबी कर रही है। ओडिशा में पिछले 18-19 सालों से बीजू जनता दल की सरकार है और मैं यहां सदन में, हमारी सरकार द्वारा जन-कल्याण के लिए किए गए कार्य के बारे में कुछ बोलना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, ओडिशा में नवीन पटनायक जी के नेतृत्व में वहां की राज्य सरकार ने दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर हर क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए काम किया है। भारत सरकार के आंकड़ों से भी यह बात साबित होती है। राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में महिलाओं के एम्पावरमेंट की जो बात कही गई है, उस सिलसिले में मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि मदर्स के लिए ओडिशा सरकार ममता नाम की एक योजना के तहत 1100 करोड़ रुपए खर्च कर चुकी है। इस योजना के तहत हरेक प्रेग्नेंट वुमन को 5000/- रुपए दे रहे हैं और इससे लगभग 30 लाख मदर्स को बेनिफिट मिला है। आज ओडिशा सरकार की यह योजना, एमएमआर और आईएमआर में कमी लाने के लिए पूरे देश में एक मॉडल बन गई है। इस योजना के तहत पंचायत में ही सीधे माताओं को राशि उपलब्ध कराई जाती है। इससे पहले ओडिशा में आईएमआर और एमएमआर की हालत बहुत खराब थी, लेकिन आज इन दिनों में राष्ट्रीय औसत से ओडिशा का औसत काफी अच्छा है। महिलाओं के एम्पावरमेंट के लिए ओडिशा में एक बहुत बड़ा स्टेप मिशन शक्ति के रूप में उठाया गया है। इस मिशन के तहत 5 लाख 63 हजार सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स बनाए गए हैं, जिनके तहत 67 लाख से ज्यादा महिलाएं बेनिफिट पा रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, इन सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स को एक परसेंट की दर से सॉफ्ट लोन भी दिया जा रहा है, जिससे इनकी इकोनॉमिक एम्पावरमेंट भी आगे आ रही है। इसी तरह गरीबी को दूर करने की बात करें, तो नेशनल सर्वे के अनुसार पिछले एक दशक में ओडिशा में गरीबों की संख्या में 24.6 परसेंट की कमी आई है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि पिछले दस सालों के दौरान ओडिशा में 18 लाख लोग गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर आए हैं। यह भी हमारी एक उपलब्धि है।

उपसभापति महोदय, जब किसानों की बात आती है, तो राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में

2022 तक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर फार्मर्स की इनकम को डबल करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, लेकिन एनएसएसओ के सर्वे के अनुसार 2002 से 2020 के बीच ओडिशा किसानों की इनकम डबल करने का लक्ष्य पूरा कर चुका है। इसके साथ ओडिशा में किसानों को एक परसेंट के रेट में क्रॉप लोन देने का भी ऐतिहासिक निर्णय लिया गया है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल) पीठासीन हुए]

महोदय, ओडिशा में चार लाख हैक्टेयर अतिरिक्त सिंचाई का क्षेत्र बनाया गया है और अगले दो वर्षों में इसमें और 6 लाख हैक्टेयर सिंचाई जमीन जोड़ी जाएगी। इसलिए ओडिशा सरकार के एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को हमारी भारत सरकार द्वारा चार बार कृषि कर्मज पुरस्कार भी दिया गया है। जहां तक फॉरेस्ट लैंड एक्ट के अनुपालन का सवाल है, तो इसमें ओडिशा बाकी सभी राज्यों से आगे है और 31 अक्टूबर, 2017 तक 4.1 लाख इंडिविजुअल राइट होल्डर्स को 6.11 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन और 5964 कम्युनिटी पैटर्न होल्डर्स को 3.28 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि वितरित की जा चुकी है। ये आंकड़े केंद्र की ट्राइबल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री के हैं।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में देश में फूडग्रेन्स के रिकॉर्ड प्रोडक्शन की बात कही गई है। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि एक समय था, जब 2002-03 में देश के फूडग्रेन्स प्रोक्योरमेंट में ओडिशा का कंट्रीब्यूशन सिर्फ 2 परसेंट हुआ करता था, लेकिन आज ओडिशा में सरकार की नीति की बदौलत अब ओडिशा फूडग्रेन्स के प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिहाज से देश में तीसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य है और टोटल प्रोक्योरमेंट में ओडिशा का कंट्रीब्यूशन 10.28 परसेंट है। अगर हम housing की बात करें, तो भारत सरकार के ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय के अनुसार 2014 से अब तक ओडिशा के ग्रामीण इलाकों में 14 लाख से ज्यादा पक्के घर बनाए गए हैं। इसके अलावा Odisha Urban Housing Mission के तहत शहरी इलाकों में शहरी गरीबों के लिए 60 हजार नए मकान बनाए जाने वाले हैं। Electrification में 25 लाख घरों को बिजली का connection दिया गया है और 7 हजार से ज्यादा गांवों में बिजली पहुँचाई गई है। ओडिशा सरकार का लक्ष्य है कि 2019 तक हर घर में बिजली पहुँचाई जाएगी और इस काम के लिए बिजली के 500 से ज्यादा sub-stations बनाने का काम चल रहा है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में पेज नंबर 6 पर freedom movement में देश के ट्राइबल समुदाय के योगदान का उल्लेख किया गया है। इस बारे में मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि freedom movement में ओडिशा के ट्राइबल समुदाय ने भी काफी कुर्बानियाँ दी हैं। ओडिशा के सुंदरगढ़ के आमको-सिमको में निर्मल मुंडा के नेतृत्व में 1939 में अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ विद्रोह हुआ था, जिसमें 49 निर्दोष ट्राइबल्स को अंग्रेजों ने पुलिस फायरिंग में मार दिया था। इसे ओडिशा का जालियांवाला बाग कांड के रूप में जाना जाता है। इसी तरह ट्राइबल लीडर लक्ष्मण नायक को भी अंग्रेजों ने आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लेने के लिए undivided कोरापुट के मंदिरा में फांसी दे दी थी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह माँग करना चाहूंगा कि जब वह ट्राइबल म्यूजियम बनाने जा रही है, तो ओडिशा के ट्राइबल्स के योगदान को देखते हुए वहाँ भी एक ट्राइबल म्यूजियम बनाया जाए।

महोदय, अगर हम सड़कों की बात करें, तो भारत सरकार के सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय के अनुसार PMGSY लागू करने में ओडिशा देश के सभी राज्यों से आगे है। चालू वर्ष के लिए 7 हजार किलोमीटर के target में 2,911 किलोमीटर का target नवंबर तक पूरा किया जा चुका है, जो देश में सबसे ज्यादा है। इसके अलावा शहरी इलाकों में एक हजार किलोमीटर से ज्यादा

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

कच्ची सड़क को पक्का किया गया है। इसके साथ-साथ बीजू सेतु योजना के तहत 500 से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण पुलों के निर्माण का काम पूरा हो चुका है।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में 'खेलो इंडिया' का जिक्र किया गया है। ओडिशा की राज्य सरकार खेलों को, sports को पूरा बढ़ावा दे रही है। वहां चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब, श्री नवीन पटनायक जी की leadership में tribal sports को भी काफी प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। Sports infrastructure पर राज्य सरकार तेजी से काम कर रही है। अभी हाल ही में भुवनेश्वर में Asian Athletics Championship का आयोजन किया गया था, जहां 90 दिन में world class stadium बनाया गया। इसमें 45 देशों के athletes/players ने भाग लिया था। जहां तक हॉकी की बात है, तो आज ओडिशा हॉकी के global map पर आ चुका है। पिछले साल कलिंगा स्टेडियम, भुवनेश्वर में World Hockey League Championship का आयोजन किया गया था और यह successful हुआ था। उसके बाद इसी साल भुवनेश्वर में World Cup का आयोजन होने जा रहा है। यह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात है।

महोदय, रोजगार के क्षेत्र में लगभग 5 लाख युवाओं को कौशल विकास से जोड़ा गया है और 2019 तक 6 लाख और युवाओं को इससे जोड़ने की योजना है। इनमें से 1.5 लाख युवाओं को placement में भी सहायता दी गई है। पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिए 1300 किलोमीटर की एक नई पाइपलाइन बिछाई गई है, जिससे 10 लाख लोगों को फायदा हो रहा है।

हेल्थ सेक्टर में भी ओडिशा में नवीन पटनायक जी के नेतृत्व में बहुत अच्छा काम हो रहा है। कुछ स्कीमों के बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा, जैसे 'निरामया' स्कीम के तहत 1.3 करोड़ लोगों को फ्री मेडिसिन दी जा रही है। 9 नये मेडिकल कॉलेजों की स्थापना की जा रही है और इसके अलावा सभी जिला हॉस्पिटल्स में कैंसर ट्रीटमेंट की सुविधा भी प्रदान की जा रही है।

महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में ओडिशा में उल्लेखनीय विकास हुआ है। राज्य में specially rural areas के बच्चों के लिए 160 आदर्श विद्यालय स्थापित किए गए हैं, जिनमें rural areas के बच्चे CBSE Course के जरिए पढ़ाई करेंगे। Higher studies के लिए 1% की दर से education loan दिया जा रहा है, ताकि गरीब पेरेंट्स पर बोझ न पड़े।

हमारे यहां की पांच लाख से ज्यादा ट्राइबल लड़कियां सरकारी होस्टल्स में पढ़ाई कर रही हैं। यह संख्या किसी भी अन्य राज्य के मुकाबले अधिक है। ओडिशा सरकार लगभग 1000 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से 19 लाख एससी/एसटी बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप भी दे रही है।

जहां तक श्रमिकों की बात है, तो श्रमिकों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण योजना में 19 लाख से ज्यादा construction workers को रजिस्टर किया गया है और करीब 10 लाख workers को 400 करोड़ रुपये की राशि से सहायता पहुंचाई गई है।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार 8 लाख से ज्यादा तेंदु पत्ता तोड़ने वाले जो भी लोग हैं, उनके लिए बीमा करवाया गया है। 100% बोनस के रूप में उन्हें 130 करोड़ रुपये की राशि वितरित की गई है। डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट के क्षेत्र में ओडिशा के काम की दुनिया भर में तारीफ की गई है। खुद संयुक्त राष्ट्र ने कहा है कि साइक्लोन की प्राकृतिक आपदा से निपटने में ओडिशा सरकार की सफलता उल्लेखनीय है।

जहां तक मेन्यूफेक्चरिंग सेक्टर का सवाल है, तो एसोचैम के अनुसार Live Manufacturing Investment आकर्षित करने में ओडिशा का देश के सभी राज्यों में पहला स्थान है। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भी कहा है कि business reforms लागू करने में ओडिशा काफी आगे है।

महोदय, ओडिशा के निर्यात में भी पिछले कुछ सालों के दौरान काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई है और अब ओडिशा भारत का एक प्रमुख निर्यातक राज्य बन चुका है। वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान, जहां देश का कुल जीडीपी 7.1 प्रतिशत रहा, वहीं इस अविध में ओडिशा का जीडीपी 7.94 परसेंट था।

जहां तक महंगाई का सवाल है, तो भारत सरकार के वर्ष 2017-18 के इकोनॉमिक सर्वे के अनुसार ओडिशा में देश भर में सबसे कम महंगाई रही है। अभी हाल ही में ओडिशा सरकार ने slum dwellers को land rights देने का एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला किया है।

इन कदमों से यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि ओडिशा सरकार जन-कल्याण और विकास के कार्य को एक मिशन के रूप में आगे बढ़ा रही है। महोदय, आज हमारे सीएम साहब को एक आदर्श और outstanding CM के रूप में दुनिया भर में recognize किया जा रहा है। हमारे देश में federal structure होने के नाते ओडिशा सरकार को अपने प्रयासों में केंद्र सरकार की ओर से और अधिक सहायता की जरूरत है।

महोदय, अब मैं कुछ वैसे मुद्दे सदन के सामने रखना चाहूंगा, जो ओडिशा सरकार और ओडिशा की जनता से सीधे जुड़े हैं और जिन पर केंद्र सरकार की पहल की आवश्यकता है। सबसे पहला मुद्दा महानदी विवाद से जुड़ा हुआ है। महानदी मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कहा है केंद्र सरकार को अविलम्ब एक Inter State Water Tribunal का गठन करना चाहिए, ताकि राज्यों के बीच पानी के विवाद को सुलझाया जा सके। इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूं जल्द से जल्द इस ट्रिब्यूनल का गठन कर के महानदी विवाद का समाधान निकाला जाए।

महोदय, दूसरा मुद्दा पोलावरम परियोजना का है। हम पोलावरम परियोजना के विरोध में नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह मामला उन लाखों लोगों से जुड़ा है, जो इससे प्रभावित हैं। उनके लिए proper compensation की व्यवस्था के बाद ही इस परियोजना पर आगे काम होना चाहिए। ओडिशा के लगभग 25 हजार परिवार इससे सीधे प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसलिए उनकी पब्लिक हियरिंग कर के उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी उचित मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, आपने मुझे राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उस पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं अपनी तरफ से आभार प्रकट करता हूं। महोदय, भाजपा के माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने जो राष्ट्रपति जी के प्रति धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय का यह जो अभिभाषण है, उनका आठवां अभिभाषण मैंने सुना। माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने जो अभिभाषण दिया और इसकी जो कॉपी वितरित की गई है, यदि आप उसे पढ़ेंगे, तो आपको लगेगा कि यह पहली बार दिया गया ऐसा अभिभाषण है, जिसके द्वारा जो हमारे संविधान निर्माता रहे हैं, उनकी जो सोच रही है और वे इस देश को जहां ले जाना चाह रहे थे, यह उसके अनुरूप दिया गया है।

[श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह]

4.00 P.M.

महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले, अपनी पार्टी की ओर से प्रधान मंत्री जी को तीन बातों के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा। अभी 21 जनवरी को पूरे बिहार में मानव श्रृंखला का आयोजन किया गया था और इसका जो उद्देश्य था तथा उसमें जो मुद्दे थे, वे शराबबन्दी, दहेज के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना और बाल विवाह के विरोध में खड़े होने के थे। इसके बारे में बिहार की करीब 5 करोड़ जनता सड़कों पर खड़ी हुई और सामाजिक सरोकार के इतने बड़े मुद्दे पर अपना समर्थन दिया और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने मन की बात में इसका जिक्र किया, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं इसे इसलिए आपके सामने रखना चाह रहा हूँ कि बिहार में वर्ष 2005 के बाद, जब से हमारी सरकार बनी, तब से इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में जो काम हुआ, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो काम हुआ और स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में जो काम हुआ और जितने भी विकास के अन्य काम किए गए, उनका लाभ हमारे प्रदेश के गरीब लोगों के घरों में ठीक से नहीं पहुंच रहा था। बिहार की महिलाओं ने, खास करके जो सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप की हमारी महिलाएँ हैं, बिहार में जिनकी संख्या अभी करीब 7 लाख है, उन्होंने माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी से कहा कि आप अच्छी सड़कें बना देंगे, रोजगार दे देंगे, लेकिन जब तक हमारे घर में शान्ति नहीं रहेगी, हमारे घर में लोग शराब पीते रहेंगे, तब तक हमारा विकास नहीं हो सकता। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने उनकी बातों को सुना और सुनने के बाद इसे लागू किया। यह समझिए कि इसको लागू किये हुए आज 20 महीने से ज्यादा का समय हो गया है। इस पर कई तरह के surveys आ चुके हैं। उन सब से यही पता लगता है कि इससे कानून-व्यवस्था में सुधार हुआ है, जो डोमेस्टिक वायलेंस की घटनाएँ होती थीं, उनमें सुधार हुआ है, एक्सिडेंट्स के जितने के सेज़ होते थे, उनमें कमी आयी है।

आप सब सहमत हैं कि शराबबंदी एक ऐसा मुद्दा है, जिसको पूरे देश में लागू होना चाहिए। आखिर हमारे देश के और हमारी पार्टी के जो आइकॉन हैं—गांधी जी, लोहिया जी, जयप्रकाश जी, अम्बेडकर साहेब और कर्पूरी जी, इन सब लोगों की यह सोच रही है कि जब तक लोगों के मन में, समाज में शान्ति का माहौल नहीं रहेगा, तब तक हमारा देश आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। गांधी जी ने तो इतना तक कह दिया था कि अगर हमें एक दिन का शासन मिलेगा, तो मैं पूरे देश में शराबबंदी लागू करूँगा। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इससे बिहार में खुशहाली आयी है। मैं इसका उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, पहले जिन घरों में लोग, खास कर गरीब लोग, बड़े लोगों को छोड़ दें, शराब पीते थे और उसके साथ जो खाते थे, तो उसमें उनके करीब 200 से 300 रुपये रोज खर्च होते थे, महीने में 6,000 से 9,000 रुपये उनके खर्च हो जाते थे। आज 20 महीने में, अगर आप देखेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि एवरेंज डेढ़ से दो लाख रुपये की बचत उनके घरों में हुई है। इसका प्रभाव आपको सामने दिखेगा। बिहार में भी छठ का पर्व होता है, यह आप सब जानते हैं। आप आज जाकर देख लीजिए। पहले क्या होता था? पहले जो कपड़े बच्चे, बच्चियाँ, महिलाएँ, पुरुष, पहनते थे, उनसे आपको पता लग जाता था कि कौन किस समाज का है, किस इनकम ग्रुप का है, लेकिन आपने इस बार देखा होगा, हम लोग तो देखते रहते हैं, तो अब उनके कपड़ों से आप पहचान नहीं कर सकते हैं कि कौन किस समाज का है। ऐसा इसलिए हुआ है कि उनके जो पैसे बचे

हैं, उनमें उन्होंने माचिस नहीं लगायी है, बल्कि उन्होंने अपने जीवन के स्तर को सुधार करने में उनको खर्च किया है। इसका उदाहरण है, जो सर्वे हुआ है। उसे अगर आप देखें, तो पायेंगे कि जो रेडीमेड कपड़े हैं, उनकी बिक्री 45 से 50 परसेंट अधिक बढ़ी है, लोगों ने दूध की जो खपत है, उसे बढ़ाया है, मिठाइयों की खपत बढ़ी है और पहले जो बीमारियां होती थीं, उनमें कमी आयी है। तो यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि इस तरह के कार्यक्रम चलाने से किस तरह का माहौल बनता है। इन्हीं महिलाओं ने फिर कहा कि नीतीश जी, शराबबंदी से तो हमें फायदा हुआ है, अब दहेजबंदी कर दीजिए, तो हमारे यहां और भी अच्छा माहौल होगा। इसी को लेकर हमारी सरकार ने, हमारे नेता ने, हमारे पूरे एनडीए ने इसके साथ खड़ा होने का निश्चय लिया है। आज आप देखिए कि बिहार में यह माहौल बन गया है, कानून पहले से बना हुआ है, अपनी पार्टी के जितने भी लोग हैं, हम लोग यह अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि शादी में आप जो कार्ड छपवाएँ, तो उसमें यह लिखिए कि "यह जो शादी हो रही है, इसमें किसी भी दहेज का लेन-देन नहीं हुआ है।" साथ ही, बाल विवाह को रोकने के लिए भी हम लोग उनसे अनुरोध करते हैं कि कार्ड में आप लिखिए कि "लड़के की उम्र 21 साल से ज्यादा और लड़की की उम्र 18 साल से ज्यादा है।" इस तरह की जागृति अगर हम लोग पैदा कर देंगे, तो समाज में लोग इसके प्रति जागरूक होंगे। कानून तो पहले से ही है। कानून अपना काम करेगा। तो इस तरह का काम हमारी सरकार में हो रहा है। इसमें हमारे केंद्र के सभी लोगों का जो सहयोग है, उसके लिए भी मैं बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

दूसरी बात, पहली बार गणतंत्र दिवस के अवसर पर ASEAN के 10 शासनाध्यक्ष यहां आये। यह हमारे लिए, हमारे देश के लिए बड़े गौरव की बात है। पहले बहुत मुश्किल से एक आते थे। अभी पूरे का पूरा ASEAN आपके साथ था। इसके लिए भी मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देता हूँ। अभी वे दावोस में गये थे। पहले भी हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री दावोस गये हैं, लेकिन कभी बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिलता था। अभी पहली बार वे गये, वहां बोले और किन मुद्दों पर बोले— जो आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्दा है। इसके लिए भी हम प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहेंगे। आप देखिए कि आज पहली बार हम लोग इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ जस्टिस में जीते हैं, जिसका जिक्र अभिभाषण में भी हुआ है। हम लोगों ने किसको हराया? हम लोगों ने उस देश को हराया, जो हमारे ऊपर शासन करते थे। उनके साम्राज्य में कभी सूर्य का अस्त नहीं होता था। उनको हरा कर हम इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ जस्टिस में जीते हैं। आज विदेश में इस देश की यह जो पूरी की पूरी छवि बनी है... और आप जानते हैं कि विदेश में छवि ऐसे नहीं बन जाती है, जब तक आपकी डोमेस्टिक स्थिति अच्छी नहीं होगी, तब तक विदेश में आपकी कोई नहीं पूछेगा। अगर आप घर में मजबूत होंगे, तो बाहर भी आपकी कद्र होगी, बाहर भी लोग आपकी इज्जत करेंगे।

यहां जो निर्णय लिए गए हैं, उनके चलते आज जो पहचान बनी है, उसी के चलते लोग आज हमारी बात सब जगह सुनते हैं। आप सामने देख लीजिए, जिसकी चर्चा अभिभाषण में भी की गई है और वह यह है कि इसरो के द्वारा सौवां सैटेलाइट छोड़ा गया और एक बार में 104 सैटेलाइट्स छोड़े गए। पहले जब इसरो बनी थी, तो वह किस परिस्थिति में बनी थी? जब कोल्ड वॉर का समय था, कैसे-कैसे टेक्नोलॉजी ली गई और लोग यह समझते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान में इसरो का जो पूरा का पूरा मॉडल होगा, जिसको हम लोग डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज़ कहते हैं, वे लोग इसका फायदा उठाएंगे, लेकिन अभी हाल में इसरो के द्वारा जो सौवें multiple satellites छोड़े गए हैं,

[श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह]

उनमें अमेरिका, फ्रांस और कनाडा के भी सैटेलाइट्स थे। यह दर्शाता है कि किस प्रकार इसरो में हमारे साइंटिस्टों ने काम किया है। इसके चलते हमारी पहचान बनी है। अभी अमेरिका के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर आए, तो उन्होंने हमारे तेजस प्लेन को उड़ाया। यह दर्शाता है कि पहले हमारे लोग कटोरा लेकर विदेश जाते थे कि हमको गल्ला चाहिए। आप पीएल-460 और पीएल-480 के समय को याद कीजिए। उस समय अमेरिका आपको किस तरह से डिक्टेट करता था, लेकिन आज इस देश में देखिए, हमारे किसानों ने 275 मिलियन टन अनाज, 300 मिलियन टन सब्जी और इसी प्रकार से मछली, दूध, अंडा, शहद आदि का जो उत्पादन किया है, उसकी बदौलत अब हम लोग खाद्यान्न के मामले में किसी के सामने हाथ नहीं पसारते हैं। अब पहली क्या मांग होती है? मांग यह होती है कि जो भी एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस है, उसको बाहर से नहीं आने देना है, हम उस पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं। हमारे देश के किसानों ने यह जो काम किया है, उसकी बदौलत हमारी जो पहचान बनी है, इसी के चलते आपको आज बाहर लोग इज्जत करते हैं। इस तरह का काम इस देश में हुआ है।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में किस बात की चर्चा की? उन्होंने अपने अभिभाषण में सामाजिक लोकतंत्र और आर्थिक लोकतंत्र की चर्चा की। देश में आज़ादी मिली, तो इस आज़ादी का अहसास समाज के सभी तबकों को होना चाहिए और जो विकास हुआ है, वह सबके घर के बिल्कुल अंदर पहुंचना चाहिए। मैं तीन-चार बातों का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा, जिनका जिक्र महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में किया है। सबसे पहली बात शौचालय के संबंध में है। आप जानते हैं, हमने बताया कि हमारी पार्टी और हम लोगों के पुरोधा लोहिया जी रहे हैं। लोहिया जी क्या कहा करते थे? वे नेहरू जी से क्या कहा करते थे? ये लोग चले गए, नहीं तो इनको बताते, वे नेहरू जी से कहा करते थे कि आप शौचालय बनवा दीजिए, हम आपका विरोध करना छोड़ देंगे। इनको मौका मिला, इन्होंने इतने वर्षों तक शासन किया, लेकिन इनको याद ही नहीं रहा कि शौचालय का क्या महत्व है। कल जब लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन बोल रहे थे, तब उन्होंने कहा कि आपने जो शौचालय बनाए हैं, उनमें से 30 प्रतिशत ही काम करने लायक हैं। मानना पड़ेगा कि आपके हिसाब से कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत तो काम कर रहे हैं, आपकी तो सोच भी नहीं थी। अगर 1947 से काम किया होता, उस समय हमारी आबादी मात्र 36 करोड़ थी, आज हमारी आबादी 130 करोड़ है, तो वहां शौचालय बन गए होते और शौचालय सिर्फ शौचालय नहीं है, बल्कि यह समझना है कि समाज में यह जो गैर-बराबरी है, उसको कम करने का यह एक बहुत बड़ा जरिया है। पहले शौचालय कहां होते थे — सिर्फ शहरों में, बड़े-बड़े घरों में, जबकि आज गरीब आदमी के घर में भी हैं। इससे उनका जो सेंस ऑफ प्रजेशन है, डिग्निटी है, उन्हें लगता है कि आज मेरे घर में भी शौचालय है। यह एक सामाजिक बदलाव है, जिसे कहते हैं सामाजिक न्याय। देखने में शौचालय बड़ी छोटी चीज़ लगती है, लेकिन इसका समाज पर बहुत अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ा है। लोग इसके प्रति आकृष्ट हुए हैं और यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है।

आज बिहार में हमारी सरकार है, एन.डी.ए. की सहयोगी पार्टी की सरकार है। हमारे यहां पहले से 'बिहार में लोहिया स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम' चल रहा है। अब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पूरे देश में स्वच्छता कार्यक्रम चलाया है। इससे हमें नई ताकत मिलेगी और निश्चित रूप से यह कार्यक्रम बहुत कामयाब होगा। इससे समाज में बहुत बड़ा बदलाव आएगा।

दूसरा कार्यक्रम, जिसके बारे में हमारे उधर के माननीय सदस्य कल बहुत हल्के से बोल रहे थे, वह है 'उज्ज्वला योजना'। इसके तहत हम गरीब लोगों को गैस-कनेक्शन देते हैं। यदि उधर के माननीय सदस्य सुनते, तो उन्हें पता चलता कि जब इन्हें सरकार चलाने का मौका मिला, तो इनकी क्या सोच थी? इन्हें लगता था कि लकड़ी से खाना बनाना, कोयले से खाना बनाना, केरोसिन तेल से खाना बनाना किफायती है, लेकिन इससे जो धुआं उठता है, उससे महिलाओं और बच्चों की सेहत का बड़ा नुकसान होता है। इन्होंने कार्यक्रम चलाया था — 'स्मोकलैस चूल्हा' या धूमरहित चूल्हा। उस समय मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के एक जिले में अधिकारी के पद पर था। उन दिनों बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का जो रिव्यू होता था, उसमें बताना पड़ता था कि आपके जिले में कितने स्मोकलैस चूल्हे बने? इनकी ऐसी सोच कभी नहीं रही कि गरीब आदमी को भी गैस कनेक्शन मिलना चाहिए। यदि ऐसी सोच उनकी होती, आप याद करें, उस समय हर सांसद के पास गैस कनेक्शन का कोटा होता था। इससे आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कैसी इनकी थिंकिंग थी? दूसरी तरफ, इसका इस योजना से आज लाभ हो रहा है। देश के ग्रामीण अंचल में महिलाओं को लगता है कि उनके पास भी अब गैस का कनेक्शन है, जो पूरे का पूरा स्वच्छ ईंधन है। यह कोई छोटा काम नहीं, बल्कि बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम है। इसके लिए मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी और केंद्र के सभी साथियों को बधाई देना चाहता हूं। इसके तहत 8 करोड़ कनेक्शन देने का आपने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, वह कोई साधारण लक्ष्य नहीं है। जब 8 करोड़ परिवारों को गैस कनेक्शन मिल जाएगा, तो समाज में बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव दिखाई देगा।

इसके बाद मैं बिजली की तरफ आता हूं। जब हमारे विपक्ष के साथियों को मौका मिला था, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के बारे में इनकी क्या सोच थी, इस समय वे सदन में मौजूद नहीं हैं, इनका कहना था कि गांव के किसी भी किनारे से अगर कोई बिजली का तार गुजर जाए, तो मान लिया जाता था कि वह गांव विद्युतीकृत हो चुका है — यह इनके विद्युतीकरण की डेफिनिशन थी। आज आप देखें कि विद्युतीकरण के क्या मानक बनाए गए हैं — शहर में बिजली, देहात में बिजली, गांव में बिजली, घर में बिजली — हर घर में बिजली का कनेक्शन दिया जाता है। बिहार में इसके तहत घर-घर में कनेक्शन देने का काम बहुत तेजी से काम चल रहा है। केंद्र द्वारा 'सौभाग्य योजना' के तहत 4 करोड़ लोगों को कनेक्शन देना है, हर घर को मुफ्त कनेक्शन देना है। आप सोच सकते हैं कि इससे कितना सामाजिक परिवर्तन आएगा! पहले क्या होता था — बिजली न रहने के कारण बच्चे पढ़ाई नहीं कर पाते थे, 6-7 बजे के बाद पढ़ नहीं सकते थे। आज जब बिजली है, तो बच्चे जब तक इच्छा हो, पढ़ते हैं। उनके जितने दूसरे काम हैं, उन्हें भी करते हैं। इसका बहुत अनुकूल प्रभाव समाज पर पड़ा है।

मेरा आपसे एक ही अनुरोध है कि जहां देश के ग्रामीण इलाकों में शौचालय बनाए जा रहे हैं, गरीब घरों में आप गैस कनेक्शन दे रहे हैं, बिजली दे रहे हैं, बिहार में जितने हमारे ग्रामीण इलाके हैं, कस्बे हैं, वहां हर घर के पास तक पक्की गली और पक्की नाली का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर भी केंद्र सरकार को गौर करना चाहिए और पूरे देश के स्तर पर, कम-से-कम 70 साल बाद तो लोग बिना पैर में कीचड़ लगे, अपने घरों में प्रवेश कर सकें, ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। इसके अलावा हर घर में शुद्ध पेयजल भी मिलना चाहिए। बिहार में 'हर घर नल जल योजना' है। आप जानते हैं कि देश में पेयजल की कितनी बड़ी समस्या है! कहीं-कहीं गंगा के किनारे जल में भारी मात्रा में आर्सेनिक पाया जाता है, फ्लोराइड मिलता है, जिससे लोगों में बहुत तरह की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं। जब पाइप से वाटर सप्लाई करते हैं तो

[श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह]

लोगों को स्वच्छ पानी मिल रहा है, जिससे लोगों को बहुत फायदा हो रहा है। यह बहुत अच्छी योजना है, जिसे पूरे देश में लागू करना चाहिए। महोदय, आप किसान के बारे में देखें। किसान के बारे में जो घोषणा की गई है कि उनकी लागत का डेढ़ गुना एमएसपी दिया जाएगा, उसमें मेरा एक ही सुझाव होगा कि अब तक की हमारी पूरी की पूरी जो एग्रीकल्चर पॉलिसी रही है, वह प्रोडक्शन बेस्ड रही है कि हमें प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है और वह एमएसपी से भी लिंकड रही है। इसमें पूरे के पूरे बदलाव की जरूरत है। अब हमें पूरी की पूरी जो एग्रीकल्चर पॉलिसी बनानी है, उसमें किसान के हित को सेंटर में रखना है कि कैसे प्रति हेक्टेयर किसानों को मिनिमम आमदनी की गारंटी की व्यवस्था की जाए। इसके लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि जो CACP है, जो कि कॉस्ट का निर्धारण करती है, उसका नाम बदला जाए और उसका मैण्डेट भी बदला जाए। उनको बताया जाए कि आज आप सब जगह सब चीजों पर मिनिमम गारंटी देते हैं। आप "मनरेगा" में भी 100 दिनों की मजदूरी की गारंटी देते हैं और 250 रुपये से 300 रुपये तक देते हैं। इस प्रकार, उनके लिए 25,000 से 30,000 रुपये गारंटेड हैं। हमारे जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, जो कैजुअल लेबरर्स हैं, उनके लिए भी आप मिनिमम वेतन फिक्स करते हैं, तो फिर किसानों ने ऐसा क्या अपराध किया है कि उनके लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर मिनिमम इनकम की गारंटी नहीं होनी चाहिए? आप समझ लें कि जब किसान काम करता है, तो वह किसी से कम काम नहीं करता। इसलिए आज हम लोगों का पूरा का पूरा ध्यान इस तरफ होना चाहिए। एमएसपी के लिए जो फॉर्मूला बना, वह ठीक है, लेकिन हम लोगों का ध्यान इस तरफ भी जाना चाहिए कि किसानों को साल भर में प्रति एकड़ कम से कम 20,000 रुपये से 25,000 रुपये की आमदनी की गारंटी कैसे हो, तब जाकर उनको लगेगा कि उनके लिए कुछ किया जा रहा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं दो-तीन बातें और कहना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आपका एक मिनट का समय और है।

कई माननीय सदस्य: सर, इनको बोलने दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आठवें साल में हूँ। चूंकि मेरे ऐसे नेता रहे, जिन्होंने मुझे बोलने नहीं दिया। मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ, मुझे कुछ बोलने तो दीजिए! मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, बोलिए।

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह: सर, मैं कल टीवी पर गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी को सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कुछ बातें कही हैं और आज भी जो मुद्दा उठा, उसको मैं सामने रखना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने राज्यपाल के पद की बात उठाई है। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ये लोग अभी बाहर चले गए हैं, लेकिन ये जहां भी हों, सुन लें। इन लोगों को याद करना चाहिए कि 21 मई, 2005 को इन्होंने बिहार में क्या किया था। मैं आपको बता दूँ कि फरवरी, 2005 में बिहार में चुनाव हुए थे, लेकिन वहां किसी को मेज़ॉरिटी नहीं मिली थी। वहां सरकार नहीं बन पाई थी, प्रयास चल रहे थे। उसी बीच, एक पार्टी में डिवीज़न हुआ और उस पार्टी के लोग समर्थन में आ गए। वहां एनडीए की सरकार बनने जा रही थी। उस समय के इनके जो राज्यपाल थे, उनका मैं नाम नहीं लूंगा। वे 21 तारीख की आपटरनून में दिल्ली रिपोर्ट भेजते हैं, जिसके बाद दिल्ली में रात में कैबिनेट बैठती

है। उस कैबिनेट की बैठक में आधी रात को निर्णय होता है कि वहां की असेम्बली को भंग कर दिया जाए। उस समय महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी रूस में थे, उनको फैंक्स किया गया, वहां से उनका आदेश दो घंटे में मँगवाया गया और फिर बिहार विधान सभा को भंग कर दिया गया। अब ये गवर्नर की बात करते हैं! इन्होंने क्या किया था? सर, उसके बाद, कोर्ट ने अक्टूबर में फैसला दिया। उस फैसले को ये पढ़ लें, इनके पास वकील भरे हुए हैं। कोर्ट ने फरवरी में भी फैसला दिया, उसको भी ये पढ़ लें कि उसमें क्या है।

वर्ष 1984 को याद कर लीजिए कि इन्होंने कश्मीर में क्या किया था। ये पढ़ लें, ये सारी चीजें किताब में लिखी हुई हैं। वहां लोगों को तोड़ने के लिए किस तरह से आईबी के बैग में रुपये भेजे गए थे? वह किसके पास भेजा जाता था? गवर्नर के पास; और आज इनको मिर्च लग रही है! यह कोई बात होती है! इसके बाद, इन्होंने कल क्या कहा? इन्होंने कहा कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष ने सरदार पटेल का नाम नहीं लिया। इनको सरदार पटेल के बारे में बड़ी चिन्ता हो रही है। सरदार पटेल की सन् 1950 में डेथ हो गई। सन् 1952 से चुनाव शुरू हुए, लेकिन वे इनके टिकट पर चुनाव नहीं लड़ पाए, अच्छा हुआ। हम इनको याद दिलाना चाहते हैं कि सरदार पटेल के साथ इन लोगों ने क्या किया। सन् 1954 में पहली बार यहां "भारत रत्न" दिया जाना शुरू हुआ। वह तीन लोगों को दिया गया, जिनमें सी. राजगोपालाचारी नम्बर वन थे। पटेल साहब का नम्बर कब आया? वर्ष 1991 में, 25वें नम्बर पर और वह भी तब, जब पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री चंद्रशेखरजी प्रधान मंत्री थे। 1955 में पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने छठे नम्बर पर भारत रत्न पा लिया, 1971 में इंदिरा गांधी जी ने पा लिया। अब आप आ जाइए 1991 में, पटेल साहब से ऊपर ही 24वें नम्बर पर राजीव गांधी जी ने पा लिया। आपने सरदार पटेल जी को कहां पहुंचा दिया, आपने सोचा ही नहीं कि इनको भी भारत रत्न देना चाहिए। एक समय था जब कौन थे? गांधी, जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी और सरदार पटेल जी, आपने नहीं दिया उनको। आज आप भूल रहे हैं। हम तो भाजपा के लोगों को बधाई देना चाहेंगे कि कम-से-कम 'Run for Unity' तो कराया सरदार पटेल के नाम पर। गुजरात में इनकी बड़ी भारी मूर्ति बन रही है, लेकिन ये क्या कर रहे थे? सरदार पटेल की जब मौत हुई थी, राजेंद्र बाबू जी के उनके साथ अच्छे संबंध थे। राजेंद्र बाबू उनकी मौत पर गए, जिस पर कितनी तकलीफ हुई उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री को। मानवता की पुकार थी, उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री को भी जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन वे गए नहीं। आज आप देख लीजिए कि एक परिवार के तीन-तीन प्रधान मंत्रियों की समाधि यमुना किनारे बनी हुई हैं। एक तो प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे, वे सिर्फ एमपी थे, उनका भी स्थल है चौथे नम्बर पर। अब आप शुरू करिए तीन मूर्ति से लेकर, अकबर रोड से लेकर सफदरजंग रोड तक, कितने मेमोरियल बने हुए हैं? सरदार पटेल जिस घर में रहते थे, औरंगजेब रोड पर जाकर पता कर लीजिए कि उनके लिए वहां क्या है, वहां सिर्फ नर्सरी है। यह है सरदार पटेल के बारे में आपकी सोच। मैं तो अनुरोध करूंगा सरकार से कि आपने सरदार पटेल के लिए इतना अच्छा काम किया है, एक बड़ा मेमोरियल सरदार पटेल के लिए दिल्ली में औरंगजेब रोड पर बनाइए। अगर सरदार पटेल रहते तो आज यह कश्मीर की समस्या नहीं होती। यह जो रोज-रोज आपको तिब्बत में भुगतना पड़ता है, यह नहीं होता। मैं इनको याद कराना चाहता हूं, ये बड़े पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, सरदार पटेल की लास्ट चिट्ठी है. ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अब समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह: बस थोड़ा सा समय और दे दीजिए। 7 नवम्बर, 1950 को उन्होंने नेहरू जी को पत्र लिखा था कि जो चीन तिब्बत में कर रहा है, उससे सावधान हो जाइए, लेकिन नेहरू जी क्यों पढ़ते? आप जरा समझिए कि अगर सरदार पटेल नहीं होते तो आज एक कश्मीर नहीं 565 कश्मीर होते। यह सरदार पटेल की देन है। तो बता रहे हैं कि वे याद कर रहे हैं। आज इस बार आप कहां गए थे? गए थे गुजरात और वहां पाटीदारों को कह रहे थे कि हम आपको आरक्षण देंगे। चुनाव खत्म हो गया, वहां अब कहां गए? जा रहे हैं वहां, मंदिर-मंदिर घूम रहे हैं, जनेऊ दिखा रहे हैं। उसकी तो चर्चा ही नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपको चर्चा करनी चाहिए और आप क्या चर्चा करेंगे? जब मंडल कमीशन पर आरक्षण लागू किया गया, तो उस समय के पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री का भाषण सुन लीजिए कि उन्होंने क्या कहा था। मैं इस बात के लिए सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारा National Commission for Backward Classes है, उसको संवैधानिक दर्जा देने की बात हुई। 2012 में जब Standing Committee on OBCs बना, उसमें पहले दिन प्रस्ताव पारित किया कि इसको संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया जाए। कितनी खराब स्थिति रही, क्योंकि 1990 में यह बना. ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): यह इनकी मेडन स्पीच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): मेडन स्पीच के लिए 15 मिनट होते हैं, वह भी हो गया है। अब आप बैठिए।

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह: बस मैं अंतिम बात बता रहा हूं। 1990 में बैकवर्ड कमीशन बना। उसको क्या काम दिया गया था? बैकवर्ड जाति में कौन है, उसको जोड़ने-घटाने का अधिकार दिया गया। अगर किसी को शिकायत है तो कहां भेजना है, वह सिर्फ National Commission for Scheduled Castes को भेजता था। बताइए सर, आपने क्या किया? अब यहां पर लाया गया है तो तरह-तरह के विरोध कर रहे हैं। उसके बाद फिर मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि पहली बार बिहार में कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ने, वहां के जननायक ने 1978 में बैकवर्ड की लिस्ट बनाई थी, जो अति पिछड़े हैं वह Annexure-I में है। पहली बार सरकार ने एक आयोग बनाया है, जो पिछड़ों में भी अति पिछड़े हैं, उनको अधिकार देने की बात आ रही है और आजकल यह बात करते हैं पिछड़ों की। तो इसलिए मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूं। आप मुझे अब और समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, केवल एक अंतिम बात है। हम लोग चूंकि एनडीए में हैं, हमें बार-बार कहते हैं कि साहब, आप लोग बड़े कम्युनल हैं, समाज में polarise कराते हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। आप याद करिए, 1984 में चुनाव हुआ था और 1985 में शाहबानो का जजमेंट हुआ। उस समय क्या स्थिति थी? इसमें एक बहुत अच्छा स्टेटमेंट है कि हम लोगों की तुष्टिकरण की नहीं, सशक्तीकरण की नीति होनी चाहिए। उस समय क्या किया गया? उनके लिए तो पूरा का पूरा शाहबानो का अमेंडमेंट 40 दिन के अंदर ला दिया और जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का उस पर फैसला था, उसको रोक दिया। हिन्दुओं के लिए क्या किया? मैं उस समय फैजाबाद के बगल में सुल्तानपुर में ट्रेनिंग कर रहा था। मुझे याद है, 1 फरवरी, 1986 को ताला खोला गया। हमारे विनय कटियार जी बगल में थे। उस समय के डीएम और एसपी से पूछा गया कि अगर ताला खोल देंगे तो कोई दिक्कत तो नहीं है? उन्होंने कहा कि कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि जिस दिन यह फैसला हुआ, 40 मिनट के अंदर वह ताला खोल दिया गया। उस

समय इतने चैनल्स नहीं थे, लेकिन उस समय भी उसकी video recording की गयी, दूरदर्शन ने live दिखाया कि देखो, यह ताला खुल रहा है। आज ये इस तरह की बात कर रहे हैं! किसने उस कार्ड को खेला? उसके बाद हमारे बिहार में भागलपुर में और यूपी में मेरठ में दंगे हुए और उसी issue पर सबसे पहला दंगा हुआ, अमेठी में मुसाफिरखाने में, जहां से उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री थे। इस प्रकार आपको तो जब मौका मिला तो आपने सोचा कि शाहबानो के केस में इस तरह का मामला कर दें और उधर ताला खुलवा दें तो सब खुश हो जाएंगे। एक बार जब आप Pandora's box खोलते हैं तो आपको पता नहीं है कि क्या होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): ठीक है, धन्यवाद। अब मैं अगला नाम लूंगा।

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह: इसलिए ये जो बार-बार कहते हैं, इसको खत्म करना चाहिए और सब लोगों को मिलकर इस देश में ऐसा माहौल बनाना चाहिए, जिसमें सबका विकास हो सके। यही हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी का कहना है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Vice- Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak for, I don't know how many minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, 15 minutes; that is extremely generous because normally we, the Nominated Members, are somehow the pariahs of this place, more noted for our absence than our presence, and, I hope, at least, by making some intervention, we can redeem the situation.

Sir, President's speech is a very unique institution. It is an occasion when the Government spells out its achievements, spells out its future programme, and, Sir, it is less a vision of the President and more a vision of the Government. There is also a unique institution called a discussion on the President's speech, which is more about what the President did not say rather than what the President said, and, I think, we have seen a lot of that in this debate. We have seen two very distinct types of narratives which have come out. If some of my friends in the ghost benches are to be believed, India is going through its darkest phase; democracy has collapsed, phones are being trapped; all the schemes are being stolen, at least, if not in content, certainly, in name. If my friend from the Trinamool Congress is to be believed, there is nothing glorious about India. He cited a lot of statistics to show how in the realm of health care, how in the realm of poverty and everything, India is still very much lower.

Now, Sir, there is a lot, we agree, which needs to be done in this country. I think, everybody across all sections of the House will agree that only a beginning has been made in making what might be called a 'New India'. Neither would I spell out much about the programmes that have been made as far as the Government is concerned, some of it is being spelt out in great details, nor am I going to go into what the Mover of this Motion, Shri Amit Shah ji, spoke about how the *janadesh*

[Shri Swapan Dasgupta]

will necessarily endorse it. Those are matters which will be spoken about, and, those are matters which will be discussed at length in the coming year. I just want to spell out two things which I think mark out this Government from whatever has happened in the past. The first, Sir, is a very important thing. People talk about jobless growth. I think there is one area of unemployment which is very, very marked, at least, in the city of Delhi, and that is the unemployment of a category of people who used to survive and prosper, who I call '*dalals*'. The *dalali* culture which once defined Delhi, which once defined the political system, has been thrown out today. This is not to say that political corruption has ended. This is only to say that today India has made a certain stride forward in actually showing that we too can be law-abiding, we too can be compliant in whatever we do.

Sir, demonetisation exercise of November, 2016 was wrongly criticized by many distinguished economists. There were two reasons why they criticized it. The first was that they could find no precedent in this, as it had not been done in the past. That was one of their main criticisms. Wherever it had been done, it had been done in destroyed, war-ravaged economies and not in a normal-functioning economy. The second issue is that this is a disruption, that India was chugging along in one direction and you suddenly put in this great disruption. Now the point about this is that the economists were right but they did not look into one thing that a political economy is not defined by the GDP alone. There is also a factor called '*ethics*'. There is also a factor called '*morality*'. There is also something called a healthy civic culture. The most important thing about the demonetisation which I come to is that for the first time you created a system whereby certain impediments were created, institutional obstacles were created for the generation of what we call black money, the parallel economy. That was what was hit at hardest. Sir, you have a situation where between November, 2016 to now, 1.8 million additional taxpayers have been added for direct taxes. These are the figures which are not being contested. Does it mean people suddenly found oil? Was there a sudden burst of oil economy? Did they suddenly strike gold? Or, was it because you have created an environment where people actually today want to pay tax perhaps because there is a *danda*, perhaps because the tax rates are lower? But it was not there before. Why didn't the economist talk about it then? This Government has actually created a situation where those who paid honestly, can have a sense of relief today because the burden is not going to be on them alone. I think it is that dispersal, it is that widening of the net today which has made it possible for people to actually believe that taxes can be brought down, and this is a very important point, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Your time is eight minutes.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Yes, Sir. I think I can have a couple of minutes more with the degree of generosity on your part.

Sir, therefore, when we talk about 24,800 crores of undisclosed income which has been unearthed, we are talking about a huge thing. We are talking about a re-definition of the larger civic culture. To my mind, this is one of the biggest achievements, and this is a war which has just begun. If you let go now, you will go back to the old situation. So, it has to be persevered and kept on.

Sir, the second point that I want to make is this. When we were young and used to waste food or we were profligate in our spending, there used to be a saying कि कम्पनी का माल, पानी में डाला। That referred specifically to Government expenditure. इसका कोई मां-बाप नहीं था। गवर्नमेंट का पैसा चलो, जो मर्जी करो। Today, you have introduced a culture whereby each paisa of the Government is accountable. Why is it, Sir, that we are saying that ₹ 57,000 crore has actually been saved on account of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)? Why is it that we are not celebrating the fact that 2.3 crore fake ration cards and three crore fraudulent LPG connections have been unearthed? This is a saving. This is a saving of the people who have paid taxes. It affects everybody. It is not merely about the people who pay income tax. It is also about the people who pay indirect taxes. It is a culture of awareness. I sometimes in the Central Hall talk to some of my ministerial friends who travel overseas. One thing which is marked about them is that how they have been instructed quite firmly, “Don’t spend any nights; where there is a connection, take it.” It is quite taxing on their part. The larger point which I want to emphasise is that we have today a political culture which is growing and I think this is a very healthy trend whereby people’s money is treated as sacrosanct and people are taught that it helps to be compliant and this is helping shape India’s larger image. The image of India as a wasteful place, as a place which’s inherently corrupt..

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): धन्यवाद, अब आप समाप्त करिए।

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: That, at least, is being broken. Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the time.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। मैं सबसे पहले महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी का धन्यवाद इसलिए भी करूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने जो 45 मिनट का भाषण दिया, वह केवल मातृभाषा हिन्दी में दिया और उसके लिए मैं अपने दिल की गहराइयों से, अपनी पार्टी की ओर से महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इससे हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को और भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में, अपनी सरकार की चार साल की उपलब्धियों का वर्णन किया। इसके साथ ही साथ, उन्होंने दो विशेष मुद्दे भी उठाए। उनमें से पहला मुद्दा यह

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

है कि भारत में लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव इकट्ठे होने चाहिए। दूसरा, जो मुद्दा है, वह तीन तलाक के संबंध में लंबित विधेयक को पास कराने का है।

जहां तक लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ कराने की बात है, तो इस बारे में, मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा लोकतांत्रिक देश है। यहां पर हर साल कहीं न कहीं चुनाव होते रहते हैं। मैं चार साल से राज्य सभा का सदस्य हूं और मैं हर साल देख रहा हूं कि कहीं न कहीं स्टेट्स में चुनाव हो रहे हैं। अभी पीछे पंजाब में चुनाव हुए, उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव हुए, हिमाचल प्रदेश में चुनाव हुए और गुजरात में चुनाव हुए तथा इसी साल सात स्टेटों में चुनाव होने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह मानता हूं कि बार-बार चुनाव कराने में देश का बहुत खर्चा हो जाता है। इसमें हमारे बहुत से संसाधनों और समय की खराबी होती है और इससे हमारा विकास भी प्रभावित हो जाता है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनाव इकट्ठे हो जाएं, तो बहुत अच्छी बात है और यह देश के हित में भी रहेगा। परन्तु मुझे शंका है कि यह किस प्रकार से हो सकेगा, क्योंकि हमारी विधान सभाओं में बहुत अंतर है, जैसे पिछले साल पंजाब विधान सभा का चुनाव हुआ और अभी गुजरात का चुनाव हुआ। अब गुजरात में तो बीजेपी की सरकार है, तो ये उनको मना लेंगे कि चुनाव इकट्ठे करा दें, परन्तु पंजाब में जहां कांग्रेस की सरकार है, ये उन्हें कैसे मना पाएंगे? हालांकि मुश्किल कुछ भी नहीं है। यह हो सकता है, लेकिन इस के लिए सभी विपक्षी पार्टियों को विश्वास में लेना होगा और मैं समझता हूं कि अभी से इस बारे में काम करना होगा।

दूसरी बात, तीन तलाक से संबंधित है। मैं इस से सहमत हूं और यह बिल शीघ्र ही पास होना चाहिए, परन्तु इस में चिंता की बात यह है कि तीन तलाक बिल में जो सज़ा का प्रावधान है, उस में शंका यह व्यक्ति की जा रही है कि जब उस व्यक्ति को सज़ा होगी, तो उस के परिवार का क्या होगा, उसके बच्चों का पालन-पोषण कैसे होगा? महोदय, मैं इस बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि इंसान गलतियों का पुतला है। यहां कोई भी perfect या पूर्ण नहीं है। अगर कोई पूर्ण है, तो भगवान है, वाहे गुरु और अल्लाह है। इसलिए अगर इंसान तीन तलाक की गलती करता है, तो उसे एक मौका जरूर दिया जाना चाहिए। उसके बाद भी अगर वह गलती करता है, तो उसके लिए सज़ा का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि कुछ संशोधनों के बाद इस बिल को सरकार जल्दी पास करा सकती है और मेरा इस बिल को पूरा समर्थन रहेगा।

महोदय, जहां तक उपलब्धियों की बात है, मैं इस बात से hundred per cent सहमत हूं कि देश ने आजादी से लेकर अब तक बहुत विकास किया है और इस विकास में इस सरकार का भी योगदान है और इससे पहले रही सरकार का भी योगदान रहा है, लेकिन चिंता का विषय यह है कि इस विकास के साथ-साथ हमारी चुनौतियां बढ़ती जा रही हैं, हमारी समस्याएं बढ़ती जा रही हैं। अगर मैं शिक्षा की बात करूं, तो आज हमने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति की है — स्कूल खोले हैं, बड़ी यूनिवर्सिटीज खुल रही हैं, बड़े कॉलेज खुल रहे हैं और उन में पढ़ने वालों की संख्या भी बढ़ती जा रही है, परन्तु इसके साथ-साथ चिंता का विषय यह है कि हमारा शिक्षा का स्तर down हो गया है। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। आज हमारे विद्यार्थी की सहनशीलता कम होती जा रही है। उस में अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जा रही है और वह हिंसक प्रवृत्ति का होता

जा रहा है। यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही चिंता की बात है। पिछले दिनों रेयान स्कूल के एक विद्यार्थी ने अपने ही सहपाठी प्रद्युम्न की हत्या कर दी। इसके बाद पिछले दिनों यमुनानगर में स्वामी विवेकानंद स्कूल है, जिसमें 12वीं के विद्यार्थी ने अपनी महिला प्रिंसिपल की गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी। तीसरा मामला मैं बता रहा हूँ — हरियाणा के कुरुक्षेत्र जिले में एक झांसा गांव के बच्चों में एक किस्म के गलत संस्कार पैदा होते जा रहे हैं। वहां दसवीं की लड़की और बारहवीं कक्षा के लड़के में आपस में प्रेम प्रसंग हो गया और बाद में उन दोनों को मार दिया गया। इस तरह की हिंसक प्रवृत्ति बच्चों में बढ़ती जा रही है, अनुशासनहीनता बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकार को इस बारे में गंभीरता से सोचना होगा अन्यथा आने वाले समय में हमारे बच्चों का क्या भविष्य होगा?

महोदय, इसके बाद मैं खेती पर आता हूँ। आज हमारी खेती का बहुत विकास हुआ है। वर्ष 1966 में जब हमारे यहां विदेशों से अनाज मंगाया जाता था, आज सबसे ज्यादा हमारा किसान मेहनत करता है। वह सुबह 6 बजे से लेकर रात तक अपने खेतों में मेहनत कर अन्न उत्पादन करता है और सारे देशवासियों का पेट पालता है। हमारे देश के किसान का हरित क्रांति लाने में, श्वेत क्रांति लाने में, पीली और नीली क्रांति लाने में बहुत अहम योगदान रहा है, परंतु आज किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत कमजोर हो गयी है। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है और अगर इस तरफ जल्दी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया तो हमारी सारी कृषि चौपट हो जाएगी और किसान बरबाद हो जाएगा। फिर जिस प्रकार 1966 में हम बाहर से अनाज मंगवाते थे और वह भी घटिया किस्म का होता था, उसी प्रकार का अनाज हमें विदेश से मंगवाना होगा। महोदय, आज खेती किसान के लिए घाटे का सौदा बन गया है क्योंकि आज खाद महंगी हो गयी है, दवाइयां महंगी हो गयी है, बीज महंगा हो गया है, डीजल महंगा हो गया है। इस के अलावा नील गाय भी किसानों को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा रही हैं। इसकी तरफ भी बहुत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। महोदय, सरकार कहती है कि वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी कर दी जाएगी। धन्यवाद, अगर ऐसा हो जाए, तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी, परंतु आपका आर्थिक सर्वे यह बता रहा है कि पिछले 3 सालों से किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति stable रही है। वह तो बिल्कुल टिकी हुई है। किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति वहीं की वहीं है। अभी सरकार ने कहा है कि किसानों को उनकी फसल का मूल्य डेढ़ गुना दिया जाएगा। सरकार ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट में एफिडेविट दिया है कि सरकार किसानों को डेढ़ गुना मूल्य दे नहीं सकती, तो उस एफिडेविट का क्या होगा? यह भी एक सोचने की बात है। एक चिंता का विषय और भी है। मुझे एक कृषि के डॉक्टर ने बताया कि कैंसर की बीमारी हमारी फसलों में भी होती है। उसने कहा कि कैंसर की बीमारी मोस्टली टमाटर और भिंडी की फसल में होती है। किसानों को तो पता ही नहीं होता है कि उनमें कैंसर की बीमारी कैसे होती है। सरकार के लिए यह भी एक सोचने का विषय है। जब टमाटर और भिंडी में कैंसर हो गया और जब वह मार्केट में आएगा, जब उसको लोग खाएंगे, तो फिर उनको भी निश्चित रूप से कैंसर हो जाएगा। यह भी एक चिंता का विषय है, इसलिए सरकार को इसकी तरफ भी ध्यान देना होगा। इसके ऊपर भी रिसर्च करनी होगी कि किस प्रकार से टमाटर और भिंडी में कैंसर होता है।

आप देखेंगे कि शहरों में बहुत विकास हुआ है और इसी प्रकार यदि हम दिल्ली की बात करें, तो दिल्ली हमारी नेशनल कैपिटल है। इसका भी बहुत विकास हुआ है, यहां पर बहुत बिल्डिंग्स बनी हैं और बहुत सड़कें बनी हैं, लेकिन जब हम प्रदूषण की बात करते हैं, तो देखते हैं कि यहां की हवा दूषित है। आज दिल्ली सबसे प्रदूषित शहरों में गिनी जाती है। इसके प्रदूषित होने के बहुत से कारण हैं। यहां पर ज्यादा व्हीकल्स हैं, पेड़ों की कटाई है। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

अगर दिल्ली को प्रदूषण मुक्त करना है, तो हमें यहां पर ज्यादा पेड़ लगाने पड़ेंगे और जो पेड़ लगे हैं, उनको भी बचाना है।

मैंने बंदरों के बारे में पहले भी कहा है कि दिल्ली में बंदरों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा हो गई है। मैं साउथ एवेन्यु में रहता हूँ। वहां पर भी काफी बंदर हैं। मुझे इस बात की चिंता है कि जब बंदर किसी एमपी को काट लेगा, तो बड़ी परेशानी होगी। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। वहां पर जितने भी पेड़-पौधे लगे हैं, ये बंदर न तो उनको उगने देते हैं और उनको तोड़कर उजाड़ने का काम करते हैं। हमें हर रोज बंदरों द्वारा तोड़े गए सामान को उठवाने के लिए सामान उठाने वालों को बुलवाना पड़ता है। मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि यदि दिल्ली को बचाना है, तो यहां के प्रदूषण को ठीक करना है और बंदरों ने जो आतंक मचा रखा है, उसको ठीक करने लिए सोचना पड़ेगा। यदि सरकार ने समय रहते इसके बारे में नहीं सोचा, तो फिर यदि किसी एमपी के साथ कोई बड़ी घटना हो जाएगी, मुझे लगता है तभी सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान देगी।

महोदय, मैं मिलावट के बारे में भी चर्चा करना चाहूंगा। हमने काफी फ्रूट्स पैदा किए हैं, सब्जियां पैदा की हैं और अनाज भी पैदा कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां अनाज भी ज्यादा पैदा हो रहा है, लेकिन जो हमारी खाने-पीने की चीजें हैं, वे सब दूषित हो गई हैं। आज हमारी सब्जियां ठीक नहीं है, फल-फ्रूट्स ठीक नहीं हैं और अनाज भी ठीक नहीं है। फसल में दवाई डालना किसान की मजबूरी है। किसान पशुओं के लिए जो बरसीम बोता है, वह आज तक उसमें कभी दवाई नहीं डालता था, परन्तु आज किसान को मजबूरी में पशुओं के चारे में भी दवाई डालनी पड़ती है। जब उस पेस्टिसाइड के चारे को पशु खाएंगे, तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि पशु कैसा दूध देगा। आज हम 60 परसेंट नकली दूध पी रहे हैं। आज दूध की डिमांड ज्यादा है, तो फिर दूध कहां से आएगा? आज हम मजबूरी में नकली दूध पी रहे हैं। आज हमारी सब्जियां भी दूषित हैं। हमारे खेतों में जो अनाज पैदा होता है, अगर उसकी क्वालिटी चैक की जाए, तो हो सकता है यह भी हमारे खाने लायक न हो, लेकिन हम इसको मजबूरी में खा रहे हैं। इसी कारण हमारे देश में आज बीमारियां ज्यादा बढ़ रही हैं, इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा, तो देश में बीमारियां बढ़ती जाएंगी। फिर तो एक ही इलाज होगा कि देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा डॉक्टर लाए जाएं और ज्यादा से ज्यादा हॉस्पिटल बनाए जाएं, ताकि लोगों का सही से इलाज हो सके। इसके लिए बहुत पैसा लगेगा, तो ज्यादा पैसा कहां से आएगा, यह चिंता का विषय है।

सरकार ने केंद्र में जो पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग बनाया है और उसको एक संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया है, तो मैं इसके लिए सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा। इसके साथ ही मैं केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि यह तो ठीक है, लेकिन इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें ओबीसी वर्ग में अब राजनैतिक आरक्षण भी चाहिए। किसी भी वर्ग के, किसी भी समाज के भाग्य का फैसला कहां होता है? उसके भाग्य का फैसला या तो पार्लियामेंट में होता है या विधान सभा में होता है। अगर पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों की विधान सभा में, पार्लियामेंट में मौजूदगी नहीं होगी, तो क्या पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग उठ सकते हैं? उनके भाग्य का फैसला हो, इसलिए मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसके साथ-साथ ओबीसी वर्ग को, इस पिछड़े वर्ग को राजनैतिक आरक्षण भी दिया जाए। इसके बिना इनका विकास होना असंभव है। अंत में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है। इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, जय हिंद-जय भारत।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): आपका भी धन्यवाद कि आपने समय से पहले समाप्त कर दिया। श्री आर. एस. भारती, अनुपस्थित हैं, श्री मेघराज जैन।

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि मुझे इस धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का अवसर मिला है। संविधान निर्माता आदरणीय बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर का मत था कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक लोकतंत्र के बिना राजनैतिक लोकतंत्र अधूरा है। उनकी इसी मूल भावना को पूरा करने के लिए हमारी सरकार काम कर रही है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री ने लाल किले से देश को संबोधित करते हुए स्वच्छता की बात कही। देश में स्वच्छता हो, इसके लिए उन्होंने आह्वान किया, लेकिन एक दूसरे स्वरूप धन्य नेता ने उसका मजाक उड़ाया। यह उनकी आदत है, क्योंकि वे और तो कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं, बस हर बात पर मजाक उड़ाते हैं। उन्होंने मजाक उड़ाया, वे देश भर में भाषण करते फिरे कि प्रधान मंत्री ने क्या किया, देश के हाथ में झाड़ू पकड़ा दी। देश के हाथ में झाड़ू पकड़ा दी, उन्होंने ऐसा पूरे देश में भाषण दिया, पर देश की जनता ने उनकी, प्रधान मंत्री जी की इस बात को बहुत गंभीरता से लिया। देश के बड़े-बड़े कलाकार, उद्योगपति, व्यापारी, विद्यार्थी, किसान, महिलाएँ, यहां तक कि स्कूल के बच्चों ने भी उस अभियान को देश में एक आंदोलन का रूप दिया और आज पूरे देश में, आप जिधर भी जाइए, आपको सफाई दिखेगी। यानी लोगों में सफाई के प्रति आकर्षण पैदा हुआ। उनको समझ में आया कि साफ-सफाई रहने से हमारा स्वास्थ्य ठीक होगा, हमारा वातावरण ठीक होगा, हमारा पर्यावरण ठीक होगा, इसलिए आज देश में सफाई हुई। जो नेता इस तरह की बात करते थे, इस सफाई अभियान के कारण उनकी बोलती बंद हो गई। अभी कल उन्होंने एक भाषण दे दिया कि प्रधान मंत्री की बात को कोई महत्व नहीं देता है। उनको पता है कि इस देश में — कल जैसे पार्टी अध्यक्ष, माननीय अमित शाह जी ने कहा कि लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के बाद आदरणीय नरेंद्र मोदी जी ऐसे नेता हुए हैं, जिनके कहने पर देश में 1 करोड़, 30 लाख लोगों ने अपनी सब्सिडी छोड़ दी। क्या कोई सब्सिडी छोड़ता है? आदमी एक पैसा छोड़ने के लिए तैयार नहीं होता है, लेकिन इतने लोगों ने देश के अंदर अपनी सब्सिडी छोड़ी है। यह इस बात को दर्शाता है कि उस नेता पर उस देश की जनता का कितना विश्वास है, उस नेता के प्रति जनता के मन में कितनी श्रद्धा है कि उनके कहने से उन्होंने अपनी सब्सिडी छोड़ दी, लेकिन उस नेता का मजाक उड़ाया जाता है। उनके लिए कहा जाता है कि इनकी कोई सुनता नहीं है। आज यह स्थिति बन गई है कि जनता ने जिनको सत्ता से हटा दिया, सत्ता से बाहर होने के बाद उनके अंदर खीज पैदा हो गई है और इसलिए वे किसी भी सही बात को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस ने देश में मनरेगा लागू किया, उसके लिए खूब शोर मचाया। उसके लिए बताया कि हमने गरीबों के लिए यह किया है। आपने जरूर किया है, आपने गेंती, फावड़ा उनके हाथ में पकड़ाया और उनसे कहा कि जाओ, मिट्टी खोदो। उनको जो पैसा दिया जाता था, वह भी आधा-अधूरा पैसा मिलता था। वे खून-पसीना बहाते थे, लेकिन उनको आधा पैसा मिलता था और आधा पैसा बीच में खा जाते थे। आज उनको आधार से लिंक करने से, खाते खोलने से उनको बराबर पैसा मिल रहा है। उनको इसके लिए भी आपत्ति है। इसके लिए बड़े-बड़े वकील कोर्ट्स में जा रहे हैं। वे कह रहे हैं कि साहब, इसको आधार से मत जोड़ो, आधार हमारी निजता खत्म कर देगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी कौन-सी निजता खत्म हो जाएगी? क्या भ्रष्टाचार

[श्री मेघराज जैन]

की निजता खत्म हो जाएगी? आपकी कौन-सी निजता थी? आपकी कौन-सी गोपनीयता थी? आज जो हज़ारों, करोड़ों रुपये बचे हैं, आप जो यह भ्रष्टाचार करते थे, उससे बचे ये पैसे आज देश के विकास के काम आ रहे हैं। आदरणीय आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि आप हमारी योजनाओं की रीपैकेजिंग करते हैं। आज वे यहां सदन में नहीं हैं, चले गए, बाहर कहीं सुन रहे होंगे। आदरणीय आज़ाद साहब, हम रीपैकेजिंग नहीं करते हैं। आपकी योजनाएं थीं, आपने बनाई, उनका ढिंढोरा पीटा, उनका लाभ लिया, चुनाव में जीत गए और बाद में उन्हें कूड़ेदान में फेंक दिया। हमने उन योजनाओं को, जो आपकी हैं, ऐसा मैं मान लेता हूँ, हमने उनको पुनर्जीवित किया, उनमें प्राण फूँके, देश में उनको लागू किया और उन योजनाओं के कारण देश में आज लोगों को लाभ मिल रहा है। आज गरीब, दलित, आदिवासी, युवा, महिला सम्मान से अपने घर में जाते हैं और उन योजनाओं से लाभ प्राप्त करके अपने जीवन का विकास कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, किसानों के लिए कृषि बीमा योजना है, जिसका लाभ किसानों को मिल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में हमने बिना ब्याज के किसानों को ऋण दिया। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तीन लाख रुपए तक बिना ब्याज के ऋण देने की योजना बनाई। किसान ऋण लेते हैं, वापस देते हैं और उनको ब्याज भी नहीं देना पड़ता है। अब अगर किसी ने एक लाख रुपए का ऋण लिया है, तो ब्याज भी मत दो और एक लाख रुपए की जगह नब्बे हजार रुपए जमा कराओ, ऐसी योजना किसानों के लिए लागू की गई है। प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना शुरू हुई, जिससे किसान की जमीन सिंचित हुई, उसकी आमदनी बढ़ी है। डेयरी उद्योग, पशुपालन, दुग्ध उत्पादन से आमदनी और जैविक खेती से खेत में लागत मूल्य कम होने जैसे उपाय किए गए। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश के गरीब, दलित, आदिवासी, युवा, महिला, कृषक और मजदूर की सेवा का ध्यान किया है, जिसे पूरा करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी और उनके सभी साथी जी-जान से जुटे हुए हैं। अब अगर ये लोग विरोध करते हैं, तो क्या करें? खंभा नोच रहे हैं। मुद्रा योजना के अंतर्गत दस करोड़ लोगों ने चार लाख करोड़ का ऋण लिया है, जो उनका स्वीकृत हुआ है। इनमें तीन करोड़ लोगों ने पहली बार ऋण लिया है। हमारे आज़ाद साहब ने कहा कि 41,000/- रुपए से ज्यादा ऋण मिलता ही नहीं है। आदरणीय, वह कोई माल्या जैसों के लिए योजना नहीं है, यह योजना गरीबों के लिए है, दलितों के लिए है। यह उन आदिवासियों के लिए है, उन गरीबों के लिए है, जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रह कर काम करते हैं, उनके लिए है। जो टीन-टप्पर ठोकते हैं, जो छोटे-मोटे मैकेनिक होते हैं, जो गाड़ियां सुधारते हैं, उनके लिए यह योजना है। उन गरीब लोगों ने ऋण लिया, क्योंकि छोटे गरीब आदमी को इतना ही ऋण चाहिए। पहले क्या होता था कि वह किसी साहूकार के पास जाता था, उसके पास जाकर दो सौ रुपए, पांच सौ रुपए, हजार रुपए लेकर आता था और उसके बदले साहूकार को इतना देना पड़ता था कि अगर दो सौ रुपए लेकर आया था तो शाम को उसे दो सौ रुपए के साथ बीस रुपए देने पड़ते थे। उसकी जो खून-पसीने की मेहनत थी, वह साहूकार को देनी पड़ती थी। आज उससे वह मुक्त हुआ है। गरीब रिक्शे वाला, ठेले वाला, चाय बनाने वाला, मूंगफली बेचने वाला, सब्जी बेचने वाला, पकोड़े बनाने वाला, इन सब लोगों को इससे ऋण मिला है और इसी प्रकार कई महिलाओं को ऋण मिला है, जिससे वे लोग अपना जीवन-स्तर सुधार रहे हैं। इस पर भी आपत्ति है। वे कहते हैं अगर पकोड़े बेचना मजदूरी है, तो फिर भीख मांगना भी मजदूरी है। अब भीख मांगना ओर पकोड़े बेचना एक कैसे हो सकते हैं। एक आदमी कितनी मजबूरी में भीख मांगता है, शायद उनको नहीं मालूम है। एक छोटा आदमी

5.00 P.M.

पकोड़े बेचता है, वह रातों-रात तो करोड़ों रुपए का बिजनेस नहीं कर सकेगा, धीरे-धीरे अपना विकास करेगा। रोज समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ने में आता है कि एक व्यक्ति ने छोटा सा व्यवसाय शुरू किया और धीरे-धीरे आज वह कहां से कहां पहुंच गया है। अब पकोड़े बना कर उसे बेच कर, मूंगफली बेच कर, सब्जी बेच कर, ठेला चला कर, परिश्रम करके अगर कोई रोज दो-चार सौ रुपए कमाता है और शाम को जब घर जाता है तो बड़े सम्मान के साथ, बड़े सुख के साथ अपने परिवार के साथ बैठकर अपने परिश्रम की रोटी खाता है, उसको इससे संतोष प्राप्त होता है। वह भी इनको पसंद नहीं है। उसको भीख का दर्जा दे दिया। जो आपने मनरेगा चलाया था, जो मजदूरी करने के लिए लोगों को गेती, फावड़ा दिया था, उसमें उसको दो सौ रुपए मिलते थे, वह क्या भीख थी? समझ में नहीं आता, वे क्या बोलते हैं! उनके दिमाग में केवल माल्या जैसे बड़े लोग हैं, जिनका दिवाला निकल गया था, उसके बाद भी उनको हजारों करोड़ रुपए का लोन बैंक से दिलाया गया। वे खाकर भाग गए। ऐसे NPA के जितने cases हैं, आप ज़रा उनमें देखिए कि कितना ऋण दिया गया। वह ऋण किनके जमाने में दिया गया? वह NPA हो गया, उनके खिलाफ क्या हुआ? उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। अब कार्रवाइयां हो रही हैं। लोगों की सम्पत्तियां जब्त हो रही हैं। लोग जेल जा रहे हैं। लोग पैसा जमा करा रहे हैं। जो पैसा नहीं जमा करा रहे हैं, वे जेल जा रहे हैं। आज यह स्थिति है। इसका भी मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे आज़ाद साहब ने सरदार पटेल की बात कही। अभी हमारे आदरणीय राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह जी ने उदाहरण बता दिया कि अगर सरदार पटेल की बात मान ली होती, सरदार पटेल को सम्मान दिया होता, तो आज कश्मीर की समस्या हमारे सामने नासूर बन कर खड़ी नहीं होती। हमने कश्मीर में अरबों रुपए फूँके हैं, लगातार इतने वर्षों में कश्मीर में हमारे हजारों-लाखों जवान शहीद हुए हैं। यह सब किसके कारण हुआ है? क्या आपके पास इसका जवाब है? क्या आप इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं कि इसका दोषी कौन है? अगर हम नाम ले लें, तो आप एक मिनट में उछल पड़ेंगे। आप हमारे नेता का अपमान कर रहे हैं। उनकी सोच के कारण आज यह देश तबाह हुआ। उन्होंने तिब्बत की बात कही। राजेंद्र बाबू ने कहा, सरदार पटेल ने कहा, बाकी लोगों ने कहा कि तिब्बत पर ध्यान दीजिए, पर नहीं, उस समय तो उन पर पंचशील का नशा चढ़ा हुआ था। तश्तरी में रख कर तिब्बत चीन को दिया गया है। दुनिया समझती है कि बीच में एक बफर स्टेट रहना चाहिए। पर उसको समाप्त करके चीन को हमारे दरवाजे पर लाकर खड़ा किया गया। इसका दोषी कौन है? आज आप डोकलाम की बात करते हैं। उनके एक नेता हैं, जो उनकी पार्टी के अध्यक्ष हैं, वे जहां चाहें, कुछ भी बोलते हैं। यह किसके कारण हुआ है? चीन यहां तक क्यों आया? आप ज़रा इसके बारे में विचार करिए। आप देश से इसके लिए माफी मांगिए। परन्तु आज वे जो चाहे बोलते हैं।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, उस अभिभाषण के अन्दर गरीबों की, किसानों की, दलितों की, मजदूरों की, महिलाओं की बात कही गई है, उनके विकास के लिए कहा गया है। अभी जो बजट आया है, उसके बारे में भी उन्होंने कह दिया। पहले उन्होंने कहा कि इस अभिभाषण में कुछ नहीं है। अगर हम उसके अन्दर बड़े उद्योगपतियों की बात करते, तो उनको बड़ा अच्छा लगता। हम किसानों को subsidy दे रहे हैं। हमने उज्ज्वला योजना के अन्दर महिलाओं को gas connections दिए। हमने गांव-गांव के अन्दर शौचालय बनाए। प्रधान मंत्री

ग्राम सड़क योजना आदरणीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय शुरू की गई। जो काम 1952 में होना था, प्राथमिकता के आधार पर जो सबसे पहला काम होना था, वह यह होना चाहिए था कि गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ा जाता, तो गांवों से पलायन नहीं होता। गांव की सब्जियां बाजार में आ जातीं, दूध बाजार में आ जाता। लोगों ने इसीलिए दूध का उत्पादन नहीं किया, क्योंकि बाजार में उसे ले जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं थी। छोटी-छोटी पुलियां नहीं थीं, वहां नाले थे, लोग जा नहीं सकते थे। लेकिन उस समय यह काम नहीं किया गया। अटल जी के समय प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना बनी। आज गांवों का विकास हो रहा है। गांवों को सड़कों से जोड़ दिया गया है। कस्बों को सड़कों से जोड़ा गया है। आज देश की सड़कें ठीक हुई हैं, आवागमन के साधन बढ़े हैं। देश की यह तरक्की कुछ लोगों को हजम नहीं हो रही है। उनका सोचना है कि हम गरीब की बात क्यों कर रहे हैं। आज तक आपने गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया, लेकिन गरीब का विकास नहीं किया। मुझे एक घटना याद है, मैं यहां उस घटना का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। 1980 के अन्दर जनता सरकार गिर गई। जब जनता सरकार गिर गई, तो चुनाव हुआ और उस चुनाव में जनता सरकार हार गई। हमारे एक कांग्रेसी मित्र थे। उन्होंने मुझसे कहा कि आपकी समझ में आया कि सरकार कैसे चलाते हैं, आपको सरकार चलाना नहीं आता। मैंने कहा कि क्या हो गया? उन्होंने कहा कि आपने लोगों को सभी लाइनों से हटा दिया। घासलेट की लाइन समाप्त, शक्कर की लाइन समाप्त, गेहूँ की लाइन समाप्त, कोयले की लाइन समाप्त। हर चीज की लाइन लगती थी, लोग सुबह से शाम तक उसी में लगे रहते थे। वे बड़े खुश होते थे कि वे अपनी झोली में दो किलो अनाज लेकर घर आ गए। अगर शक्कर ले कर आ गए, तो बड़े खुश हो कर कहते थे कि मैं शक्कर ले आया। उनको घासलेट मिल गई, तो वे समझते थे कि मुझे मिट्टी का तेल मिल गया। आपने सब लाइनें समाप्त कर दीं। उस समय शक्कर 1.5 रुपए किलो मिलने लग गई थी। वे सब कंट्रोल की दुकानें एक प्रकार से बंद हो गई थीं। उन्होंने कहा कि अब इन लोगों के पास कोई काम नहीं रहा है, आदमी बस रोटी खाता है और फालतू बैठा बातें करता रहता है कि चरण सिंह ने क्या किया, मोरारजी ने क्या किया, जगजीवन राम ने क्या कहा, फलाने ने क्या कहा, दिन भर चर्चा करता रहता है, जिससे आपके बारे में अब यह विचार बन गया है कि यह सरकार काम की ही नहीं है, इसलिए आपको हटा दिया गया, लेकिन हमने तो इनको लाइन में लगा रखा था, इसलिए इनके पास सरकार के बारे में विचार करने का मौका ही नहीं था। यह तो इनकी सोच है। ये चाहते हैं कि गरीब, गरीब ही बना रहे और इनको इसी प्रकार से गरीबों का वोट मिलता रहे। अगर गरीब के पेट में रोटी पहुंच जाएगी, उसका पेट भर जाएगा, तो पाप बंद हो जाएंगे। "बुभुक्षितं किं न करोति पापं", भूखा आदमी सब प्रकार के पाप करता है और अगर उसको रोटी मिल गई, तो पाप बंद हो जाएंगे, क्योंकि उसका दिमाग चलने लगेगा, वह पढ़ाई की तरफ सोचने लगेगा, हमारे बारे में सोचने लगेगा, ऐसे में फिर अगली बार हमारी सरकार नहीं आ जाएगी। इस तरह की सोच के कारण इन्होंने कभी गरीब को उठने ही नहीं दिया है।

महोदय, आज जब गरीब की बात होती है, तो इनको लगता है कि यह योजना काहे के लिए है, वह योजना काहे के लिए है और इसमें तो विकास की कोई बात ही नहीं है, आपने केवल किसान का बजट कर दिया। महोदय, किसान इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। जब मैं राजनीति में आया था, तब मैंने पंडित दीनदयाल जी को पढ़ा था। नानाजी देशमुख ने उत्तर प्रदेश में एक नारा दिया था — "हर खेत को पानी-हर हाथ को काम"। अगर खेत को पानी नहीं मिलेगा, खाद नहीं मिलेगी, बिजली नहीं मिलेगी, बीज नहीं मिलेगा, तो किसान तरक्की कैसे करेगा? पहले

लोग यूरिया के लिए लड़ते थे, क्योंकि वह ब्लैक में मिलता था, यूरिया के लिए झगड़े होते थे, इसके लिए लाइनें लगती थीं। गांव में यूरिया आ गया, यह सुनते ही लोग दौड़ पड़ते थे, लेकिन आज वह समस्या समाप्त हो गई है, क्योंकि यूरिया की कालाबाज़ारी बंद हो गई है। अब नीम कोटेड यूरिया कर दिया गया है। आज किसानों को जितना भी यूरिया चाहिए, खूब आराम से मिलता है। हम तो इससे भी आगे कदम बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि अब हमने नई योजना बनाई है, जिससे उसको यूरिया लेना ही नहीं पड़े। हमारी योजना है कि देश में जैविक कृषि हो, जिससे शुद्ध अनाज पैदा हो।

महोदय, अभी हमारे कश्यप जी बोल रहे थे कि इन रसायनिक कीटनाशकों और खाद के कारण अनाज, दूध, फल, सब्जियां, सब जहरीले हो गए हैं। जैविक कृषि करने से लोगों का स्वास्थ्य सुधरेगा, पर्यावरण सुधरेगा, जीव विविधता सुधरेगी और पीने का पानी शुद्ध होगा। आज पीने का पानी शुद्ध नहीं है। ट्यूबवेल्स का पानी जहरीला हो गया है।

आदरणीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रारम्भिक और छोटा काम है, उस काम को करने का बीड़ा हमारी सरकार ने उठाया है। पिछले 70 साल में हमने यह देख लिया है कि देश का विकास नीचे से होगा। ऊपर से देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता है। ऊपर से विकास करने वाली सभी योजनाएं फेल हो गईं, इसलिए विकास होगा तो हमेशा नीचे से होगा, जमीन से होगा। प्रत्येक आदमी, जिसकी बिवाई फटी हुई है, जो सबसे नीचे की पायदान पर खड़ा है, उसी से देश का विकास होगा। पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने कहा था कि सबसे नीचे की पायदान पर खड़े हुए व्यक्ति की फटी हुई बिवाई को जब तक हम भर नहीं देंगे, जब तक हम उसकी आंखों का आंसू पोंछ नहीं देंगे, तब तक हम समझेंगे कि कोई विकास नहीं हुआ है। हमारा नारा है — "सबका साथ-सबका विकास"। जाति-पाति, भाषा, प्रांत, धर्म, सबको छोड़ करके और सबको साथ में ले करके ही हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। हम सबका एक ही नाता है, भारत हमारी माता है और हम सब इसके बेटे हैं, इसलिए सब प्रकार की सुविधाएं समाज के प्रत्येक वर्ग को मिलें।

महोदय, मैं बड़े गर्व से यह बात कहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश में हमने जो भी योजनाएं शुरू कीं, उनमें से एक भी योजना में किसी के साथ भेदभाव नहीं हो रहा है। "कन्यादान योजना" के तहत सामूहिक रूप से निकाह किए जा रहे हैं। मुख्य मंत्री स्वयं वहां जाते हैं और प्रत्येक कन्या को 25,000 रुपये का सामान सरकार की तरफ से दिया जाता है। सभी योजनाओं में किसी भी भाषा, प्रांत, जाति या ऊंच-नीच का कोई भेदभाव नहीं है। हमारी शासन करने की पद्धति इस प्रकार की है कि सबको समान रूप से इन योजनाओं का लाभ मिल रहा है।

अगर यह पद्धति सफल हो गई, गरीब आदमी खड़ा हो गया, किसान जाग गया, किसान की गरीबी दूर हो गई, तो समझिए सब सफल हो गया। फिर प्रश्न पूछा गया कि किसान की गरीबी दूर करने के लिए आप अनाज के समर्थन मूल्य को डेढ़ गुना कैसे करोगे? इसके लिए उनको अनेक प्रकार की सहायता दी जाएगी और दी जा रही है।

महोदय, सिंचाई का रकबा बढ़ा है। मध्य प्रदेश में 6 लाख एकड़ जमीन पर सिंचाई होती थी। जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो वहां पर अब 40 लाख एकड़ जमीन पर सिंचाई हो रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: नहीं, अब यह 60 लाख हो गई है।

श्री मेघराज जैन: अब यह 60 लाख हो गई है। रीवा के पास बरगी बांध बना दिया गया, लेकिन बांधों में नहरें नहीं बनीं, खाली बांध बने हुए थे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बसावाराज पाटिल): मेघराज जैन जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री मेघराज जैन: बस मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। बरगी डैम बन गया और जहां तक वहां के नेता का इलाका था, उस तरफ की नहर बन गई, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ की नहरें बनीं ही नहीं। जब हमारी सरकार आई, तो हमने उन नहरों को बनवाया। आज गांव-गांव में सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वहां गरीब बच्चों, आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के बच्चों, दलित जाति के बच्चों, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बच्चों को सरकार ने लोडिंग रिक्वेस्ट दिलाए। मेले लगाकर उन्हें उन रिक्वेस्टों की चाबियां दीं। आज वे बच्चे उन रिक्वेस्टों के माध्यम से पूरे दिन काम करते हैं, पैसा कमाते हैं और शाम को बड़ी खुशी से घर जाते हैं।

महोदय, मैं झाबुआ जिले का एक उदाहरण देकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। मैं वर्ष 1963 में झाबुआ में राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ का प्रचारक था। वहां उस समय मैंने देखा कि आदिवासी के सिर पर एक कपड़ा बंधा होता था, कमर में एक धागा रहता था और उसके आगे एक कपड़े की पट्टी लगी होती थी। इसके अलावा उसके हाथ में तीर-कमान होता था। वैसा द्रष्टा आज आपको दिखाई नहीं देगा। अगर आप आज वहां जाएं, तो आप देखेंगे हर नौजवान के पास मोटरसाइकिल मिलेगी। यदि एक आदिवासी के घर में चार बच्चे हैं, तो उस घर में चार मोटर साइकिलें हैं। आज उनके घर पक्के हैं। उनके बच्चे पढ़े-लिखे हैं। बच्चियां स्कूल जा रही हैं। वहां की सरकार ने बच्चियों को साइकिलें दी हैं, ड्रेस दी है और किताबें दी हैं। इस प्रकार से विकास का जो रास्ता भारतीय जनता पार्टी और एनडीए के दलों ने तय किया है, उस रास्ते पर चलते हुए हम इस देश का विकास करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं।

महोदय, आदरणीय राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख किया है और हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष आदरणीय अमित शाह जी ने जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए, अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। भारत माता की जय।

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

SHRI RADHAKRISHNAN P. : Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 24/2018-Customs, dated the 6th February, 2018, seeking to further amend Notification No. 50/2017-Customs dated 30th June, 2017, so as to increase import duty on sugar [Raw sugar, Refined or White sugar, Raw sugar if imported by bulk consumer] under tariff head 1701, from the present 50% to 100% with immediate effect and without an end dated, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8701/16/18]

- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 25/2018-Customs, dated the 6th February, 2018, seeking to increase BCD tariff rate on chana (chickpeas), falling under Tariff heading 0713 20 00 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975) from 30% to 40%, under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8702/16/18]

DISCUSSION ON MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS — *Contd.*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL): Shri B.K. Hariprasad, not present; Shri K.T.S. Tulsi, not present; Shri Sanjay Raut now.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर लाए गए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। राष्ट्रपति जी का जो अभिभाषण है, वे जो पढ़ते हैं, वह कोई उनका व्यक्तिगत विचार नहीं होता है। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जो काम भविष्य में करने हैं या हो गए हैं, उनका ब्यौरा होता है और इस प्रकार से केंद्र सरकार का ही भाषण राष्ट्रपति महोदय पढ़ते हैं।

महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के माध्यम से जो मुद्दे रखे हैं, उनमें महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि आम नागरिक का जीवन आसान करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है, कमजोर वर्गों के लिए सरकार क्या काम कर रही है, सामाजिक न्याय और लोकतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार क्या काम कर रही है। इस बारे में राष्ट्रपति जी ने विस्तार से अपने भाषण में कहा है। उसी बात को अमित शाह जी भी आगे ले गए। अभी-अभी मैं श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। आपने बहुत सारे मुद्दे रखे, मैं उनके समर्थन में हूँ। देश में जो रहा है या होने जा रहा है, उसके बारे में आपने बहुत विस्तार से बात रखी है।

महोदय, बहुत से विषय ऐसे हैं, जैसे शौचालय हैं, बिजली है, गैस कनेक्शंस हैं, पानी है और विदेश नीति के बारे में सभी वक्ताओं ने अपनी-अपनी बात रखी है, लेकिन मेरी पार्टी शिव सेना की जो चिन्ता है, वह खासकर के देश की सीमाओं पर आज जो अशान्ति है, उसके बारे में है। डोकलाम में क्या हो रहा है, सिक्किम में क्या हो रहा है, लद्दाख में क्या हो रहा है और खासकर के जम्मू-कश्मीर की जो स्थिति है, उस बारे में देश भी गंभीर है और हम सभी को चिन्ता है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में जो आज आतंकवाद और हिंसा है, उसके लिए सीमा पार से होने वाली घुसपैठ जिम्मेदार है। आज जम्मू-कश्मीर की सीमाएं अशान्त हैं। आज पाकिस्तान एक बार नहीं, बल्कि बार-बार हमारे देश में आतंकवादी हमले करके घुसपैठ कर रहा है। कल सबसे बड़ा हमला हुआ। हमारी चौकी पर मिसाइल हमला हुआ। आज भी अखबार में इस बारे में कुछ खबर आई है। कल हमारे एक कैप्टन सहित चार जवान शहीद हुए। कैप्टन कपिल कुंडू, जिसकी उम्र सिर्फ 22 साल की थी। 10 फरवरी को उनका जन्म दिन था, लेकिन उसके पहले ही कैप्टन कुंडू शहीद हो गये। मरने से पहले उनका जो सोशल मीडिया पर स्टेटस था, उसमें वे लिखते हैं कि "जिन्दगी लम्बी नहीं, बड़ी होनी चाहिए।" कैप्टन

[श्री संजय राउत]

कपिल का मरने से पहले यह स्टेटस रहा। देश के लिए बड़ी जिन्दगी जीने का वादा कैप्टन कपिल ने पूरा किया। यह हमारे लिए बहुत ही गौरव की बात है, पीड़ा की भी बात है। वाइस चेयरमैन सर, जीवन तो सभी जीते हैं। हम सभी में से कइयों को तो दीर्घायु भी प्राप्त होती है, लेकिन कम उम्र में बड़ी जिन्दगी जीने का और मातृभूमि का ऋण चुकाने का भाग्य कैप्टन कपिल जैसे गिने-चुने सपूतों को ही मिलता है। हम सब को लम्बी उम्र मिली है, कैप्टन कपिल से भी, इसलिए हम यहां लम्बी-लम्बी बातें भी करते हैं, लेकिन जो जीवन कैप्टन कपिल ने जिया है, ऐसा जीवन जीने के लिए, उस तरह का जीवन अपने बच्चों को जीने देने के लिए असीम साहस की जरूरत होती है। कैप्टन कपिल और उनकी वीर माता के पास वह साहस था और यह देश हमेशा उन वीर माताओं का और वीर पत्नियों का ऋणी रहेगा। लेकिन सवाल यह है, वाइस चेयरमैन सर, कि कब तक हम अपने सामने ऐसे सैकड़ों कपिलों की शहादत होती देखते रहेंगे, हम कब बदला लेंगे और कब पाकिस्तान को सबक सिखायेंगे? पठानकोट और उरी की घटनाओं के बाद एक सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक हमने जरूर किया है, लेकिन बार-बार एक सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक के बारे में हम यहां बतायेंगे, बोलेंगे और फिर भी पाकिस्तान खुराफातें करेगा, हमले करेगा? हमारे कार्यकाल में, मैं अब 60-70 साल की बात नहीं करूंगा, क्योंकि देश की जनता ने हमें इसलिए चुन कर भेजा है कि हमें यह सब कंट्रोल में रखना चाहिए, हमें कोई कठोर कदम उठाना चाहिए। तीन साल में, चार साल में ऐसे कितने कैप्टन्स, कितने मेजरस, कर्नल्स और जवान शहीद हुए हैं! हमारे बच्चों की शहादत पर हमें गर्व है, लेकिन अब गर्व की नहीं, बदला लेने की जरूरत है। 4 के बदले 40 और 5 के बदले 50 मारने की बात हमने बहुत बार की है। यह बात सिर्फ हमें आगे लेकर जाने के लिए — जैसा आपने कहा कि सरदार पटेल अगर होते, तो बहुत से प्रश्न खत्म हो जाते, कश्मीर का प्रश्न नहीं रहता, लेकिन अब मोदी जी हैं। हम उनसे उम्मीद करते हैं कि 4 के बदले 40 और 5 के बदले 50 मारने की बात जो हमने की है, वह पूरी करनी चाहिए।

पाकिस्तान ने कल हमारी चौकी पर मिसाइल हमला किया, मिसाइल दागे। तो हमारे पास जो मिसाइल्स हैं, हमारे पास जो शस्त्र हैं, वे क्या हमने राजपथ के ऊपर प्रदर्शन के लिए ही रखे हैं! 26 जनवरी को हम वहां बैठते हैं, पूरा विश्व देखता है कि हमारे पास इतने मिसाइल्स हैं, इतने शस्त्र हैं, तो हमें भी पाकिस्तान को उसी भाषा में जवाब देना चाहिए, लेकिन हम लोग क्या करते हैं? मैं किसी के ऊपर टीका-टिप्पणी नहीं करूंगा। 70 साल के बाद भी हमें यह विश्वास है कि हम तिरंगा यात्रा निकालेंगे। तिरंगा हमारे मन में है, तिरंगा हमारे रग-रग में है, लेकिन इसी तिरंगे के सम्मान के लिए हमारे जवान भी शहीद हो रहे हैं और आज तिरंगे के नाम पर हिंसा होती है, गोली चलती है, राजनीति होती है। अगर हमें तिरंगा यात्रा निकालनी है, तो मुम्बई में मत निकालो, दिल्ली में मत निकालो, पटना में मत निकालो, हमें तिरंगा यात्रा निकालने की जरूरत कश्मीर में है, पूंछ में है, राजौरी में है, लाल चौक में है। प्रधान मंत्री जी नेतृत्व करें, पूरा देश उनके नेतृत्व में कश्मीर में तिरंगा यात्रा में शामिल होगा।

वाइस चेयरमैन सर, दुर्भाग्य की दूसरी बात यह है कि कश्मीर में हमारे जवानों के खिलाफ एफआईआर दाखिल हो रहे हैं। जो जवान हमारे देश की रक्षा करते हैं, कुर्बानी देते हैं, उनको हम गुनाहगार ठहराते हैं, उनके खिलाफ एफआईआर दाखिल करेंगे? "पाकिस्तान जिन्दाबाद" के नारे देने वाली हिंसक भीड़ को रोकने की कोशिश होती है, तो हमारे जवानों पर हमला होता है, पत्थरबाजी होती है। अगर यह सब होता है, तो हमारे जवान मूक दर्शक बन कर खड़े रहेंगे!

गोली चलेगी देश की रक्षा के लिए, तिरंगे की रक्षा के लिए, तो हमारे जवानों के खिलाफ अगर एफआईआर दाखिल होता है, तो यह कौन सी राष्ट्रभक्ति है? कश्मीर हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में है और हमारे जवानों को गुनाहगार ठहराया जाता है, तो मुझे लगता है, वाइस चेयरमैन सर, उस बारे में केंद्र सरकार को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और वहां की सरकार से सवाल पूछना चाहिए। कश्मीरी पंडितों की घर वापसी का मुद्दा आज भी अधर में लटका है। कश्मीरी पंडितों को हमारा वादा है कि आप घर वापस जाएंगे, अपने घर में जाएंगे, अपने कश्मीर में जाएंगे, लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ है, इस बारे में भी सरकार को सोचना चाहिए। पीछे क्या हो गया, आगे क्या होगा, मैं इसके बारे में बात नहीं करूंगा। राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया निरंतर चलती रहती है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि चार साल में राष्ट्र बहुत आगे गया है। इन चार सालों में इस देश में ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हुईं, जो पचास-पचास साल में नहीं होंगी, लेकिन बेरोजगारी का मुद्दा इस देश में है। वह आज का नहीं है। कल जब राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष जी बात कर रहे थे, बहुत से नेताओं ने बात की है, तो पकोड़ा रोजगार की बात हुई। देखिए, पकोड़ा रोजगार, यह कोई अपने देश का स्वाभिमान का विषय नहीं है, लेकिन है, अगर हमने इस देश में रोजगार देने की बात की है, तो यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि देश में नई इन्वेस्टमेंट आनी चाहिए, नए उद्योग शामिल होने चाहिए, उनमें बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलना चाहिए। पकोड़ा रोजगार का जिक्र हुआ है। पकोड़ा रोजगार की तुलना भिखारियों से किया जाना भी गलत है, लेकिन मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 70 के दशक में मुम्बई में हमने लोगों को वड़ा-पाव बेचने के लिए मजबूर किया था। जो बेरोजगार युवा हैं, जो घर में बैठे हैं, उनको रोजगार नहीं है, तो बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी ने कहा था कि आप ऐसे मत बैठिए, रोजगार के लिए वड़ा-पाव बेचिए। वड़ा-पाव के निर्माता हम हैं, शिव सेना है, बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि आप वड़ा-पाव बेचिए और रोजगार कमाइए। आज मुम्बई में शिव सेना की छत्रछाया में 5 हजार वड़ा-पाव के ठेले हैं। ये पूरे महाराष्ट्र में हैं और एवरेज 5 हजार से 10 हजार रुपये तक उनकी आमदनी भी है। लेकिन आज उनको क्या तकलीफ है? मुम्बई का वड़ा-पाव पूरे देश और विदेश में फेमस है, लेकिन वड़ा-पाव के जो ठेले होते हैं, municipality वाले, सरकार, पुलिस, कानून उनको सड़क पर बैठने नहीं देते हैं, उनका पूरा ठेला उठा कर लेकर जाते हैं। अगर हम पकोड़ा बेचने की बात करते हैं, तो हम दिल्ली में मुम्बई से 50-100 लोग लेकर आए और हमने उनको कहा कि आप दिल्ली के रास्ते पर पकोड़ा बेचिए, तो क्या सरकार उनको प्रोटेक्शन देगी? अगर पकोड़ा रोजगार की बात है, तो उसके लिए एक सिस्टम बनाइए, एक कानून बनाइए और ऐसे जो बेरोजगार युवा हैं, उनको प्रोटेक्शन दीजिए। आप ऐसे ही हवा में बात मत कीजिए। आज मुम्बई में हो, देश में हो, दिल्ली में हो, आप बताइए, हम 10 हजार बेरोजगार युवाओं को पकोड़ा, वड़ा-पाव बेचने के लिए officially license दे देंगे, तब यह पकोड़ा रोजगार की बात आगे चलेगी। आपने इसके बारे में बात की, उसके ऊपर वहां से अलग बात होती है, कोई भिखारी कहता है, कोई और कुछ कहता है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए।

महोदय, हम किसानों की बात करते हैं। यह सरकार गरीबों की है, किसानों की है, यह बात प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार कही है, लेकिन आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में खास करके महाराष्ट्र जैसे प्रोग्रेसिव स्टेट में किसान मर रहा है। आज भी मर रहा है। हमारी सरकार है, लेकिन किसान मर रहा है, आत्महत्या हो रही है। 15 दिन पहले महाराष्ट्र के मंत्रालय में कितना बड़ा हादसा हुआ? धरमा पाटिल नाम का एक किसान था, उसकी उम्र 84 साल थी, वह मंत्रालय में गया और उसने आत्महत्या कर ली। अठावले जी, आपको मालूम होगा कि यह कितना बड़ा इश्यू है। जब 84 साल

[श्री संजय राउत]

का किसान आत्महत्या करता है, उसका आक्रोश सुनने के लिए वहां कोई मंत्री नहीं गया, न कोई अधिकारी गया और वह बेचारा मर गया। अगर ऐसी घटना हमारे राज्य में होती है, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह हमें शोभा नहीं देता है। आज भारत दुनिया का छठे नंबर का सबसे अमीर देश बना है। यह सबको मालूम है। किसकी संपत्ति बढ़ी है? यह निजी संपत्ति के मामले में हम छठे नंबर पर हैं। अगर हम सबसे अमीर देश हैं, तो किसान और बेरोजगार आत्महत्या क्यों कर रहे हैं?

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

जब शेयर बाजार में गिरावट आती है, तो सरकार चिंतित होती है, लेकिन किसान मरता है, तो सरकार को चिंता नहीं होती है। आज यह जो राजनीति है, वह सरकारें नहीं चलाती हैं, बल्कि यह राजनीति राजनीतिक पार्टियां चलाती हैं। अपनी पार्टी के विस्तार के लिए वे राजनीति करते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जब यह बंद होगा, तब देश आगे जाएगा और देश का विस्तार होगा।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं का चुनाव एक साथ कराने की बात की है। मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर बहस होनी चाहिए। अगर यह बात देश के हित में है, इससे देश का पैसा बचता है, समय बचता है, तो इसके ऊपर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। अगर राजनीतिक फायदे के लिए यह बात होती है, तो इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी डिबेट होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में बहुत सी ऐसी बातें हैं, जो देश, समाज और राष्ट्र को आगे लेकर जाने वाली बात है। मैं इसी बात से अपने भाषण को विराम देता हूँ और फिर एक बार महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri D. Raja. He is absent. Shri Joy Abraham. He is also absent. Shri Ramdas Athawale.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): आदरणीय उपसभापति जी, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर आए धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर सदन में चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन सामने की पंक्तियों में मुझे कोई दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... पीछे तो हैं, लेकिन जब ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा चलती है तो लोकतंत्र में उस पर सार्थक बहस होनी चाहिए, हंगामा भी होना चाहिए और वॉक-आउट भी होना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: वॉक-आउट होना चाहिए, लेकिन हंगामा नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: जहां वॉक-आउट होना चाहिए, वहीं थोड़ा-बहुत हंगामा भी होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन में कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य नज़र नहीं आ रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि:—

'राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण देश को दे रहा है विकास की दिशा,

क्योंकि नरेंद्र मोदी जी को है गरीबों का कल्याण करने का नशा।

* ने की है पूरे देश की दुर्दशा,

अब एन.डी.ए. सरकार की तरफ है सारे देश को आशा।'

वैसे जब भी दोनों सदनों के संयुक्त अधिवेशन में राष्ट्रपति जी का अभिभाषण होता है, हर बार हम उस पर चर्चा करते हैं। हर अभिभाषण में तत्कालीन सरकार अपनी भूमिका रखने की कोशिश करती है, लेकिन इस बार सरकार ने जिन मुद्दों को इसमें शामिल किया है, उसमें देश के गरीब, महिला, आदिवासी, ओ.बी.सी., अल्पसंख्यक, व्यापारी वर्ग और उद्योगपति आदि सभी का भला करने की भूमिका शामिल है। सरकार की जितनी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं हैं, उन सब की भूमिका राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में रखी है। पूरे देश में एक साथ चुनाव कराने की बात भी कही है। लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव सबसे पहले वर्ष 1952 में हुए थे, जब देश में पहला चुनाव हुआ था। डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने देश का संविधान बनाकर 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के सुपुर्द कर दिया था, जिसे 26 जनवरी, 1950 को देश में लागू किया गया। उसके बाद देश में पहला चुनाव 1952 में हुआ था। पहले लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ होते थे, लेकिन बाद में, इधर के सदस्यों के उधर जाने और उधर के सदस्यों के इधर आ जाने से कुछ समस्या आ गई। समय-समय पर विधान सभाएं dissolve होती रहीं, लोक सभा dissolve होती रही - कभी 13 महीने में, कभी 18 महीने में, कभी 6 महीने में विधान सभाओं में इस तरह की घटनाएं घटती रहीं। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में जो मुद्दा रखा है कि पूरे देश में एक साथ चुनाव हों, वह थोड़ा मुश्किल लगता है क्योंकि इसके लिए पूरे देश में आम-सहमति बनानी पड़ेगी। पार्लियामेंट में कानून बनाना पड़ेगा। किसी भी राज्य में 5 साल की अवधि पूरी होने पर ही चुनाव हो सकता है। लोक सभा का चुनाव भी 5 साल बाद ही हो सकता है। पहले वन-थर्ड सदस्यों के टूटने पर परमीशन थी, लेकिन अब टू-थर्ड होने से सदस्यों के इधर से उधर जाने की घटनाओं में कमी आई है। वैसे मैं मानता हूँ कि जहां हवा होती है, उधर जाना चाहिए, लेकिन जहां हवा नहीं, उधर जाने से क्या फायदा? ...(व्यवधान)... जाना भी चाहिए, लेकिन हवा न होने पर वापस भी आ जाना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश में ऐसा होता रहा है, इसीलिए मैंने कहा। ...(व्यवधान)... हवा देखकर जाना चाहिए, मगर वापस भी आ जाना चाहिए। यह मुद्दा बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जिस पर हमें आम सहमति बनानी होगी। ऐसा हो सकता है, क्योंकि हर चुनाव में हम नेताओं को अपने क्षेत्र में जाकर भाषण करना पड़ता है, लोगों से कहना पड़ता है कि हमें वोट दे दो, हमें वोट दे दो। अगर हम एक साथ जाएँगे, तो लोक सभा और विधान सभा का कैंडिडेट अपना प्रचार करेगा। हम उनका प्रचार तो करेंगे ही और कम पैसों में ही चुनाव हो जाएगा, इसलिए इस मुद्दे पर विचार होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह सरकार और नरेंद्र मोदी जी बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी को मानते हैं, संविधान को मानते हैं, दलितों के आरक्षण की सुरक्षा करने की भूमिका रखते हैं, लेकिन कुछ लोग हमेशा बहस करते हैं कि यह सरकार बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का संविधान बदलेगी। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का संविधान कैसे बदल सकता है? कैसे बदलेगा संविधान? कौन बदल सकता है संविधान? अगर संविधान बदलेगा, तो हम सब लोगों को बदल देंगे। संविधान कैसे बदलेगा? संविधान को ये बदल नहीं सकते हैं। नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने लोक सभा में बताया है कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का जो संविधान है, वह मेरा धर्मग्रन्थ है। मोदी जी बोल रहे हैं, तो अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, लेकिन कई लोग कहते हैं कि ऐसा नहीं है, ऐसा हो जाएगा, वैसा हो जाएगा। ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं होगा। नरेंद्र मोदी जी देश के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। बहुत सालों के बाद उन्होंने पंतप्रधान पद की जिम्मेदारी ले ली है। वे पहली बार लोक सभा में चुन कर आए। पूरी दुनिया के इतिहास में शायद ऐसा पहली बार हुआ होगा, जब वे लोक सभा में पहली बार चुन

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

कर आए और प्रधान मंत्री बन गए। ऐसा कोई आदमी उधर है क्या? क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी के पास ऐसा कोई आदमी है, जो पहली बार चुन कर आया हो और प्रधान मंत्री बन गया हो? ठीक है, वे प्रधान मंत्री बन गए हैं, लेकिन यह बात भी ठीक है कि एक बार में ही पूरा कल्याण नहीं होगा, सबको न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। जीएसटी आ गई है और उसका slowly and silently फायदा होगा और नोटबंदी का फायदा भी slowly and silently होगा। गरीबों का भी भला हो जाएगा, लेकिन उसके लिए हमें टाइम देने की आवश्यकता है। यह पांच साल में कैसे हो सकता है? अब 2019 का चुनाव है। राजस्थान में आपने चुनाव जीत लिए हैं और दो-तीन जगहों पर आपको सफलता मिली है। यह अच्छी बात है, हम आपका अभिनन्दन करते हैं, लेकिन 2019 में आपको हमारा भी अभिनन्दन करना होगा, क्योंकि हम जीतने वाले हैं। हम 2019 में चुनाव जीतेंगे। आप कितनी भी कोशिश करते रहिए, लेकिन हमारी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया बीजेपी के साथ रहेगी। शिव सेना रहेगी कि नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं कोशिश करूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन, मैं कोशिश करूँगा कि शिव सेना, बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी का सपना था कि शिव शक्ति और भीम शक्ति इकट्ठी आनी चाहिए। बाला साहेब ठाकरे जी के प्रस्ताव को मंजूरी देने का काम, उसको मान्यता देने का काम, उसको सपोर्ट करने का काम मैंने किया है।

श्री संजय राउत: आप शिव शक्ति के साथ आइए न।

श्री रामदास अठावले: शिव शक्ति के साथ भीम शक्ति? शिव शक्ति का मतलब, शिव सेना एवं बीजेपी और भीम शक्ति का मतलब, आरपीआई। मैं आपके साथ भी हूँ। हम सरकार में इधर भी साथ में हैं और उधर भी साथ में हैं और थोड़ा उल्टा-सीधा बोलना चलता रहता है। लेकिन, आप हमारे साथ हैं, आप हमारे मित्र हैं और लोक सभा में आपको हमारे साथ रहना चाहिए। अगर विधान सभा में भी साथ रहने की इच्छा है, तो मैं कोशिश करूँगा। मैं अमित शाह साहब से बात करूँगा। हमें एक साथ रहना चाहिए। अगर हम अलग-अलग हो जाएँगे, तो उनका फायदा हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय राउत: आपकी लीडरशिप में हो जाएगा।

श्री रामदास अठावले: वह बात नहीं है। इसलिए हम कोशिश करेंगे। अभी हमारे टीडीपी के साथी भी मांग कर रहे थे। उनको जो चाहिए, वे लोग ले लें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको जो चाहिए, ले लो, बाकी जो बचा है, वह सब हमको दे दो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मतलब, आपको आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए जो पैसे चाहिए, वह ले लो। अभी अमरावती नई कैपिटल बनी है और वहां तेलंगाना एवं आंध्र प्रदेश दो स्टेट्स बने हैं। तो आंध्र प्रदेश को भी न्याय मिलना चाहिए, तेलंगाना को भी न्याय मिलना चाहिए और महाराष्ट्र को भी न्याय मिलना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र अपने देश की आर्थिक कैपिटल है। महाराष्ट्र में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में लोग रहते हैं और वहां इन सारे नामों की स्कीम्स भी हैं, तो वहां की डेवलपमेंट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिलना चाहिए।

संजय राउत जी ने बताया कि वहां हमारे ऊपर हमले हो रहे हैं, पाकिस्तान वाले हमले कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान हमारे सामने चुल्लू-पिल्लू है। मतलब, हम तो टाइगर हैं, लेकिन हमारे सामने पाकिस्तान एकदम छोटा है। लेकिन, पाकिस्तान हमेशा गड़बड़ी करता है। वह हमारे आदमियों को मारता है, चाहे वह कपिल हो अथवा कोई और हो। वह हमेशा हमले कर रहा है। जिस तरह,

अटल जी ने बोला था कि एक बार आर-पार की लड़ाई होनी चाहिए, तो एक बार पाकिस्तान के सामने हमें यह ऐलान करना चाहिए कि या तो तुम चुपचाप बैठो, दोस्ती करनी है तो करो, नहीं करनी है तो मत करो, लेकिन जब एक बार हम तुम्हारे ऊपर अटैक करेंगे — तो हमें ऐसा भी करना पड़ेगा कि पाक-व्याप्त कश्मीर को अपने ताबे में लेना होगा। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पाक-व्याप्त कश्मीर को अपने ताबे में लेना चाहिए और जब वह आ जाएगा, तो पाकिस्तान को भी अपने ताबे में लेना चाहिए। हमें एक बार यह काम भी करने की आवश्यकता है, जो कि बिल्कुल ठीक बात है। मुझे लगता है कि सामाजिक न्याय का यह अभिभाषण है तथा दलितों और सभी गरीब वर्गों को न्याय देने के लिए है। नरेंद्र मोदी जी बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर जी की विचारधारा को मानते हैं। बाबा साहेब डा. अम्बेडकर जी के संविधान का भारत खड़ा होना चाहिए। उसके लिए हमारी कोशिश है। दलितों पर अत्याचार भी हो रहे हैं, पुणे के पास भीमापुर में दलितों पर हमला हुआ और जगह-जगह पर दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। तो सब लोगों को मिलकर दलितों को न्याय देने के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए। उसके लिए इंटरकास्ट मैरिज को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता है। समाज में परिवर्तन हो रहा है, हम एक दूसरे के साथ बैठ रहे हैं, एक दूसरे के साथ खाना-पीना भी कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि समाज में एकता भी पैदा हो रही है, लेकिन कुछ लोग समाज में फूट डालने का काम रहे हैं। इसलिए समाज में दलितों को न्याय अवश्य मिलना चाहिए। भीमापुर में जिन्होंने इस तरह का अत्याचार किया है, उनके ऊपर कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, उनको कठोर सजा होनी चाहिए। हमारा समाज शांति को मानता है, पीस को मानता है। हम ऐसा कोई संघर्ष करना नहीं चाहते। महाराष्ट्र के मराठा समाज को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। यह मांग मैंने की है। मैं बहुत बार बोल चुका हूँ कि आरक्षण जाट मांग रहे हैं, पाटीदार मांग रहे हैं। तो मोदी साहब और अमित शाह साहब को तथा हम सब लोगों को इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है कि जो एससी, एसटी या ओबीसी में नहीं हैं, ऐसी अन्य जातियाँ हैं, जाट हैं, मराठा हैं, पाटीदार हैं, पटेल हैं, ब्राह्मण हैं, ऐसे सब लोगों को भी एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के आरक्षण को टच न करके बचे हुए 50 परसेंट में 25 परसेंट आरक्षण अगर उनको दे दिया जाता है तो एक अच्छा कदम हो जाएगा और इनका झगड़ा भी खत्म हो सकता है। दलितों पर अत्याचार का एक कारण यह भी है कि इनको आरक्षण मिलता है, हमको नहीं मिलता है। तो पार्लियामेंट के सभी सदस्यों को, सभी पार्टियों को इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। समाज में जो गरीब लोग हैं, ऐसे लोगों को भी शिक्षा में, नौकरियों में आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। इस पर भी निर्णय होने की आवश्यकता है। महिलाओं के आरक्षण का जो बिल पेंडिंग है, महिलाओं को वन थर्ड सीटें मिलनी ही चाहिए। अगर लोकल बॉडीज़ में 50 परसेंट आरक्षण हमने दिया है तो लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में भी महिलाओं को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए। तीन तलाक का जो बिल है, वह भी पास होना चाहिए, लेकिन कांग्रेस वाले क्या करते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। ओबीसी का बिल पेंडिंग है। इसलिए तीन तलाक और ओबीसी के बिल को कांग्रेस को सपोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन कांग्रेस वाले क्या करते हैं, मुझे मालूम नहीं। लेकिन वे कुछ करें या न करें, अब ये सपोर्ट नहीं करेंगे तो महिलाओं की पूरी वोटिंग हमको मिलेगी, सब मुस्लिम महिलाओं का वोट हमको मिलेगा, आधे मुसलमानों का वोट भी हमको मिलेगा और फिर हमको सब मिलेगा, तो उनको क्या मिलेगा? उनको कुछ भी नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसके बारे में हम सब लोगों को विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए, मेरी जो रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया है, अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से मैं धन्यवाद करता हूँ और अमित शाह जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ramdas Athawaleji. Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, how many minutes will you give me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How many minutes do you want?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, before I start speaking on the subject, I have a point of order, but it may not be counted in the time allotted to me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. What is the point of order?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the point of order is whether the Rules of this august House permit the Members belonging to a particular political party which is partnering with the Treasury Benches, and Members of this political party who are also part of the Cabinet, which has approved the President's Address placed before it, to troop into the well of the House and, then, protest against the President's Address. This is my point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what rule?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, your goodself is well aware of the rules. I am the juniormost Member and I have only 19 month's experience in this august House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In a democracy, dissent is always possible. Now, you can start.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, you have not...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have every right to dissent at any point of time.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The other thing is propriety. You understand this.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, it is very unfortunate. This is against the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That you can say. That is a political point.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: If at all Members belonging to that political party want to protest, the Members of that political party, who are also part of the Cabinet, should first resign from the Cabinet in view of the collective responsibility of the Cabinet and then they should protest against the President's Address.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you, it is only a question of propriety. Now, you can start.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you. Sir, my time starts now. How much time can you give me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take 15 minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay. Thank you very much, Sir.

Sir, the Presidential Address does not mention the grant of special category status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and I would like to explain the facts to your goodself. The then hon. Prime Minister of this country on 20th February, 2014 had assured on the floor of this august House that the special category status would be granted. Though it is not incorporated in Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, it is an assurance that has been given by the then hon. Prime Minister which has not been adhered to. Sir, when a promise has been made on the floor of the House and if it is not adhered to, then the only option that we have is that the matter would be referred to the Committee of Assurances and the outcome of the Assurances Committee – probably you will be aware; I don't know, Sir – and recommendations to be implemented, the consequences/repercussions and all that. This is one issue.

The second point is, the Union Cabinet on 3rd March, 2014 had taken a decision to grant the special category status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and decided that the matter be referred to the then existing Planning Commission. Sir, whether the matter had to be referred to the Planning Commission or not, it was the prerogative of the Government. It was not mandatory. It was well within the purview and jurisdiction of the Government of India to grant the special category status and the Union Cabinet, on its own, would have granted the special category status even without referring it to the Planning Commission by way of Executive Order. Sir, in fact, the Bharatiya Janata Party, which is ruling now, had included this in their Manifesto in 2014 and it is part of their Manifesto. Sir, why are we clamoring for special category status? It is not merely for the sake of asking 'special category status' that we are asking it. Sir, when the State was divided, when the Congress Party had decided unilaterally and damaged the interest of the people of Andhra Pradesh, it was the decision taken then, and in the light of the fact that the Capital of Hyderabad was going to Telangana ...

Sir, I get disturbed when somebody talks.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I request the hon. Members to maintain silence if it is possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nobody is talking. There is silence.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, Hyderabad, which was the Capital of composite Andhra Pradesh, had the film industry there, had the software industry there, had the majority of the public sector undertakings; and the software industry had an annual turnover of approximately ₹ 80,000 crores. All these institutions have gone to Telangana and the residual part of Andhra Pradesh has been left as an agrarian State. Therefore, the special category status to this residual State of Andhra Pradesh was imminent and necessary for the development of Andhra Pradesh, in order to have development of the State of Andhra Pradesh on par with the neighbouring States and other States of this country. That was the reason why this special category status has been asked for. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, while making a reply on this issue, has pointed out several times that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has prohibited granting of Special Category Status to any of the States after the Planning Commission was abolished. This is the reply that he had given, but that is not so. I have gone through the Fourteenth Finance Commission Report and, to the best of my knowledge, nowhere has the Report stated that Special Category Status should not be given to any State. In fact, they have no jurisdiction in this matter. They have not dealt with this matter at all. The Fourteenth Finance Commission has not made any distinction between the Special Category States and other States insofar as devolution of funds in respect of revenue deficit is concerned. This is what they have stated. Nowhere have they stated that Special Category Status should not be granted to any of the States. Further, I would like to point out in this august House that the Finance Commission's recommendations can only be recommendatory in nature and those cannot be binding on the Government. Therefore, Government taking a stand and giving the reason that the Fourteenth Finance Commission has prohibited the granting of Special Category Status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh is totally unwarranted and unbelievable, and not tenable in law.

Sir, coming to the second issue in the Re-organization Act, the President's Address does not mention anything about this. Now, that was a promise made by the then hon. Prime Minister on the floor of this House; this is what has been incorporated in the Act – the Fifteenth Lok Sabha had passed it, the Rajya Sabha had also passed it, and it is part of the law – and, it has been categorically stated in Schedule XIII of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act that a separate Railway Zone, with Visakhapatnam as its headquarters, would be granted and would be constituted. Sir, four years have gone after the enactment was made. What happened to the provisions? Is it not the responsibility of the Government to implement the provisions of the Act? This is the question that I wanted to be answered.

Sir, similarly, insofar as other issues are concerned, in the Act itself it has been categorically stated that a steel plant would be set up in Cuddapah district of

Andhra Pradesh. It has not been implemented, and there is nothing about it; there is no mention about it so far. In the same Schedule, it has further been stated that a sea port would be constructed at Durgarajapatnam, close to Chennai, on the Andhra Pradesh-Tamil Nadu border.

Similarly, it has been stipulated in the Act that a petro-chemical complex would be constructed in Visakhapatnam. There is nothing, and there is no mention about it. Four years are over. Then, there is the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor that has been promised in the Act, and it has not been implemented so far.

Sir, apart from this, the last item, which is also very important, is that the Act also provided that a metro rail project would be considered and constructed, both at Visakhapatnam as well as on the Vijaywada-Guntur-Tenali route. What happened to that?

Sir, if the provisions of a particular Act are not implemented, where should we go, whom should we ask? So, this is the status insofar as the implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act is concerned. Insofar as the Polavaram Dam is concerned, sub-Section(iv), Section 90 of the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act is very clear that it would be implemented by the Central Government and also the cost would be borne by the Central Government. In fact, subsequently, there was a proposal that post-2014 increase in the prices should be absorbed by the State. This was the proposal that was mooted. Of course, it is not tenable and, as per the Act, it is the responsibility of the Central Government to complete the Polavaram Project, whatever be the project cost. Whether it is pre-2014 prices or post-2014 prices, it does not make any difference. Sir, further it has been assured ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, warn me three or four minutes in advance so that I can conclude it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given you fifteen minutes.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, in the same Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, it has been categorically stated that seven districts in Andhra Pradesh have been identified as backward districts – Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam and, on this Rayalaseema side, Cuddaph, Kurnool, Chittoor and Anantapur. For these seven backward districts, a package has been announced and the Package would be similar to that of Bundelkhand Special Package in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and that of Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi. This is the Package which has been stipulated in the Act. I have gone through the Package that has been announced and that has been given to the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, where the Government of India has spent for both the packages approximately ₹ 5,376 crore. In terms of the provision of this Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, for the seven districts, which have been declared as backward districts, the total amount that has

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

been given so far is only ₹ 50 crore per district per year. It means it is ₹ 50 crore multiplied by seven and for the last three years, ₹ 350 crore multiplied by three, it comes to approximately ₹ 1,000 crore. If the same Package that is similar to Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi is to be implemented, the total amount to be given for this particular Package should be more than ₹ 5,000 crore. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I will take two more minutes.

Sir, I would like to bring to your notice one very important issue. Sir, let me be very frank in saying that the hon. Members of the Congress Party while participating in the Motion of Thanks for the Presidential Address have referred to the interference by the Government in the working of the investigating agencies like CBI, ED and Income Tax. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the Congress Party which has nurtured, which has articulated and which has established a very bad precedent of interfering in the working of these investigating agencies. I fondly hope that the successive Governments would not follow the bad precedent which has been set up. In fact, my party President and the President of Bharatiya Janata Party also are the victims of the interference in these investigating agencies by the Congress Party during their UPA regime. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I am leaving all other points; I am coming to the last point.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, the Central Government and also many State Governments have been introducing welfare schemes for various people belonging to various castes, various communities, various regions and locations and professions which is really laudable because these welfare schemes take care of the interest of these classes of people. Sir, I would like to suggest one solution. The only solution that I can suggest is to provide basic income to every person below the poverty line, the poor and downtrodden of this country, irrespective of caste and creed. Sir, as Economic Survey, 2017, suggested, we should use the already existing infrastructure like Aadhaar-linked accounts and pre-determined basic amount to every BPL family. Sir, to say precisely, I suggest to the Government of India, I suggest to the ruling dispensation to implement universal basic income scheme to every person who is below the poverty line and who is poor and down-trodden and deprived class of this country. After all, Sir, in case the universal basic income scheme is to be implemented, probably, the hon. Finance Minister is well aware that it will cost only 4 to 5 per cent of the GDP which is not phenomenally high, which this country can really absorb and afford to give. I am very much thankful to you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given.

OBSERVATIONS BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have some observations to make and I would like to appeal to all the Members, who are present and not present, to take notice of what I am saying. From the day I have assumed the Office of Chairman of this august House, I have made it clear that any issue sought to be raised by any Member of the House, will be allowed to be raised provided proper notice is given and it is as per the rules. I have reasons to believe that no hon. Member would have any grouse in this regard. I am deeply concerned with the negative public perception of this august House on account of forced adjournments and that too quite frequently over the years which frequently follows a pattern, a pattern aimed at not allowing the House to function smoothly, come what may. Ever since I started Chairing the proceedings of this House, leaders of several parties have conveyed their anguish to me, over how they are being deprived of their right to raise some of their concerns as some parties are strategically for disruptions leading to forced adjournment. I have shared this with floor leaders on many occasions. Many Members from backbenches, – some of them are here, some of them are not there – met me and told me, "Sir, after the main parties speak, they don't allow the House to function. Then we are deprived of an opportunity to put forth our point of view". That has really made me to seriously think that we must also find out a way.

Secondly, regarding the pattern of disruptions, I would like to share with the hon. Members that I have admitted a total of forty-two Zero Hour submissions during the last three working days - 2nd, 5th and 6th of this month. Who is to be held responsible for denying forty-one Members of their right to bring their concerns to the notice of this august House and to the Government? Even yesterday, the entire House saw in the Zero Hour, when I started taking up Zero Hour, there were disruptions. As insisted by the Member who had given notice, I allowed the hon. Member to make his submission in the Zero Hour. He tried his best but his voice was not allowed to be heard. Who is responsible for the same? So, in that way, we have also given a trial that we call the Members, give some time and meanwhile, the message goes to the country. I need not explain as to what is happening to the image of this august House.

Another aspect of this pattern is that first the Zero Hour is disrupted and then even the Question Hour, the time when Members get an opportunity to question the Government, is also disrupted. The Question Hour belongs to the Members. They do a lot of work and then raise questions and the Government also collects information after so much effort. If the Question Hour is lost, then it is a loss to the House and it is a loss to the country. And there have been umpteen occasions – I don't want to get into those details – when the Question Hour was not allowed to be taken up in the House.

[Mr. Chairman]

6.00 P.M.

Another aspect is that on many occasions, once the House gets adjourned several times between 11.00 AM and 1.00 PM, in this era of TV explosions, such frequent adjournments are adversely impacting the image and credibility of this House. This is where I am concerned. In this backdrop, I thought that it would be better to adjourn the House for a longer period instead of resorting to frequent adjournments, that too when it becomes evident that some sections of the House are bent on not allowing smooth conduct of the House. I can tell you frankly some of them come to me and also tell me openly, “Sir, today, please don’t misunderstand us.” I don’t want to name the parties. I have everything with me, including today, including yesterday. Then, when I know that the House is not going to be allowed to function, when people are going to create scenes, I thought that it would be in the interest of the House to see that such unruly scenes are not witnessed by the public. That is where I am concerned. There may be difference of opinion. Some people are saying, “No, Sir, it is democracy. Let these unruly scenes and all this behaviour also go on record. Let the people see and then let them decide.” That can be one point of view. I don’t differ with that. But I have my own strong view, being in this House for years together and being in public life, that the image of the Parliament, the image of the other institutions has to be kept intact and it has to be raised. And, we have great Parliamentarians who have contributed their might to the country by meaningful debates in this House and also in the other House. So, I am very much concerned on that personally. Some of you, who have been discussing with me, also know as to what my concern is. My concern is confined not to the Parliament or Rajya Sabha alone. When I go to public functions also, I open up my mind and also tell the people that this should not happen; not about Rajya Sabha, even about other House because the Assemblies, the Municipalities, the Zila Parishads and the local bodies look up to the top institutions – the Parliament (Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha) and other institutions.

So, we should not allow the image to go down. We have seen yesterday one observation made by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court with regard to what is happening in the Supreme Court. I don’t want to recall that. So, that being the case, the idea is to protect the image and stature of the Parliament. So, my intention in adjourning it for a longer period is that I want everybody to understand the seriousness and also the concern of mine. Today morning, I shared my concern with the Deputy Chairman and also with some of the floor leaders who were there in my Chamber. I urged the leaders to ensure smooth conduct of proceedings. I also told the leaders that if House proceedings were disrupted at the start, I would be left with no option but to adjourn the House till lunch. I made that very clear. My intention in doing so is to promote a sense of collective responsibility in minimizing or doing away with such forced frequent disruptions. When Members and parties

realise that they would ultimately be the losers of such disruptions and adjournments, they would like to talk to each other and enable better functioning of the House. I realise some hon. Members have, perhaps, not properly understood my concerns and anguish over the functioning of this House.

I would like to reiterate again that it would be my commitment to allow any issue to be raised by anybody as per the rules. I have the weakness and the commitment to the rules, to the procedures, to keep the dignity of this House, and I am keen that I should stick to that. It is my commitment to allow any issue to be raised by anybody as per the rules and procedures. Nobody should have any misgivings about that. About the Zero Hour submissions, which come to me, some of them are not even within the purview of the Central Government, some are concerned with the State Governments, but, I think, okay, if a Member wants to raise it, let it be raised. Sometimes, as you know, I used to insist upon Ministers also to respond, though in Zero Hour, there is no such responsibility on the part of the Government to respond immediately. They can send it later.

Now, why I am sharing this is, I am told that some Members have gone out and expressed their views. I don't want to join issue with them because as the Chairman, that is not for me to do, but I thought it is my responsibility to share with the country, to share with the Members, what is happening here. We should all see to it that the House functions effectively, the House functions constructively. For protests, there is a forum of protests and also criticism. We have seen yesterday how people spoke on President's Address from this side and from that side. Very eloquent speeches were made. Very strong criticisms were made. I have nothing to lose, nothing to choose this way or that way. I only want the House to function and also function as per Parliamentary conditions and traditions. That is why, I want to make this very clear on the floor of the House.

Hon. Members, now, I would like to call Mr. La Ganesan.

DISCUSSION ON MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS – *Contd.*

श्री ला. गणेशन (मध्य प्रदेश): मान्यवर सभापति जी, I am very happy to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address initiated by the national President of my party, the BJP.

Sir, if you allow me to say a few words in continuation of your observations...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please do not join the issue on that. Please confine to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Let me speak only one sentence. My experience of more than one year is that the Members who are sitting in the back benches get opportunity to speak only in the Zero Hour while the Members, who are the leaders of the Groups, sitting in the front rows, heroes – in your style, if a comment is made – they want to make the Zero Hour into ‘Hero Hour’. So, that is why, Sir, whatever you said, I am one with you; the entire House is also one with you.

Now, I come to the Motion of Thanks on the President’s Address. Sir, yesterday, I was surprised to hear one hon. Member from the opposite side, who said that the Jan Dhan Yojana is not a new one. यह नई नहीं है। हमारे समय में यह कल भी थी, लेकिन आपने केवल नामांतरण किया है। उन्होंने यह बताया है। यह कैसे है? They have to just verify what was the number at that time. इतने गुना हो तो, बड़ा हो गया। Nearly thirty-one crore bank accounts have been opened, and, especially, for the *mahilas*, SBI accounts have been opened, and, from 28 per cent, it has come to 40 per cent. वास्तव में यह नामांतरण नहीं है, वास्तव में यह जो आपकी योजना थी, वह केवल नाम के वास्ते थी। यह केवल नाम के वास्ते थी, इसलिए हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद इस योजना को बदलकर, ठीक करके काम के वास्ते किया है, इसलिए यह फर्क है। So, the increase should be noted.

One of our hon. Members from the TDP, I hope so, observed that simply opening of accounts is not sufficient. The financial assistance should be given to those bank account holders. What I want to tell the hon. Member is that if you really observe the purpose of the scheme, only for that purpose, it has been started. Sir, one sentence of our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is quoted several times. In those days, he said, if I send 100 rupees to the beneficiaries, only 15 rupees reach them. मान्यवर सदस्य ने अभी बोला कि आधा-आधा है। आधा पैसा उधर, आधा पैसा इधर निकलता है, लेकिन आधा पैसा नहीं, Rajiv Gandhi himself told that only fifteen per cent reach the beneficiaries. Sir, if tomorrow, our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, wants to use the same sentence, what will he say? He will say, if I send 100 rupees to the beneficiaries, and, withdraw करने के लिए अगर लेट होते हैं तो उनके लिए 115 रुपये मिलेंगे। यह फर्क है। आपके काल में अगर सौ रुपये देते हैं, तो केवल 15 पैसे मिलेंगे, लेकिन हमारे नरेंद्र मोदी जी के काल में सौ रुपये देते हैं, तो 115 रुपये मिलेंगे। यह जन-धन योजना में फर्क है। मैं यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, एक और दूसरा विषय है। कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने हमारे मान्यवर मंत्री के बारे में एक कमेंट किया है। उन्होंने उनके प्रांत में जाकर एक विषय बताया है उसको लेकर टिप्पणी की आपको याद करना चाहिए, I want to remind the hon. Members that the Ministers have to play a dual role. They, particularly, the Lok Sabha Members, are elected by the people in their particular constituency. So, naturally, in the interest of the people, they have to say something in their prowess. You can question a Minister only if he takes an action that is partial. He should be impartial. Suppose, partially, he is supporting his own persons, then, you can question him. बोलने के लिए आप गलत व्यवहार कर रहे हैं, ऐसा बोलना उचित नहीं है। I do not want to go into it.

Another hon. Member said that the hon. President has mentioned, वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्। But what is your attitude about Rohingyas? हम सब वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् का पालन करते हैं। अभी से ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत विशाल काल से, जबसे इस राष्ट्र का जन्म हुआ है, तब से इस वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् का पालन कर रहे हैं। Now, about Rohingyas, I just want to reply by quoting an example. There was a procession and unfortunately the elephant got mad. जो एलीफेंट को चलाने वाला है कंट्रोलिंग पर्सन, महावत, he shouts at the people. तमिल में जब ऐसा करते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि हाथी मैड हो गया, चलो, लेकिन एक व्यक्ति बता देगा कि अभी-अभी मेरे गुरु ने बताया है कि यह भी आत्मा है, मैं भी आत्मा हूँ और इसलिए यह हाथी भी आत्मा है, मैं भी आत्मा हूँ। अगर वह मैड हो गया, तो क्या हो गया?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ganesan, you need not address them. You address straight the Chair.

श्री ला. गणेशन: सर, पब्लिक मीटिंग में बोलते-बोलते आदत हो गई है, इसको करेक्ट करना मुश्किल है।

श्री सभापति: यह पब्लिक मीटिंग नहीं है।

श्री ला. गणेशन: इसलिए सब में आत्मा है, लेकिन किसी खुशी के कार्य में क्या मृत्यु का आगमन होगा? वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् को तो राष्ट्र मानेगा, बीजेपी पार्टी हो या जो भी पार्टी हो, जो भी सत्ता में आती है, वह राष्ट्र की भावना होती है, लेकिन रोहिंग्या के बारे में, we have to be very cautious. So, that is the important thing. That is why even the President of India, in his Address, mentioned about vasudev kutumbakam. And, some people, instead of going into the merit of the speech of the President, are unnecessarily talking about our hon. Prime Minister." ये क्या करते हैं? बोलते हैं, बार-बार बोलते हैं! Modiji speaks, speaks and speaks." Yes, we are very proud about it. We have got a Prime Minister who can very, very effectively articulate, who can present his point. अपमान करने के लिए मैं जिरह नहीं करता हूँ, अपने देश के कुछ प्रधान मंत्री थे, बोलते ही नहीं थे। ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री को 12 भाषाओं का ज्ञान, लेकिन बोलते ही नहीं। नहीं बोलते, तो इतनी भाषाओं के ज्ञान का क्या उपयोग है? हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बोलते हैं, विश्व में बोलते हैं, पूरे देश में बोलते हैं, चुनाव के समय बोलते हैं, इसलिए we should be very happy that we have got a Prime Minister who can articulate things in an effective manner.

I support what hon. Member, Shri T.K. Rangarajan, has mentioned during his speech that *Thirukkural* should be made national text. तिरुवल्लुवर न केवल राष्ट्रकवि हैं, विश्व कवि हैं। हमारे सुब्रमण्य भारती राष्ट्रकवि हैं। मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि देश की एकता और अखंडता को बुद्धि से नहीं समझना है, हृदय में अनुभव करना है, पूरे देश के लोगों को हृदय से अनुभव करना है। On December 11th, I was in Delhi. I really felt very sad that there was neither the picture of Subramania Bharati nor Thiruvalluvar. So, whatever my colleague from Tamil Nadu demanded yesterday is the right thing. I have mentioned about this during Question Hour also. Even then, nothing has been

[श्री ला. गणेशन]

done. Here also, I want to reiterate my point of view and support him.

Somebody quoted reports that India is at a low level in the World Happiness Index. What is the criteria for measuring happiness? That is most important. I don't want to go into the details of that. That way, *Bharat* is the happiest country in the whole world, I can say. Happiness is actually reflected आपको अच्छी तरह से नींद आती है, तो आप हैप्पी हैं। भारत में सब लोगों को, भूखे होने बाद भी नींद आती है, लेकिन विदेश में, for example, U.S., people have to take some tablets for going to sleep. So, what is the criteria for happiness? That is most important.

Now, some people say secularism is the tradition of our country as if the present Government is not following it. Secularism is not only the tradition of the country, it is in the blood of our country even before when the religions of Islam and Christianity were born. Before that also, we were following true secularism in our country. So, if you want to unnecessarily say that the present Government is not following secularism, then it is not correct. As far as linking of the Cauvery is concerned, there are so many problems. The case is in the court. I don't want to go into the details. I request the Government to expedite the process of implementation of linking of rivers. The idea first came during the tenure of hon. Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Hon. Suresh Prabhu was there to implement the Scheme. At that time, I studied the report. I am happy to note that the Mahanadi has already been linked with the Godavari and the Godavari has already been linked with the Krishna. Only the remaining thing is that the Krishna should be linked with the Tamil Nadu river. I request you to expedite the process. That will, once and for all, solve all the problems. And hon. Minister Ananthkumar will happily visit Tamil Nadu later. The process of interlinking of rivers should be expedited. That is my point.

I thank the Central Government for considering a museum for Adivasis in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh has been selected for Adivasi Swatantrata Sangram Museum. For that, I want to thank the Central Government on behalf of Madhya Pradesh.

Hon. President has mentioned about Kumbh Mela. It is a matter of pride for us that Kumbh Mela is included in the list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. I am very happy about it. I just want to remind that equivalent to Kumbh Mela, there is one mela that is going to be there in Tirunelveli. यह थाम्बभरणि मेला होने वाला है। मैं अभी से केंद्र सरकार से माँग करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा जो व्यवस्था की जानी है, उसको अभी से शुरू किया जाना चाहिए। इस समय मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ।

Many hon. Members mentioned about NEET and the Leader of the AIADMK spoke about the Resolution passed in the Assembly. I don't want to go into the details and merits of that particular case. I don't want to discuss it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ganesanji, you have to conclude.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: Whatever decision the Central Government wants to take, let them take it after examining all the aspects. But the result should be announced early, because till last minute, the students should not think whether NEET would be there or not. That is why suicide took place. In another case, a *mahila* committed suicide thinking NEET would not be conducted. इधर भी suicide होती है, उधर भी suicide होती है। So, pros and cons are there.

अंत में एक विषय के बारे में कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। कल हमारे एक माननीय मेम्बर ने ऑनरेबल प्रधान मंत्री के बारे में एक बात कही। वह एक शेर के नाते है। लेकिन उन्होंने गलत उदाहरण दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री शेर हैं, वास्तव में शेर हैं। There is no doubt about it. वे सिंह हैं, लेकिन सिंह का एक और अच्छा उदाहरण, ठीक उदाहरण में बताना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने गलत उदाहरण दिया है। इसलिए एक अच्छा उदाहरण देकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूँगा। वह यह है कि नरेंद्र मोदी जी गुजरात में लीडर थे। जनता ने उनको 'जन नेता' जैसा माना, बाकी प्रदेशों में यह news spread हो गई। फिर पूरा भारत नरेंद्र मोदी जी को नेता मानने के लिए तैयार था। बाद में पार्टी ने उनको recognize किया कि ये हैं हमारे प्रधानमंत्री candidate. प्रधान मंत्री बनने के बाद पूरा देश उनको 'जन नेता' जैसा मानता है। आज कल वे 'विश्व नेता' बन रहे हैं। यह किसी और के कारण नहीं है। वे media-developed leader नहीं हैं, media-projected leader नहीं हैं। वे स्वयं सक्षम हैं। सर, उन्होंने तीन लाइनें कह कर समाप्त किया था, मैं भी तीन लाइनें कह कर समाप्त करूँगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't point your finger like that.

SHRI LA. GANESAN: He is not there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Even if he is not there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI LA. GANESAN: I showed my hand to make other Members understand who that gentleman is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't show it.

श्री ला. गणेशन: मैं तीन लाइनें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ। यह श्लोक है।

"नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते वने।

विक्रमार्जितसत्त्वस्य स्वयमेव मृगेंद्रता॥"

This *shloka*, the *shubhashitam* applies to our hon. Prime Minister. धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shrimati Rajani Patil, not present. Shri Sanjay Singh, not present. Shri Anand Sharma, not present. Shri Abdul Wahab, not present. Dr. K. Keshava Rao, not present. ...(Interruptions)... No comments, please. Shri Satish Chandra Misra, not present. He has given a letter today only. Shri C. M. Ramesh.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, as we were having the discussion, just now, one Member from YSRC Party mentioned that this Budget will go to the Cabinet and a Telugu Desam Member is there in that Cabinet. If Andhra Pradesh is not satisfied, he should resign. Generally, the Budget will come out five minutes or ten minutes before, and he is commenting that Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju should resign. What is Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju's credibility? What is his credibility? * He is talking about Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not become personal.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: He demanded the resignation of Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju. That is a political speech. He should not have done that here. It should not go into the record, Sir. It has to be expunged. That is my request and you see Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju's credibility and Shri Vijayasai Reddy's credibility. * That is the reason recently the Supreme Court has given an order that whatever the cases of MPs and MLAs, these should be taken up by fast track court in one year. I also raised in this same House that because of such people, these things are done. He is discussing and we are reasoning, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You come to the President's Address, please.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: That is my speech. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, now, messages from Lok Sabha. Secretary-General.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) Regarding Nomination of seven Members to Committee on Public Accounts

(II) Regarding Nomination of seven Members to Committee on Public Undertakings

(III) Regarding Nomination of ten Members to Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(IV) Regarding Nomination of two Members to Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

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

(I)

“I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 6th February, 2018, adopted the following motion:—

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2018 and ending on the 30th April, 2019 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(II)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 6th February, 2018, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2018 and ending on the 30th April, 2019 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(III)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 6th February, 2018, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 2018 and ending on the 30th April, 2019 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the names of the members of Rajya Sabha so nominated, may be communicated to this House."

(IV)

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 6th February, 2018, adopted the following motion:—

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do elect two Members of Rajya Sabha, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote; to the Joint Committee

on Offices of Profit in the vacancies caused by the disqualification of Shri Sharad Yadav w.e.f. 4th December, 2017 and to be caused on the retirement of Shri C.P. Narayanan w.e.f. 1st July, 2018 respectively from Rajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the name of the members so elected by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

2. I am to request that the concurrence of Rajya Sabha in the said motion, and also the name of the member of Rajya Sabha appointed to the Joint Committee, may be communicated to this House."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Dr. V. Maitreyan.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to set up Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) facility for manufacturing light combat aircraft at Salem in Tamil Nadu

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to appeal to the Government to set up Hindustan Aeronautics Limited facility at Salem in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu is in the process of coming out with an exclusive aerospace and defence policy with an objective of achieving 30 per cent share of the sector in India and creating high-end employment opportunities for 1 lakh persons in Tamil Nadu.

The development of Chennai Aerospace Park at Sriperumbudur is one such initiative. This park is being set up in 250 acres in the first phase, which is expandable to 500 acres in the next phase and will house at least 50 aerospace or Defence companies forming a strong base for supporting large Original Equipment Manufacturing companies. More than 120 aerospace components manufacturing companies and more than 700 suppliers to our various Defence PSUs are operating in Tamil Nadu.

Salem is centrally located and has a large Land Bank. Salem region consisting of Namakkal and other districts of Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri, is emerging as the centre of professional education in Tamil Nadu. The city, long renowned for its cotton and silk handloom weaving, has developed as a large-scale industrial centre, with electrical and chemical factories and tool workshops. Due to its geographical location, Salem has emerged as a major regional transportation hub. Salem will be a preferred destination for aviation professionals too. In view of the ideal conditions, I appeal to the Government to set up Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) facility for manufacturing Light Combat Aircraft in Salem. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to take steps for expeditious release of funds under
Centrally aided schemes to State of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to release various funds for Centrally aided schemes due to Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu Education Department has not received ₹ 4,474 crore from the Centre under various schemes in the last few years. Many education schemes, including post-matric scholarship for SC/ST students had suffered as the State was denied Central funds on the ground of exhausting the budgetary allocations. A sum of ₹ 1,547 crore has been pending towards the post-matric scholarship scheme for Scheduled Castes and ₹ 27 crore for Scheduled Tribes for over a year. The annual allocation is grossly inadequate. I request that this amount may at least be doubled this year.

The Union Government has to pay arrears of ₹ 1,312 crore for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the 'Education for All' scheme to Tamil Nadu. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan aims at providing basic education to children up to the age of 14 years and any delay in the release of funds will hit basic education in spite of Tamil Nadu Government's best efforts.

Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Scheme, which is implemented to provide secondary grade education, an amount of ₹ 1,588 crore is due to be given to the State. Funds under the SSA and RMSA schemes have not been allotted to the State though these projects have been approved by the Project Approval Board. As education is pivotal to the task of nation building, I appeal to the Government to release all the funds due for Tamil Nadu without delay. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.L. Punia; not present. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem; not present. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad; not present. Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur.

**Demand to remove anomalies existing in various pension
schemes launched in country**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, सरकार समाज के विभिन्न तबकों को आर्थिक और सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की पेंशन योजनाएँ चलाती है। इन पेंशन योजनाओं में आर्थिक लाभ बहुत अधिक नहीं होता है, फिर भी जो कुछ थोड़ी-बहुत आर्थिक

[श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर]

सहायता मिलती है, उससे पेंशनधारकों की दैनिक अनिवार्यता का खर्च चलता है, लेकिन उसमें भी अड़चन आ रही है। बिहार में वृद्धा पेंशन के पात्र व्यक्तियों की संख्या को लगभग ऑनलाइन किया जा चुका है, जो लगभग 43 लाख से कुछ अधिक है। केंद्र सरकार इनमें से केवल 29 लाख लोगों को ही पेंशन देना चाहती है। तर्क यह दिया जा रहा है कि सीमा तय कर दी गयी है। आखिर किस आधार पर कुछ लोगों को पेंशन दी जाएगी और कुछ को नहीं?

सरकार बीपीएल परिवार की विधवाओं को पेंशन देती है, जिनकी उम्र 22, 30 या 35 साल है। फिर किस आधार पर उन्हें वंचित रखा जाएगा, जिनकी उम्र 18 वर्ष या उससे अधिक है? क्या उन्हें इस बुनियादी सामाजिक सुरक्षा-लाभ से वंचित रखना उचित होगा? दिव्यांगों के लिए भी योजना में विसंगति है। सरकार को नवजात दिव्यांगों के लिए भी पेंशन का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए, जिनकी अपंगता 40 प्रतिशत से ऊपर है।

मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार से यह माँग करता हूँ कि इन पेंशन योजनाओं में व्याप्त विसंगतियों को दूर किया जाए तथा इनका दायरा बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि सभी पात्र लोगों को इनका वांछित लाभ मिल सके।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राम चंद्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Names of all the four Members, who are associating, may be added. Members from Bihar are associating themselves with it. सदस्यगण, आपने देखा होगा कि जब शान्ति रहती है, तो कितने आराम से, कितनी अच्छी तरह से लोग बोल पाते हैं। कल आपने देखा, some Members were speaking in three-four languages also. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; it is not a question of position or opposition. It is a question of position of the House. If the House is functioning effectively, then, everybody will have an opportunity and I have called the names of other Members also. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister had said that the other House is functioning and they are likely to sit till late in the night because they want to discuss people's issues. I wish that the hon. Members could have utilized this opportunity also to have an in-depth discussion on issues concerning their States, issues concerning the nation.

Now, I adjourn the House to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Wednesday, 7th February, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-two minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 7th February, 2018.*

